THE

Gentleman's Stable Directory;

OR,

MODERN SYSTEM

OF

FARRIERY.

COMPREHENDING

All the moſt valuable PRESCRIPTIONS and approved REMEDIES, accurately proportioned and properly adapted to every known DISEASE to which the HORSE is incident; interſperſed with OCCASIONAL REFERENCES to the dangerous and almoſt obſolete Practice of GIBSON, BRACKEN, BARTLET, OSMER, and others; alſo particular DIRECTIONS for BUYING, SELLING, FEEDING, BLEEDING, PURGING, and getting into CONDITION for the Chaſe: with experimental REMARKS upon the MANAGEMENT of DRAFT HORSES, their BLEMISHES and DEFECTS.

TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED,

A SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THORN WOUNDS, PUNCTURED TENDONS, AND LIGAMENTARY LAMENESS;

WITH AMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THEIR TREATMENT AND CURE;

Illuſtrated by a Recital of Caſes, including a Variety of Uſeful Remarks;

WITH A SUCCESSFUL METHOD OF TREATING THE CANINE SPECIES, IN THAT DESTRUCTIVE DISEASE CALLED

THE DISTEMPER.

BY WILLIAM TAPLIN, SURGEON.

THE FOURTEENTH EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW, AND G. KEARSLEY, FLEET-STREET;

BY R. NOBLE, IN THE OLD BAILEY.

1801.

TO

Sir *JOHN LADE*, Bart.

THE very diſtinguiſhed character and eminent ſituation you ſupport in the *ſporting world*, to the great pleaſure and admiration of thoſe who ſurround you in the *field* and accompany you in the *chaſe*, will, in the opinion of every experienced SPORTSMAN, ſufficiently juſtify the conſiſtency and propriety of inſcribing to you this earneſt endeavour to reſcue from the frequent and *dreadful* effects of STABULARIAN *ignorance* and EMPIRICAL *confidence*, the future *eaſe*, *ſafety*, and *preſervation*, of an animal that not

only constitutes to every SPORTSMAN one of the noblest blessings in life, but, in the splendour of your *stud*, *stables*, and *equipage*, affords ample display of your TASTE, JUDGMENT, and LIBERALITY. It is a gratification highly flattering, that I have the present opportunity to subscribe myself,

With respect and admiration,

SIR JOHN,

Your most obedient,

And very humble servant,

THE AUTHOR.

TO THE

READER,

ON THE

PUBLICATION OF THE ELEVENTH EDITION.

IT would be a tacit acknowledgment of the author's total inſenſibility to every gratification of ambition, was he to omit the communication of acknowledgments, that, in their general diffuſion, contribute ſo very much to his own honour. And he muſt ever conſider it no ſmall compliment to his endeavours, that the work is univerſally known to have been crowned with the moſt perfect ſucceſs. The very great and almoſt unlimited portion of ſupport that has ſo ſingularly ſanctioned its birth, ſufficiently demonſtrates the abſolute want of ſuch publication.

This pleaſing incenſe to literary vanity could be increaſed only by the conſtantly accumulating encomiums, and *moſt ſubſtantial* proofs of private approbation, from ſome of the firſt characters within the circle of *The Royal Hunt* and *Favour*. Sportſmen, the propitious omen of whoſe patronage not only reflects rays of additional honour, but whoſe

 judgment,

judgment, equestrian knowledge, and practical experience, jointly establish a *criterion* of *equity* that will ever render the author *invulnerable* to the barbed and envenomed arrows of *menstrual criticism*.

The rapid circulation of TEN large impressions has forcibly influenced the author to make such additions and improvements as will, he has every reason to believe, render it of still greater *utility*, by the introduction of many useful observations for the *preservation* of *health* and *promotion* of *condition*, as well as the *treatment* and *cure* of disease.

The proper management of *draft horses* is more particularly attended to; their blemishes and defects are in many instances evidently accounted for; and the modes of prevention, in general, clearly pointed out. Several efficacious prescriptions are likewise added, and a variety of useful instructions introduced, for the distinct and separate information of *metropolitan jockies*, *juvenile purchasers*, and *inexperienced sportsmen*; with very interesting hints for the purposes of *buying* and *selling*, including (among many other striking and advantageous particulars) a superficial survey of that *immaculate* mart of integrity — A *Modern Repository*.

PREFACE.

IT is a truth generally acknowledged and universally lamented, that amidst all the improvements of the present age, none has received so little advantage from the rays of refinement as the *Art of Farriery*. And it must likewise be confessed it is an ill compliment to a country abounding with *sportsmen*, and those remarkable for their extreme liberality, that the intellectual faculties of many distinguished members of the different learned societies should be absorbed in abstruse contemplations and intense lucubrations upon the *antiquity* of a *coin*, the *proboscis* of an *elephant*, the *genus* of an *exotic*, or the *beautiful variegations* of a *butterfly*; while a branch of science and study, involving the health, safety, and preservation, of the most beautiful and esteemed animal this kingdom has to boast, is neglected, as derogatory to the dignity of a man of letters: and, from this mistaken idea of degradation, a subject of so much consequence has been for many years submitted to the arbitrary dictation of the most illiterate part of the community, without a single effort of weight or influence to abolish the ancient and almost obsolete mode of practice; or a single attempt made, from *proper authority*, to introduce the

the modern improvements and diſcoveries in every branch of medicine. It is moſt certain there is no one period of hiſtory where the horſe has been ranked ſo high in general eſtimation, or rendered of ſuch intrinſic worth, by a diſplay of his various powers, as in the preſent age of experiment and refinement.

To this cauſe may undoubtedly be attributed the very great attention paid for ſome years paſt to the breed of the diſtinct and ſeparate claſſes for the turf, field, road, or draft; and as their value has, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, abſolutely doubled their former worth, ſurely we ought to be proportionally anxious for their preſervation, whether for *ſport*, *convenience*, or *emolument*. The almoſt incredible number of this truly valuable part of the creation, that annually fall victims to the invincible confidence of thoſe ruſtic ſons of VULCAN, ſelf-denominated *farriers*, (with the thunder of whoſe ignorance almoſt every village reſounds) has for years ſeemed to implore the aſſiſtance of ſome intelligent member of ſociety to come forward; and, by blending the adminiſtration of medicines with a practical knowledge of their *properties* and *effects*, reſcue the poor ſuffering animals from the conſtant, invariable, and unrelenting depredations of illiterate *practitioners* and experimental *perſecutors*.

Well

Well aware of the arduous taſk of attempting to eradicate vulgar and habitual prejudices in favour of ancient practice, or the improbability of reconciling attachments of long ſtanding to the rational ſyſtem of modern compoſition; and the little chance of exploding entirely the heterogeneous and inconſiſtent *farrago* ſo long in uſe, univerſal ſatisfaction is not to be expected, or approbation obtained. But when a clear, open, and candid compariſon is drawn by the more enlightened, between the accumulation of contrarieties in the laboured preſcriptions "of GIBSON and BRACKEN," with the indigeſted obſervations of the more intelligent, though leſs prolix and digreſſive, "BARTLET," the leaſt doubt is not entertained but every degree of favour will be ſhewn to a ſyſtem of practice founded on *reaſon*, ſupported by *experience*, and juſtified by a general knowledge of *medicines*, their *principles*, *properties*, *preparations*, and *effects*.

To diſpel the gloom of ignorance from the brow of obſtinacy would be a taſk of HERCULEAN labour; I therefore wave every idea of animadverſion upon the intuitive knowledge of thoſe, who, wrapt up in the warm and happy conſolation of their own wiſdom, never ſuffer their *ſolid judgments* to be warped by the intruſion of new opinions; and proceed to make the neceſſary remarks upon the qualifications of thoſe

country

country practitioners who rank very high in SELF-ESTIMATION.

And ſuch obſervations as are rendered unavoidable ſhall occaſionally appear with all poſſible delicacy, wiſhing to irritate, as little as may be, the feelings of any individual, whoſe want of cultivation and improvement muſt be conſidered a misfortune, not a crime; but in whoſe deficiency of profeſſional knowledge conſiſts the danger which ſo often occurs, and expoſes him to that labyrinth of perplexity, that dilemma of diſtreſs, from which no brilliant fertility of genius, no idea of the ſtructure of parts, no correſponding knowledge of medicines, or their effects, can poſſibly ariſe to extricate him, whilſt the ſuffering animal (in perhaps the moſt excruciating agonies) expires at the feet of this "*learned judge*," *jury*, and *executioner*.

Experience juſtifies the aſſertion, that nine times out of ten the complaint (if internal) remains a matter of hypotheſis and conjecture, without one explanatory *note*, *ſentence*, *ſhrug*, or *ejaculation*, by which we may be led to underſtand or diſcover the cauſe: but as profeſſional ſtupidity muſt be defended, we are at laſt told (with a ſyſtematic ſimplicity and vacuity of countenance) "*the horſe is* "*in a great deal of pain.*"

This

This firſt point being (not without ſome difficulty and ſeeming depth of thought) at length diſcovered, the remedy is then to be obtained; and as, in general, cowards once puſhed on become bold in proportion to the danger, ſo, according to the exigency, ſome powerful "*Mandragora*" of the "*Materia* "*Medica*" is inſtantly procured; and, as reputation muſt be ſupported, ſo "*kill or cure,*" (time out of mind the ancient and modern medical motto) is compulſively adopted, and the whole *arcana* of equeſtrian knowledge is let looſe, from the very ſimple preparation of "*ſugar ſops,*" to the more remote, active, and dangerous *mercury*, till relief is fortunately obtained, or the falling favourite expires, in tortures, a martyr to the *ignorance* of the *practitioner*, and the *credulity* of its *owner!*

To corroborate this fact, one ſelf-evident obſervation only is neceſſary to give it due weight, in oppoſition to a mind even prejudiced againſt the INNOVATIONS of improvement in practice or rectification in judgment. For inſtance—Is it poſſible—can it (after a moment's reflection) be ſuppoſed — that theſe men, totally uncultivated in underſtanding and the moſt common occurrences in life, whoſe minds are as rude and uncivilized as their manners, can be at all converſant or acquainted with the different *properties*, *qualities*, *operations*, or *effects*, of a long liſt of medicines, to all of which they are

ſtrangers

ſtrangers even in appearance, poſſeſſing no other knowledge of the very articles ſpecified but what they have acquired from books and preſcriptions, long ſince become obſolete and uſeleſs from their inefficacy? Can they be expected to underſtand the chemical proceſſes of *mercury*, *antimony*, and other dangerous medicines they conſtantly put into uſe, without knowing their origins, preparations, combination of principles, or the exact line of diſtinction that renders them *ſalutary remedies* or *powerful poiſons?*

It is alſo highly neceſſary to introduce a matter perfectly applicable to the ſubject of inveſtigation, as an impoſition very little known (except to the faculty); and is a palpable diſgrace to that body, of which every profeſſor of medicine conſtitutes a member. It is the common and ſcandalous adulteration of drugs, a practice too prevalent amongſt the *druggiſts* in the *metropolis*, as well as the country; who, from the predominant paſſion of gain, ſo curiouſly adulterate, as to deceive even thoſe who conſider themſelves adepts in deception. And this, to be the better enabled to underſell their competitors, convinced, by experience, the majority of FARRIERS admit the medicines that can be purchaſed CHEAPEST to be much THE BEST.

These

Theſe circumſtances are not introduced or hazarded as matters of opinion, but as palpable facts that ſpeak home to every reader of judgment or experience; and ſufficiently indicate the neceſſity of circulating, from medical authority, the preſent improved ſyſtem of modern compoſition, univerſally adopted and generally approved, to the approaching extermination of *empirical practice* and *dangerous experiment*. This publication being undertaken to render as plain and familiar as poſſible a ſubject that has, through almoſt every diſſertation, been obſcured by the *miſt* of *ignorance* and *maſk* of *myſtery*; it is anxiouſly to be deſired in future, that every *gentleman* who has occaſion to elucidate or illuſtrate his own underſtanding, by calling to his aſſiſtance any of the *learned tribe* before deſcribed, ſo remarkable for their extent of communication, will (previous to their adminiſtration of medicine) require an explanatory prelude, with ſatisfactory information upon what *operations* they frame their expectations of relief and ſucceſs; — with the very neceſſary and additional recommendation, to be particularly careful to obtain their medicines from *Diſpenſaries* of *repute*, where the *proprietor* is reported or ſuppoſed to have formed a *fair*, *honourable*, and *equitable* contract with *emolument* and *reputation*.

And this caution is rendered more immediately worthy conſideration, by the multiplicity of ſpe-

cious

cious advertiſements ſo conſtantly held forth to promote the lucrative ſale of innumerable *balls, powders,* and *paſtes,* individually infallible for every diſorder to which the horſe is incident. But what renders the circumſtance ſtill more extraordinary, is their being preſcribed and prepared, by thoſe very *metropolitan practitioners* in medicine, whoſe equeſtrian poſſeſſions *never* amounted to a *ſingle ſteed*; whoſe journies or unexperimental practice *never* exceeded the diurnal progreſſions of a *hackney-coach*; and whoſe great anxiety for the general good *never* ſurpaſſed the idea of *cent. per cent.* in the circulation. This obſervation comes with a much better grace, when I can aſſure the public, one of the very firſt advertiſers in this way was a medical adventurer, who having failed as a *pharmacopoliſt*, at the weſt end of the town (as did his ſucceſſor alſo), they, in *rotation*, adopted the alternative of neceſſity, in pompouſly advertiſing "Horſe medicines for the "uſe of the nobility and gentry." How well they ſucceeded, the creditors of *both* can *moſt feelingly* teſtify; and of their compoſitions the reader will be beſt enabled to form a competent opinion, when, in the courſe of the work, *noſtrums* and *quack medicines* become the neceſſary ſubjects of animadverſion.

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THE

THE

MODERN SYSTEM

OF

FARRIERY.

THE very great difcoveries made in the laft century have certainly extended to every art and fcience that could be materially improved by intenfe ftudy and application; and to none more than the adminiftration of medicine, and its effects upon the HUMAN BODY, by fome of the moft learned men in every part of Europe: and, from the rapid and univerfally acknowledged improvements in this fyftem, the moft admirable ad vantages have been obtained, and incredible cures performed. In fuch general refinement, the ancient mode of practice is not only exploded, but its origin and advocates nearly buried in oblivion. Thofe ftupendous folios,

the voluminous herbals in the libraries of the botanical votaries, have reluctantly given place to various dissertations on the distinguished efficacy of those grand specifics, *mercury*, *opium*, *antimony*, *bark*, &c. of which so many experimental and efficacious preparations have been discovered by chemical process, as to render of little use or respect any prescription of ancient date, when put in competition with the rational and approved system of modern improvements. The obstinate and invincible advocates for the ancient mode of practice, whether in physic or farriery, are at length obliged to acquiesce in the change; for, what they by inclination were not willing to acknowledge, TIME, TRUTH, and EXPERIENCE, have fully confirmed. But, strange as it may appear, (yet shamefully true it is!) notwithstanding this rectification of judgment, very little has yet been done to improve, or produce a change in, the long standing, absurd, and ridiculous SYSTEM of FARRIERY; a change as equally *necessary*, *just*, *laudable*, *equitable*, and *useful*, as any that can be adopted for the general safety and advantage of our own species. And this becomes more necessarily and immediately the object of serious consideration,

consideration, when circumstances daily evince to the medical practitioner (or compounder of prescriptions) the very great danger to which some of the FINEST HORSES in the world are constantly exposed, by the ignorance and obstinacy of the parties to whose care they are too generally entrusted; every STABLE-BOY, aping the *groom* his superior, and the GROOM the *self-instructed* FARRIER, all have their heads and pockets stuffed with the quintessence of stupidity, collected from the various productions of antiquity, whose very PRESCRIPTIONS are in themselves so obsolete, that many of the articles included have been long since rejected as of no utility. But as variety must be obtained to effect the necessary purpose, the invention is instantly set at work to substitute new ingredients, for those long since abandoned as superfluous and unnecessary in medicinal composition. These alterations and substitutes frequently form a most curious collection of contrarieties—*purgatives* and *restringents*, *cordials* and *coolers*, *mercurials*, *antimonials* and *diuretics*, are indiscriminately blended in one mass, as a specimen of these wonderful improvements in the ART of FARRIERY! And those who are most acquainted with this

practice wonder least how the DOG-KENNELS, in every part of the kingdom, are so amply furnished with HORSE-FLESH.

As an elucidation of this circumstance, and to corroborate the consistency of these observations, we need only advert to the treatment of the human species in the time of that luminary, the famous SYDENHAM, who was so much the celebrated favourite of his day, it was almost supposed he could do no wrong. It being then a common practice of his—to order boldly THIRTY ounces of blood to be taken from the arm of a man, without fear of *murder* or danger of *punishment*. And this is not altogether likely to create wonder, when we recollect there is *no law* existing to hang a physician for error in judgment. *Time* and *experience* have fixed the standard, according to cases, circumstances, and exigencies, from SIX ounces to SIXTEEN, which is nearly one half the original evacuation; so that we find by this change of quantity, the *modern human body* is supposed to contain no more than one half the proportion of blood that ran in the veins of the HEROES of ANTIQUITY, unless the whole system is entirely changed, as observed by

Gregory,

Gregory, in the MOCK DOCTOR, who ſays "The heart was formerly on the *left* ſide, but "the COLLEGE have altered all that, and "placed it on the *right*."

To produce a caſe exactly ſimilar in the World of FARRIERY, let us take a ſurvey of the medical abilities of GIBSON, who certainly wrote much better on the ſubject than BRACKEN; where we ſhall find ordered, in a ſingle preſcription for a purging ball, *two ounces of aloes*, with the addition of the other uſual purging articles, though modern practice and experience fix the eſtabliſhed proportion at exactly *half*, or at moſt *five-eighths*, to the ſtrongeſt horſes, with the cathartic aids before mentioned. He alſo moſt courageouſly recommends *half an ounce of calomel*, or *ſublimed mercury*, in a ſingle ball; and ſpeaks of the internal adminiſtration of moſt powerful poiſons, *corroſive ſublimate*, or *red precipitate*, as a matter of courſe: the proportion for a doſe being curiouſly aſcertained by the ſublime menſuration of a "ſilver two-pence," as if a premium had been abſolutely provided by *an act of parliament* for the general extirpation of the breed of HORSES, *as deſtructive to the*

intereſts

interefts of fociety. Though, after prefcribing thefe dreadful remedies, he *modeftly* confeffes "in the adminiftration there is *great danger*; "and, unlefs a horfe is very ftrong, he may not "be able to recover from the experiment."

This is *doctrine* (and *doctrine*) with a witnefs! Thefe are the kinds of *experiments*, and this the kind of language that has for two centuries been held forth in almoft every tract upon the fubject: and, under thefe abfurd, ridiculous, dangerous, and contemptible burlefques upon the application of medicine, will any man, who wifhes well to the caufe of *humanity*, fay fome *rational* fyftem of rectification and improvement is not neceffary, to refcue from the danger of perpetual experiments the nobleft and moft valuable quadruped in the creation!

The palpable neceffity for fuch improvement having been univerfally admitted *previous* to the firft edition of this work, it is *fince* rendered more *abfolutely needful* by the recent refurrection of *ancient practice*, modernifed in a different form and periodical appearance*. It

* A Syftem of Farriery, in weekly numbers.

has

has evidently undergone a kind of regeneration by its *new birth*, and is now become the child of *adoption*; ſanctioned with the authority of a nominal voucher for the *conſiſtency* of its imperfections, and the *propriety* of introducing the moſt incredible accumulation of preſcriptive abſurdities that ever diſgraced a medical work offered to public inſpection for the purpoſe of information. And what renders the impoſition of ſtill greater magnitude, is the very confidential manner of proclaiming to the world, what every profeſſor of medicine will inſtantaneouſly refuſe his aſſent to the belief of, viz. that it is the joint production of an operative farrier, phyſicians, anatomiſts, and profeſſors of ſurgery.

The taſk of criticiſm muſt at all times be an unpleaſant performance, but much more particularly upon the preſent occaſion, where it will be abſolutely impoſſible for me to diſcharge my obligation to an indulgent public (with the neceſſary preciſion and impartiality) without encountering, by this deciſion, the pique or reſentment of all parties intereſted in the fate of ſuch publication, or its effects upon the multitude. However, the predicament I now

ſtand

ſtand in compels me to proceed to a thorough explanation, feeling myſelf pledged by a public promiſe not only to *inveſtigate*, *make clear*, and *endeavour to explode* the cruelties of ancient practice, but to point out the equal danger of *modern compoſition* even in its infancy; more particularly when uſhered into the world by ſuch high-ſounding authority as may give it *temporary* weight with unthinking injudicious readers, or experimental adventurers.

Previous to farther animadverſion upon the elaborate periodical work in queſtion, I ſhall, without the leaſt intentional gratification of my own vanity, offer to the preſent reader one congratulatory fact beyond the power of *ſophiſtry* to confute, or *criticiſm* to condemn. Amidſt the paltry productions that have been obtruded upon the public under various titles, (thoſe ſervile imitations or wretched mutilations of what had gone before) it is a moſt flattering circumſtance to the author, and no indifferent conſolation to the publiſher, that *this work* will ever ſupport itſelf upon the baſis of its *own origin*. The great ſucceſs and rapid circulation of the former editions have totally exculpated

exculpated every page from the leaſt accuſation of plagiariſm, as it will be found to differ very materially from *other* publications upon the *ſame* ſubject, and the *exact reverſe* of thoſe in circulation. The ſtudious enquirer will be moſt ſeriouſly diſappointed if he expects to find in *theſe pages* a literal imitation and repetition of GIBSON's anatomical ſtructure, with the *identical plates* and correſponding references, or a dangerous combination of deſtructive articles *heterogeneouſly* blended and *cruelly* applied.

Saying thus much to corroborate the intent and meaning of our own work, it becomes immediately applicable to repeat our aſſertions reſpecting the danger of others; particularly in thoſe truly *wonderful* preſcriptive parts, ſo *modeſtly* affirmed to be the conjunctive efforts of *learned phyſicians*, *ſtudious anatomiſts*, and *proficients in ſurgery.* That the practical knowledge of theſe *nominal* phyſicians "in buckram" has far exceeded every thing preſcribed before their time, the magnitude and almoſt unlimited number of dangerous articles, introduced in their recipes, will ſufficiently demonſtrate to thoſe who are ſo truly unfortunate as to have the peruſal fall to their lot; but more particu-

larly

larly thoſe who ſtill *more unfortunately* fall into the practice.

It is impoſſible (without taking too much time from the reader, or too much room in the work) to indulge a moſt predominant wiſh of enlarging upon the unaccountable abſurdities and aſtoniſhing proofs of ignorance in the properties, power, and uſe of medicine, that might be juſtly quoted from this *monſtrous prodigy* of *modern* inſtruction, to reſcue from the rapacity of literary impoſition that claſs of mankind who ſo frequently become the dupes of ſpecious plauſibility. As it would afford but little information or amuſement to enumerate the follies, or copy the illiterate preſcriptions, to juſtify my own obſervations, or court a coincidence from others, I ſhall content myſelf with one aſſurance to the public, that having taken the opinions of ſome of the faculty, (upon the recipes already promulgated in the trifling part of the production hitherto gone forth) they perfectly agree with me—there are a *variety* introduced that would in a very few hours *inevitably relieve* the ſubject from *every poſſibility* of future pain, *ſuffering*, or *diſquietude*.

I ſhall

I ſhall only convey an oblique hint at thoſe catchpenny ſhifts or abridgments, from the authors before ſpoken of, publiſhed under the titles of "Ten Minutes Advice;" "The Pocket Farrier," &c. &c. and proceed to a few obſervations upon the *wonderful diſcoveries*, *prolix deſcriptions*, *tedious digreſſions*, and *aſtoniſhing tales*, of HENRY BRACKEN (medicinæ doctor), who, to his diploma, which he boaſts of in his preface, adds the ſtrangeſt complication of language, for a medical author and phyſician, that ever diſgraced a candidate for critical diſſection. However bad the compliment may be to my own underſtanding, or largely it may tend to diſplay my want of taſte, I can neither condeſcend to imitate him in the ſublimity of his ſtyle or the fertility of his medical invention: nor ſhall I preſume to copy ſo great an *original*, by introducing "A Tale of a Tub" in every page, foreign to the matter in queſtion, merely for the purpoſe of ſwelling this work to a ſize that may contribute to its diſgrace; reſerving to myſelf one conſolation—if it does not become entitled to approbation for its *utility*, neither *pique* or *prejudice* ſhall have juſt cauſe to condemn it for its prolixity.

It has been hitherto cuſtomary, in the introductory part of tracts upon this ſubject, to enlarge upon the ſhape, make, figure, and qualifications, of a horſe for the turf, field, road, &c. And all this might be very applicable and proper, *even now*, could we for a moment ſuppoſe that a ſportſman does not know a HORSE from an ASS, or that a gentleman attends a repoſitory, fair, market, or ſale, with a book in his hand or his pocket, by way of remembrancer. Excluſive of this conſideration, in the preſent ſtage of refinement, we are become ſo truly enlightened, that every juvenile devotee to *Diana*, who has juſt eſcaped from the tender anxiety of his *mamma* and the ſucceſsful attention of his *tutor*, talks loudly and confidently of the "*full eye*," "*ſmall ear*," "*deep cheſt*," "*cloſe fillet*," "*ſhort back*," "*ſtrong paſtern*," "*ſound hoof*," &c. In ſhort, all thoſe qualifications that are at preſent univerſally underſtood, and in conſtant requeſt, by the beſt judges, are very hard to obtain; and it is by no means an uncommon thing to obſerve a horſe with a very few good points, in the poſſeſſion of thoſe we are apt to believe (from a combination of circumſtances) have

it in their power to be much better accommodated.

Since the original publication of this work, objections having been ftarted to the above mode of explanation, as not only too concife for the magnitude of the fubject, but equally inadequate to the expectation of the young and inexperienced, who became inquirers more from the motive of information than amufement; I fhall endeavour to obviate that difappointment, by entering more minutely into the *defcriptive* qualifications, and clearly point out the advantages arifing from circumfpection to juvenile adventurers in the equeftrian field of fortune. Exclufive of the before-mentioned clafs of enlightened pupils, who have improved their theoretic knowledge by practical experience and difpofition upon the well-worn hacks of *Eton*, *Oxford*, and *Cambridge*, (enabling themfelves to animadvert upon fplents, fpavins, windgalls, and ftrains), it muft be confeffed there are innumerable inferiors who having unluckily no experimental knowledge to improve upon, no advantage to avail themfelves of but literary inftruction, or dear-bought experience, it is undoubtedly juft fuch advice fhould

ſhould be inculcated as may tend to prevent their becoming dupes to the various traps of impoſition, *eternally open* to plunder the unwary.

In reſpect then to the abſolute *ſhape*, *make*, and *figure* of a horſe, ſuch rules ſhall be laid down for the ſelection, or choice in purchaſe, as it will be indiſpenſibly neceſſary to adhere to, if *ſpeed*, *ſtrength*, or *beauty*, (commonly termed faſhion) are the objects of conſideration; though it may be juſtly believed an almoſt entire impoſſibility to procure a horſe with all thoſe points and advantages the eye of *caution* and *experience* conſtantly has in view. In ſuch ſurvey, the primary and predominant conſideration (if found) is the ſtate of age, but much more particularly if required for immediate uſe, at leaſt that kind of uſe termed conſtant work; as no horſe *whatever* can be ſuppoſed adequate to ſuch taſk at an earlier age than riſing ſix years.

To the very neceſſary *conviction* of age ſhould follow a moſt minute and attentive inſpection, or rather ſtrict examination, of thoſe points conſtituting the diſtinction between *imperfec-*

tions,

tions, blemiſhes, and *defects*: in general doubtfully implied, and not always perfectly underſtood, by the common aſſurance of "Sound "wind and limb." To aſcertain the veracity of which *technical phraſeology*, much nicety of diſcrimination appertains.

Amongſt ſportſmen (who are juſtly entitled to the appellation of gentlemen, and poſſeſs a high and proper ſenſe of honour and the principles of equity) the general acceptation of the word "*ſound*" has *ever been*, and *ſtill is*, intended to convey an *honourable, unequivocal* aſſurance of the perfect ſtate of both the frame and bodily health of the ſubject, without exception or ambiguity. It is meant to imply the total abſence of blemiſhes as well as defects, (unleſs particularly pointed out and explained); and is really intended to confirm a *bona fide* declaration of the horſe's being (at the time) free from *every imperfection*, labouring under no impediment to *ſight* or *action*. This is the eſtabliſhed intent and meaning of the word "*ſound*" amongſt *gentlemen* and *ſportſmen*; its explication and various uſes, for the convenient purpoſes and impoſitions of *grooms, dealers, black-legs*, and *jobbing itinerants*, are too perfectly

fectly underſtood (by thoſe who have run the gauntlet of experience and deception) to require further animadverſion.

However, as you can but very ſeldom poſſeſs the good fortune to purchaſe of a *gentleman*, it will prove no contemptible practice to adopt the ſage old maxim, and "deal with an *honeſt* "*man* as you would with a *rogue*:" this precaution may prevent a *probable* repentance, and palpably urges the neceſſity of putting your own judgment and circumſpection in competition with the integrity of your opponent, however he may be favoured by *fortune*, or ſanctioned by *ſituation*.

The prudent or experienced purchaſer conſequently commences his taſk of inſpection with *care*, *caution*, and *circumſpection*, firſt accurately aſcertaining the *ſhape*, *make*, *bone*, and *ſtrength*; collecting ſufficient information from ſuch obſervation, whether his qualifications are properly adapted to the purpoſes of acquiſition. He ſees him go all his paces, and forms his own opinion upon each; or perhaps more judiciouſly avoids every poſſibility of *trick* or *deception*, by riding the horſe and thoroughly inveſ-

tigating

tigating his properties; thereby eſcaping bad action, lameneſs, ſtarting, reſtiveneſs, and other incidental imperfections. He then moſt attentively proceeds to the more minute and neceſſary examination of the ſtate of the *eyes*, *wind*, *knees*, *ſplents*, *ſpavins*, *windgalls*, *ringbones*, *quittors*, *cracks* or *greaſe*: deſcending laſtly to the *feet*, thereby avoiding *corns*, *running thruſh*, *canker*, and additional defects that young and inexperienced purchaſers frequently ſuppoſe unworthy conſideration or reflection, ſacrificing the whole at the ſhrine of *figure* and *faſhion*.

In the choice and purchaſe of a horſe, ſelected for *whatever* purpoſe, it is an invariable and eſtabliſhed cuſtom with the beſt judges to come as near the following points and advantages as circumſtances will permit, thereby gaining *in each* an additional ſtep to the ſummit of perfection. For the deſired or intended height, ſize, and figure, being aſcertained and procured, all other neceſſary points ſo ſtrictly correſpond (in a certain degree of uniformity) that what gives *ſpeed* and *ſtrength* to a large horſe, will proportionably contribute ſimilar advantages to a ſmaller.

To contribute that uniformity, the head and ears ſhould *both* be ſmall and ſhort, with a large full eye and open extended noſtril; a long well proportioned neck, riſing gradually upon the withers, forming what is generally termed "a fine forehand," having great depth from thence to the point of the breaſt, which being wide, affords ample proof of *ſtrength*, as does the neceſſary declination of the ſhoulder (or blade-bone) to the point of the withers another of *ſpeed*. This combination forms a well made horſe before, which is continued to the remaining parts of the frame, by the back's being ſhort and even, not *ſinking* at all in the loins, or *riſing* higher *behind*, upon what is termed "the *crupper-bone*;" the carcaſe ſhould be round, and well ribbed up to the hip-bones, (forming as trifling a hollowneſs or concavity in the flank as poſſible) theſe being by no means pointedly prominent. The legs ſhould not be too long for the height of the horſe, but ſhort in the joints, and particularly ſo upon the paſterns.

Theſe inſtructions reſpecting *ſhape*, *make*, and *figure*, will (with very few exceptions) prove leading traits to the neceſſary and deſirable qualifications.

lifications. To aſcertain the whole of which, no invariable rules can be laid down as an *infallible* guide to certain perfection; for there are many inſtances of very well ſhaped horſes having proved indifferent goers, and others ſo entirely croſs made as to poſſeſs hardly a good point, being equal in action to ſome of the fineſt figures in the kingdom. Rules or inſtructions thus liable to exception, (though they are eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, and in a great degree juſtified by experience), have yet ſome claim to contribution from the *perſonal obſervation* and *deliberate judgment* of the purchaſer; for ſurely it can require no extraordinary portion of *genius*, or extent of penetration, to diſtinguiſh between "a *good goer*" and a bad one: if ſo, the adventurers may as probably ſtand in need of an inſtructor to point out the difference between a *horſe* and a *mare*.

Notwithſtanding theſe inſtructions may contribute to form the judgment of a juvenile and inexperienced purchaſer, yet he ſhould never attempt to obtain a high priced horſe from the hammer of a modern repoſitory, without the advantage of an aſſiſtant perfectly adequate to the arduous taſk of diſcrimination.

Let it be remembered, at ſuch *mart* of *integrity*, a horſe is ſeldom, if ever, diſplayed in a ſtate of nature; he is thrown into a variety of alluring attitudes, and a profuſion of *falſe-fire*, by the powerful intermediation of *art*—that predominant incentive the *whip* before, and the aggravating ſtimulus of the *ginger* behind, (better underſtood by the appellation of "*figging*") giving to the horſe all the appearance of ſpirit, (*in fact fear*) that the injudicious ſpectator is too often imprudently induced to believe the ſpontaneous effort of nature.

During the ſuperficial ſurvey, in thoſe few minutes allowed for inſpection and purchaſe, much ſatisfactory inveſtigation cannot be obtained, for, in the general hurry and confuſion of "ſhewing out," the ſhort turns and irregular action of the horſe, the political and occaſional ſmacks of the whip, the effect of emulation in the bidders, the loquacity of the orator, and the faſcinating flouriſh of the hammer, the qualifications of the object is frequently forgotten, and every idea of perfection buried in the ſpirit of perſonal oppoſition.

Such

Such a combination of circumſtances, tending ſo much to perplex and confuſe, urges the neceſſity of care, caution, and circumſpection. The eyes of *Argus* would hardly prove too numerous upon the occaſion, a bridle being as neceſſary upon the tongue as a padlock upon the pocket; for, amidſt the great variety of profeſſional manœuvres in the *art of horſe-dealing*, a purchaſer muſt be in poſſeſſion of a great ſhare of *good fortune* or *ſound judgment* to elude the ill effects of deception and impoſition; a circumſtance ſo univerſally admitted that government conſidered a ſubſtantial *tax* no improper compliment to their *iniquities*.

The inſtitution was undoubtedly *originally* good, and for ſome years proved of the greateſt public utility: whether, like many other of the moſt valuable inſtitutions, it has been proſtituted to the *worſt of purpoſes*, remains with the opinion of every reader to decide. For my own part, however highly they may be extolled, or extenſively puffed, by the parties intereſted in their ſucceſs, I muſt confeſs, I am never included within their walls, but I conceive myſelf in the very centre of Cheſterfield's "*ſink of iniquity*," and conſider a *ſound* horſe from

from a repoſitory equally rare with a capital prize in the lottery.

In the midſt of theſe very neceſſary conſiderations, it muſt be remembered, ſuch hebdominal ſales are not without their acknowledged conveniences; for although they are by no means calculated to *buy at*, they are moſt admirably adapted for *ſelling*. Here you may, in compliance with *cuſtom* and the full force of *faſhion*, get rid of the *blind*, *lame*, *reſtive*, *broken-winded*, *ſplented*, *ſpavined*, or *glandered* horſes, without remorſe or fear of puniſhment. The ſeller, whether a *nominal* gentleman without *honour*, or the *dealer* without *principle*, is entitled to every degree of *duplicity* he can bring into practice; they lay *equal* claim to the privilege of obliquely puffing their *own horſes* (as ſtanders-by praiſing their unequalled qualifications, and bidding for them) with an affected enthuſiaſm, thereby inducing the unwary to proceed in the purchaſe very much beyond the intrinſic value. The credulous *dupe* becomes in a ſhort time convinced of the *bubble*, and is in poſſeſſion of no conſolation but the law of retaliation, by a repetition of transfer; neceſſity compels him to ſell at the *ſame* or a *ſimilar* market

market with an equal degree of deception, in which he now becomes initiated; and the perpetual routine of *crippled hoſpital* horſes is thus ſupported by the very predominant plea of ſelf-preſervation.

Theſe facts being well eſtabliſhed, and amongſt the experienced univerſally known, it is generally admitted that the moſt probable method of acquiring a *young, ſound, perfect* horſe, muſt be by purchaſing in the country, before they have made a "trading voyage" to the *metropolis;* where, with the joint effects of *indifferent riders, indolent grooms* or *oſtlers, hot ſtables, irregular feeds,* and the plentiful hay and water ſyſtem that frequently conſtitutes livery ſubſiſtence, we ſoon perceive fluctuating humours, depraved appetite, inflamed eyes, ſwelled legs, cracked heels, tender feet, and a multiplicity of thoſe *ſtable comforts* that inſtantly ſtrike the eye of an experimental obſerver, when taking an occaſional ſurvey of the public ſtables in London; where they conceive they execute every degree of equeſtrian duty in the higheſt perfection, though a lad, of even the *ſecond claſs,* from a common hunting-ſtable in the

the country would inſtantly demonſtrate the contrary.

My very worthy and *learned* predeceſſor Bracken, in his digreſſions for the public good, has introduced ſtories and ſimiles of all deſcriptions and denominations, from the funeral of his "favourite mare with ale and "roſemary," to the "compariſon between a "*rider* of *ſixteen ſtone* and a *Scotchman's* "*pack*;" ſtrictly enjoining every man (who had not a rational idea of his own corpulence or circumference) to be careful in adapting the ſtrength of his horſe to his own weight; with many other obſervations of equal ſagacity and penetration. But, as I indulge a much higher opinion of the underſtandings of thoſe to whoſe ſerious inſpection this treatiſe will become ſubject, I ſhall not irritate the feelings of any ſportſman, who unluckily rides a great weight, by reminding him what kind of horſe is moſt likely to reconcile the inconvenience, but naturally conclude every reader will exert his judgment for the procuration of ſuch purchaſe as will prove moſt likely to become adequate to the purpoſes for which he is intended.

He

He alſo (from an univerſality of genius, no doubt,) animadverts upon the art of riding and qualifications of horſemen, their tempers, diſpoſitions, agility, alacrity, fear, fortitude, "*wry faces*, and *loſing of leather*;" deſcants largely upon the apparatus of bits, bridles, ſaddles, &c. entering into the very minutiæ of the riding-ſchool, which now would be not only degrading the experimental knowledge of every ſportſman in the kingdom, but abſolutely *ſmuggling* a ſubject the acknowledged property of *Angelo*, *Aſtley*, *Hughes*, and *Jones*.

In reſpect to the anatomical ſtructure of a horſe, nothing can be added upon that ſubject to excite attention; it has been already ſo minutely inveſtigated and accurately explained by GIBSON and SNAPE, that the leaſt room for addition or enlargement is not left for any ſucceeding writer who does not (as before obſerved) admit the capacities of the ſolids to be more enlarged, the fluids increaſed, or the heart changed from one ſide to the other, ſince the days of thoſe authors, who ſo well fulfilled to the public the taſks they had undertaken. And as the operative part of FARRIERY is not intended to come within the purpoſe of

our preſent plan, but is entirely ſubmitted to thoſe whoſe immediate profeſſion it is to be moſt clearly informed of; to the excellent anatomical works of the above writers I refer them for a completion of their ſtudies, and come to ſuch a ſyſtem as it is abſolutely neceſſary for every ſportſman to underſtand, that he may be not only enabled to preſcribe for his own horſes upon emergencies, but to judge of the propriety of their treatment when, by the ſeverity of circumſtances, ſubmitted to the ſuperintendence of others.

Much multifarious matter has conſtantly been introduced relative to the age of a horſe by his mouth; where (after all the obſervations upon the ſubject) it becomes an acknowledged fact by every writer, each ſign is doubtful, and liable to deception in the various arts and deſigns of the dealers, who, by engraving and burning artificial marks in ſome teeth, and totally extracting (or beating out) others, render the horſe of any *ſeeming* age moſt applicable to their purpoſe. And theſe faults cannot be eaſily diſcovered but by grooms or judges who are in the conſtant habit and practice of making ſuch remarks and obſervations.

Nor

Nor is there any matter in a horſe requiring a nicer diſcrimination in judgment, than to aſcertain to a certainty the age of a horſe by his teeth only, having abſolutely ſeen two men of abilities and experience on the oppoſite ſides of a horſe's mouth, at the ſame time declare him of different ages; when, by exchanging ſides, each changed his opinon, and the horſe proved, by the common rule, to be coming a year older on one ſide than the other. These doubts in reſpect to the certainty of age being admitted, one fixed rule is incontrovertible—that, after the mark (which is the general guide) is obliterated, the longer the teeth are, and the narrower the under jaw is towards its extremity, the more the horſe is advanced in years.

But, as the age of the horſe is ſo diſtinctly abſtracted from, and unconnected with, the deſcription of diſeaſe which becomes more immediately the ſubject of diſcuſſion, I ſhall leave the former to the ſubtle deciſion of the ſtable diſputants, to whoſe province it may be ſaid to belong, and whom it more materially concerns.

There

There can be but little doubt that whoever becomes a purchaſer, at the preſent high price of *ſound, freſh,* and faſhionable horſes, will proportion the price to ſuch deficiencies as times and circumſtances render unavoidable; and make pecuniary allowances for *advanced age, broken wind, bad eyes, ſpavin, ſplents,* and a long detail of incidental imperfections. But as ſuch neceſſary circumſpection does not always take place with the young and inexperienced purchaſer, a conciſe hint not to acquire too many infirmities at a high price, merely to gratify a little perſonal oſtentation in an external diſplay of BLOOD and FASHION, cannot be amiſs. More particularly when we ſo frequently ſee an accidental fall, and conſequent laceration upon the knees, prove the tranſient value of what was (a few minutes before) the object of admiration and poſſeſſion with every beholder, now become blown upon, and of no greater eſtimation than to be unrelentingly torn to pieces, by that moſt *merciful* and *humane* invention,

A MAIL COACH OF PALMERIAN MEMORY.

Previous to the treatment of diſeaſes, it cannot be inapplicable to point out ſuch things as

as are ſtrictly neceſſary, and abſolutely conducive to the preſervation of health, though perhaps not at all times properly attended to. For inſtance, no ſubject is more highly entitled to a diſtinct and ſeparate inveſtigation than the article of

FEEDING,

as a peculiar attention to the qualities and quantities of aliment is particularly neceſſary to ſecure the horſe in a ſtate of health and condition, fit for the immediate purpoſe to which he may be deſtined. To produce him at all times ready for the *turf*, *field*, or *road*, becomes neceſſarily the complete ſtyle of *cleanlineſs*, *dreſſing*, *exerciſe*, and various minutiæ, that conſtitute the preſent perfect ſtate of ſtable diſcipline; which never aroſe to ſo high a pitch of excellence, and can have originated only in a laudable emulation, that ſeems (by a kind of ſympathetic inſpiration or enthuſiaſm) to have taken poſſeſſion of every groom in ſtables of repute, and renders unneceſſary the moſt trifling obſervations upon this ceremony, where

where the horſes are thought worthy the attention of MASTER or MAN.

And it is equally ſo in reſpect to the articles of *food*. Horſes are as often out of condition (in inferior ſtables) from the effect of improper food as from natural diſeaſes. Reſpecting the moſt proper food to a horſe in health, no diverſity of opinions can be ſupported unleſs by FOOLS or MADMEN.

Experience, that inevitable touchſtone of *truth*, demonſtrates, to an indiſputable certainty, the acknowledged preference of *ſpring-graſs* in the field; or *ſweet oats*, *ſound beans*, and *fragrant hay*, in the ſtable, to every other article that imagination can invent or novelty ſupply.

And here it becomes unavoidably neceſſary to introduce a circumſtance that conſtantly occurs in the courſe of obſervation; at leaſt to thoſe who, entering a multiplicity of ſtables, wiſh to enlarge their information or exerciſe their judgment. How very common is it to find a conſultation held upon the appearance of a favourite horſe, who, to the ſurpriſe of the

the parties, loſes fleſh, becomes dull and heavy in the ſtable, languid in action, ſickly in coat, and foul in excrement, doomed to a courſe of *purgatives*, then *diuretics*; and, laſtly, a tedious adminiſtration of *alteratives*, as ſickly and unſound! And all for what?—becauſe the poor emaciated animal, being deſtitute of the powers of ſpeech, could not better inform his perſecutors, than by his *emphatical* and miſinterpreted looks, that his hay was *muſty*, and conſequently laying the foundation of many diſorders. For, being thus deprived of more than half his ſupport, the trifling quantity he did take (being againſt the diſpoſition of *nature* and *appetite*) afforded little nutriment; nor of courſe could, when fourteen pounds of hay only had perhaps paſſed the inteſtinal canal in four days, inſtead of fifty-ſix; the accuſtomed and proper proportion being rated at fourteen pounds for twenty-four hours, where horſes are regularly corn-fed. To bring this defect in the quality and quantity of this part of the *aliment* home to every comprehenſion, let any reader conceive the idea (or try the experiment) of ſitting down with an excellent appetite (after a moſt excellent chaſe) to a beef ſteak nearly approaching *putrefaction*, with no ſauce but

hunger,

hunger, no alternative but *necessity*, and I believe I may venture to assert—the feelings of the MAN and the BEAST will not be dissimilar on the occasion.

These circumstances attending both hay and corn I have repeatedly been witness to; and do affirm, in opposition to any opinion that may be formed against me, most horses will shew, in less than a fortnight, both in their *flesh*, *coat*, and *spirits*, when hay or corn do not yield or convey their proper *nutriment*, if given in fair and just proportions. I consequently avail myself of this fact, to urge the necessity of *sound corn*, *sweet hay*, *soft water*, *regular feeds*, and *as regular exercise*, if a horse is desired or expected to appear in good

CONDITION.

The word CONDITION, in the phraseology of the *turf*, is supposed to imply a horse's being in such a state of perfection, and in strength and power so much above the purpose he is destined to, that he displays it in figure and appearance. *Fine in coat*, *firm*

in

in *fleſh*, *high* in *ſpirits*, and *freſh* upon his *legs*. To be in this deſirable ſtate, if a young horſe, and ſtranger to hard work, may be readily expected, and naturally concluded; but, on the contrary, where a horſe has been ſubject to a proportion of duty, either on the turf, field, or road, a great degree of good fortune muſt have attended him through all his journies, not to have ſuffered from ſome one of the many dangers to which he has been ſo repeatedly expoſed. By way therefore of introducing directions for getting a horſe into condition, it will be moſt proper to fix the criterion of commencement at that ſeaſon when a hunter, having had what is called a ſummer's run, is taken up with an intent to get him into proper condition for the field. The horſe being taken up, if he is free from lameneſs, and there is no blemiſh, infirmity, or any other obſtacle, to forbid ſuch proceedings, put him firſt upon a very moderate proportion of hay and corn, and increaſe it gradually, according to the ſize and conſtitution. At the expiration of three or four days, when the hard food may naturally be ſuppoſed to have diſlodged the graſs, and ſupplied its place, a proportion of blood may be taken away, according to the

 ſize,

ſize, ſtate, ſtrength, and temperament of the horſe, with due attention to the fleſh he may have gained, or the impurities he may have imbibed with his paſture.

And here let me particularly caution the operator and the owner againſt that *ſlovenly, infernal,* and *contemptible* (not to add dangerous) practice of ſuffering the blood to fall indiſcriminately, in reſpect to quantity and quality, upon the *ground* or *dunghill.* This ſelf-ſufficient manner of

BLEEDING

the farrier always conſiders a ſtriking proof of his conſequence, and a never failing mark of his infallibility; but it never can be too much diſcouraged, and in fact ought by no means to be countenanced, or indeed, permitted. If no particular plethora or fulneſs appears, to render large evacuations neceſſary, *three pints* will prove ſufficient for a ſlender or delicate ſubject; *two quarts* for the more advanced in ſtrength or ſize; but from the very large and ſtrong, or remarkably foul horſes,

may

may be ſafely drawn full *five pints*. However, theſe directions ſhould be carefully made by meaſure, to avoid the inconvenience and danger of too much relaxing the whole ſyſtem; an impropriety in conduct that may not be ſo eaſily remedied as imagined. After this evacuation, let the ſame regular ſyſtem of food, and gentle exerciſe, be continued for three clear days; and on the fourth prepare his body for the phyſic intended to be taken on the following morning, by giving him in the courſe of the day *three maſhes* of equal parts of bran and oats, ſcalded with boiling water, and given at a proper degree of warmth, morning, noon, and night; putting on the neceſſary body-clothes, at the time of giving the firſt maſh, to prevent the leaſt hazard of cold from the relaxation of either body or pores. In the morning give one of the following *purging* balls, of which four different proportions are ſpecified, and calculated for the horſes before mentioned, in reſpect to ſtrength, ſize, and conſtitution. But as we ſhall, in the courſe of the work, have occaſion to introduce *references* to theſe CATHARTIC BALLS, under the heads of various diſeaſes, it will be more convenient to diſtinguiſh them by *numbers*;

 and,

and, beginning with the weakeſt, the *reference* need only be made to the *number* in future, without a repetition of the ingredients.

PURGING BALL.

(No. 1.)

TAKE of ſuccotrine aloes one ounce;
India rhubarb two drachms;
Jalap and cream of tartar each one drachm;
Ginger (in powder) two ſcruples;
Eſſential oil of cloves and aniſeed each twenty drops;
Syrup of buckthorn a ſufficient quantity to form the ball.

(No. 2.)

TAKE of ſuccotrine aloes ten drachms;
Of rhubarb, jalap, and ginger, each a drachm and a half, and ſyrup of buckthorn to make the ball.

(No.

(No. 3.)

TAKE Barbadoes aloes ten drachms;
Jalap, and Caſtile ſoap, of each a drachm and a half:
Diagrydium and ginger (in powder) each a drachm;
Syrup of buckthorn ſufficient to make the ball.

(No. 4.)

TAKE Barbadoes aloes an ounce and a half;
Caſtile ſoap and jalap (in powder) of each two drachms; ginger two ſcruples;
Oil of aniſeed forty drops; of cloves twenty drops: which form into a ball with ſyrup of roſes or buckthorn.

It is almoſt unneceſſary to obſerve theſe BALLS are gradually increaſed in their *purgative qualities*, ſo as to be ſelected by the judgment of the reader, according to the ſtate of ſtrength and foulneſs the ſubject may be in; and are ſo carefully guarded with warm aromatics, that the *operation* will (by a ſtrict adherence

herence to the following RULES) in general proceed without the leaſt alarm or danger. The BALL being given early in the morning, let it be waſhed down with a quart of water ſlightly warm, to take off the *nauſea* as much as poſſible: leave in his rack a little ſweet hay; and, in about three hours after, give a warm maſh of *ſcalded bran*, containing one fourth of *oats*; upon which let the water be poured boiling hot, and ſtand a proper time to cool before it is put into the manger; as, by placing it there too hot, the fumes produce an antipathy which the horſe does not eaſily get over; on the contrary, by touching the *maſh*, and being burnt, will not be prevailed upon to attempt it in future. In caſe of a fixed averſion to *maſhes*, a FEED of BRAN may be given at the ſtated periods, in which may be mixed one quart of GROUND OATMEAL. Water proportionally warm may be given him to the quantity of half a pail thrice in the day; and let his *maſh* be repeated twice that day alſo, and early on the following morning, about which time the phyſic may be expected to begin its operation; but if the maſh ſhould be refuſed, a pail of warm water may be ſubſtituted; and in two hours after the horſe

(well

(well clothed) walked out for half an hour at leaſt. Frequent ſupplies of warm water muſt be given, and two other maſhes at their proper times; by no means omitting to take him out, and walk him gently twice or thrice in the courſe of the day. But, as purgatives adminiſtered to quadrupeds of this deſcription cannot, from the great continuation of the inteſtinal canal, be expected to commence their operation in leſs than twenty-four hours, no hurrying or forcing methods muſt be taken to agitate the animal, or produce preternatural effects. So ſoon as the medicine begins to operate kindly and patiently, aſſiſt the work by the means before mentioned, at ſtated periods, or at ſuch times as the appetite will permit them to be taken; continuing the maſhes no longer than the phyſic is ſaid to be ſet, or (in other words) the excrements become firm, and reſume their original form.

Indeed the management of horſes, during a courſe of phyſic, is at preſent ſo well underſtood, that little more need be added upon that ſubject; excepting the very neceſſary precaution to avoid *cold* during theſe operations, by a proper attention to the variations of the weather,

weather, and proportional clothing to the horſe: for a cold caught at the ſeaſon we ſpeak of, and particularly during a courſe of phyſic, by fixing on the eyes or lungs, becomes an inveterate enemy to ſport, and ſometimes for the whole winter.

Six clear days ſhould be allowed between the firſt and ſecond doſe, and the ſame ſpace between the ſecond and third. The entire courſe being regularly gone through, it will undoubtedly remove every degree of foulneſs reſulting from full feeding at graſs: and unleſs ſome palpable defect or latent obſtacle indicates the contrary, he will (in little more than a fortnight) by his *fleſh*, *coat*, and *ſpirits*, prove his ability to undertake any moderate chaſe in which his rider may be inclined to engage.

Though in the attainment of this ſtate of perfection, much depends upon the care and punctuality of the *groom* or *ſuperintendant*; the increaſe in *food*, and length (as well as ſtrength) of *exerciſe*, ſhould be very gradual from the ſetting of the laſt doſe of phyſic; as for inſtance, the horſe ſhould be regularly taken

taken out (if the weather permit) morning and evening, walking him half an hour before his water, and the ſame after; which ſhould be taken at a pond of ſoft water, in preference to a ſpring or running ſtream, if poſſible. His dreſſings ſhould be as conſtant and regular as his exerciſe, which having been gradually lengthened for the firſt five or ſix days, he may then, after walking his uſual time, have a moderate gallop (increaſing it daily in length and ſpeed, according to ſtate and ſtrength), before he is taken to water, walking him a proper time both before and after; by no means adopting that moſt *ridiculous*, *contemptible*, and *pernicious* practice of *galloping* your horſe *immediately after*, in ſervile ſubjection to the *illiterate* opinion of warming the water in the horſe's belly; a cuſtom that has, through the ignorance or folly of ſervants, proved the abſolute ruin of *many hundreds*, as will be clearly explained in the courſe of our future remarks, when we come to ſpeak of broken-winded horſes.

This mode of exerciſe muſt be conſtantly perſevered in without relaxation; his gallops night and morning ſhould be increaſed, as well as his walking

walking exercife, which fhould by this time be lengthened to a full hour in the morning, and the fame in the evening: not only during the time of promoting *condition*, but regularly continued to preferve him fo; if the owner is prompted by the leaft fpark of emulation to appear in the field with a portion of that *eclat*, fo very much the *ton* in every fporting county in the kingdom.

A proper refpect to the abilities of BARTLET (who has very confiderably improved and modernifed the fyftem of GIBSON and BRACKEN) induces me to give a literal copy of his preparation for "a cooling purging drink;" which, as he obferves, "is cooling, eafy, and quick in "its operation, and greatly preferable, in all "inflammatory cafes, to any other purge, as "it paffes into the blóod, and operates alfo "by urine."

"TAKE fenna two ounces; infufe in a pint of boil-"ing water two hours, with three drachms of falt "of tartar; pour off and diffolve in it four ounces of "Glauber falts, and two or three drachms of cream "of tartar."

In inflammatory cafes, where a cathartic is required to operate expeditioufly; or where a horfe, by his rejecting powers, compels a ball to regurgitate, and it cannot be eafily or properly paffed, this drink may be admitted with propriety. But where a dofe of phyfic is given merely as a purgative, without any indication of inftantaneous neceffity, I muft, in juftice, certainly recommend a ball in preference; and for this reafon, which I doubt not will prove perfectly confiftent and fatisfactory to every mind prepared for information.—The ball being given, is twenty-four hours in its gradual diffolution in the ftomach and fubfequent paffage through the inteftinal canal; this, by his gentle and regular folution of the excrements, and lubrication of the parts, accounts moft readily for the great eafe any of the preceding balls work off with in general, without the leaft neceffity for all that alarm and apprehenfion betrayed by fo many, who prefer the chance of fpoiling, or at leaft injuring, a capital horfe, to feeing him under the temporary difquietude of a falutary courfe of phyfic.

The fame eafe is not to be expected in the operation of cathartic medicines conveyed in a liquid

liquid form; for the joint qualities and force of the different ingredients being let looſe at the ſame moment upon the internal coat of the ſtomach, without their ſtimulative powers being covered by aromatic or carminative ingredients, may (excluſive of the diſagreeable ſenſation excited by their action upon the irritability of the ſtomach) be productive of ſpaſms, or very ſevere griping pains, previous to the laxation of the hardened fæces in the inteſtines.

And where ſuch pains are evidently predominant, (the proper time being more than expired, and there is no palpable ſign of the phyſic's beginning to operate kindly, (which for the conſolation of thoſe unacquainted with the ceremony is very ſeldom the caſe, particularly if the medicines are carefully and accurately prepared) ſo far from applauding the raſhly recommended ſyſtem of oiling *"a ſmall "hand,"* and extracting the excrement from the fundament, I relinquiſh every expectation of finding *"a very ſmall hand"* among farriers or grooms, and conſequently diſclaim the idea of encouraging any ſuch practice, unleſs the *rectum* ſhould be abſolutely *plugged* up, ſo as

to prevent the paſſing of the pipe for the injection of a glyſter, which ſhould be given immediately with a large bag and pipe procured for the purpoſe, and repeated if neceſſary; making not the leaſt doubt but this *lubrication* and *ſtimulus* will remove all obſtructions, and afford every advantage that can be obtained from the favourite and long-ſtanding practice of RAKING.

To prepare the GLYSTER.

TAKE of camomile flowers, ſweet fennel, and coriander ſeeds bruiſed, of each one ounce: carraway ſeeds half an ounce; boil in two quarts of water till reduced to three pints; then ſtrain and add for ſolution, while hot, of Epſom ſalts two ounces; and when nearly cool enough to adminiſter, add of olive oil, and tincture of ſenna, commonly called Daffy's elixir, of each a quarter of a pint.

On the contrary, where the conſtitutional ſtamina does not prove ſo ſtrong as imagined, the bowels in a weaker ſtate than expected, or the medicines are found to irritate or purge more than is requiſite or deſired; and the phyſic does not ſet at the uſual time, (the horſe being

being consequently low, and off his appetite) let the following CORDIAL RESTRINGENT BALL be prepared and given immediately, repeating it in six or eight hours if necessary:

TAKE mithridate one ounce, Armenian bole, gum arabic, and prepared chalk (in fine powder, each half an ounce; ginger (in powder) two drachms; syrup of diacodium quantity sufficient to make a balsam.

In three hours after let the following RESTRINGENT MASH be given properly prepared, and kept occasionally stirring when over the fire to prevent its burning: or this may be given, if necessary, without the ball, where the operation has not been so violent as to require both.

RESTRINGENT MASH.

TAKE two pounds of rice, and half an ounce of cinnamon, bruised to a gross powder, and tied up loose in a piece of linen, (fine enough to prevent its passing through); boil in five quarts of water till reduced to the consistence of a mash: take out the cinnamon, and stir in a quart of ground oatmeal, and let it be placed in the manger when of a proper warmth. This may be repeated if necessary.

It

It cannot be inapplicable, after these prescriptions, to make a remark upon one observation of BARTLET, who seemed to think it unavoidably necessary to omit a designed part of his prescription at some times on account of the expence; but I must confess, in all my experience, I have observed, and happy I am to acknowledge it to the honour of the sporting world at large, I never remember to have seen an instance of *penury*, or even hesitation in the article of expence, where a HORSE has been in pain or danger.

Having gone through the process universally established for getting horses into proper condition, it becomes necessary to proceed to the long list of accidents and diseases to which they are subject: and to introduce such medical system as (after a gradual succession from generation to generation, and from grandsire to grandsire, in the old style) has at length acquired a degree of reformation and approbation, by the experimental rejection of the ancient botanical practice, *believed infallible*; and the innumerable discoveries made in the world of medicine, by some of the most learned, judicious, and enlightened characters in every part of the globe.

globe. And where the applications of modern invention are introduced, as much more adequate and applicable to the cauſe of complaint than the practice of former writers, the reaſon ſhall be conſtantly adduced, and ſupported by incontrovertible proof, why the preſent mode of treatment is entitled to every degree of preference and reſpect.

Without becoming a convert to the uſual ſtyle of dividing and ſubdividing chapters, caſes, and remedies as has in general been the cuſtom, introducing a large proportion of extraneous matter, merely by way of ſwelling the work (as a compliment to the pecuniary ſenſations of the publiſher) I ſhall proceed, as in many other reſpects, the direct contrary way, and contract the plan as much as the conſiſtency of circumſtances will permit, by bringing into claſſes ſuch accidents or diſeaſes as bear a degree of affinity to each other, or come under a ſimilar mode of treatment; and ſhall likewiſe (as much as poſſible) diveſt each caſe and explanation of *technical terms*, that every part may be the more univerſally comprehended.

CLASS

CLASS I.

SPLENTS, SPAVINS, WINDGALLS, LAMENESS, AND STRAINS.

SPLENTS;

OF which various accounts have been given without any thing ſatisfactory as to their origin or cure, except that "they are hard excreſcences of different ſhapes and ſizes on "the ſhank bone, which often diſappear of "themſelves;" that "they are not dangerous "but when ſituated near the joints, or appear "very large upon the back part of the bone, "and preſs againſt the back ſinew." All this is moſt certainly true, and generally believed to be ſo. Now let us remark what follows as directions for cure: "That the hair is to "be ſhaved, the part to be rubbed with a "round

"round ſtick *till it is almoſt raw*, and then "touched with *oil of origanum ſublimate*, "*arſenic*, or *oil of vitriol*." You are then told "theſe may produce an *ulcer*, a *rottenneſs* of "the *bone*, and, when cured, an *ugly ſcar!*" Another ſays, "it is to be *ſoundly* rubbed "with the handle of a hammer, till it is ſo "much *bruiſed* as to bring on an impoſthume, "and conſequent ſuppuration or diſcharge of "matter!" And there can be no doubt but this is rubbing it *ſoundly* with the impoſthume for a *witneſs!*

Another tells you "they are to be deſtroyed "with actual cauteries, or flat inſtruments of "iron, made red hot, and applied to the "ſplents, placing a piece of the rind of bacon "between, with the fat ſide outwards; and, "having a ſecond iron heating alternately with "the firſt, the operation is to be repeated till "the ſplent is diſſolved." To theſe, in caſe of failure, they acknowledge the neceſſary aid of "*bliſtering, firing*," &c. &c. Now, upon a candid inveſtigation of this accumulated variety of opinions, we ſhall find them amount to a verification of an obſervation not long ſince made; a paltry practice of ſwelling their

writings

writings at the expence of a reader's UNDERSTANDING as well as his PURSE. From circumſtances the moſt predominant it abſolutely appears that neither of the authors here quoted (notwithſtanding the degree of eſtimation they may be held in,) gave himſelf time, even for a moment, to conſider the nature of the "excreſcence" he means or wiſhes to deſcribe, or the method of cure he may be naturally anxious to recommend.

And this the more powerfully appears, by the ridiculous attempt to deſtroy what they acknowledge an apparent oſſification, or bony ſubſtance, ſeated upon a ſolid body under the integuments, without a deſtruction of the integuments themſelves, or a palpable injury to the component parts. But to bring this matter as near the truth as conjecture can juſtify, we will (by allowing an alternative,) take one or other for the fact, and draw what muſt appear a very natural and juſt concluſion; that is, whether the protuberance upon any part of the ſhank-bone, called a Splent, is an enlargement of the *perioſteum* (or membrane covering the bone,) by an original rupture of the ſmall veſſels, and the extravaſated fluid col-

lected and become indurated by time? or, a *callosity* originally formed upon the bone (as hinted by GIBSON) and becoming ossified, constitutes a bony substance, seeming a deformed part of the bone itself? In either case the only expectation of cure without anxiety and difficulty, is to be careful in observing such appearances, in their *earliest state;* and then *seeing* that frequent friction is used for a considerable time, twice every day, with the utmost force of the operator's hands, letting the part be well moistened, after each time of rubbing, with a proportion of the following *liniment*, leaving a pledget of tow wet with the same, bound on pretty firm with two yards of wide tape as a roller:

TAKE camphorated spirits of wine, and spirits of turpentine, of each four ounces, (a quarter of a pint.) Mix together.

Or,

Oil of origanum and spirits of turpentine, each half an ounce; camphorated spirits of wine, two ounces. —Mix.

When this plan has been persevered in for ten days or a fortnight, you will then be able to

to judge whether any perceptible advantage has been obtained from the force of theſe powerful repellents: if not, procure two ounces of the ſtrongeſt mercurial ointment, and let the ſize of a hazle nut be well rubbed in upon the part affected, every night and morning, till the whole is conſumed, uſing the roller each night, and taking it off in the morning. If this does not ſucceed, the beſt and moſt ſpeedy method will be the immediate extirpation, by making a longitudinal inciſion ("without *bruiſing, hammering,*" &c.) through the integuments, diſſecting and extracting the ſubſtance, completing the cure by taking up a couple of ſtitches, and treating it as a ſuperficial wound: for which directions will be found under that head.

Notwithſtanding the variety of opinions inculcated, and inſtructions laid down, to obtain a radical cure, it becomes a matter of doubt whether a little deliberation, previous to a raſh execution, may not prove the moſt uſeful monitor of the two; that is, if the ſplent is not productive of lameneſs or diſquietude, forming no inconvenience but an external appearance, whether it may not be moſt

moſt adviſable (at any rate moſt *prudent*) to let it remain in its pacific ſtate of inactivity, rather than provoke it to a certain degree of active virulence, by the premature application of *bliſters* or burning *cauſtics*. This reflection renders a former obſervation of greater weight, by adverting to the neceſſity of attacking them in their firſt ſtate of appearance; when there is not the leaſt doubt but the beforementioned early courſe of friction, with the mild diſſolvents and repellents, will, if applied with care and punctuality, effect their total obliteration, without any perceptible *eſchar*, or even the leaſt loſs of hair.

In reſpect to the auxiliaries of purging balls and diuretic drinks, ſlightly recommended by BARTLET, they form no part of my opinion; nor can I ſee the leaſt reaſon for encountering that expence and trouble, as they cannot contribute in any degree to the removal of ſuch ſubſtances, ſo remote from the centre of action, without injuring the general ſyſtem to a greater degree than adequate to any proportional local relief that can be obtained. But to reduce this myſterious and technical explanation to a more ſimple and leſs complex idea,

idea, BARTLET's ſyſtem may be adopted by thoſe whoſe credulity can conceive that a courſe of purgatives and diuretics will contribute to the removal of *corns* or *warts* from the feet or hands of the human ſpecies.

SPAVINS.

OF theſe there are two kinds, very diſtinctly explained by moſt authors on the ſubject, and juſtly denominated a BLOOD and BONE SPAVIN. They both take their ſeats in nearly the ſame ſituation, and proceed from the following cauſes:—a BLOOD SPAVIN is a preternatural enlargement of the vein running on the inſide the hough, and by the accumulated fluid forms a ſwelling that is pliant to the touch, ſubmitting to preſſure, becoming, in the courſe of time, productive of lameneſs. Theſe appearances, were they attended to in their infancy, would (as obſerved in the preceding article) immediately ſubmit to a frequent application of the following embrocation; rubbing in about two table ſpoonfuls twice every day, and keeping on (when in the

ſtable)

ſtable) a pledget of tow, wet with the ſame, and confined with an elbow bandage; that is, the elbow part of an old waiſtcoat ſleeve, opened and furniſhed with tape ſtrings, at equal diſtances, to confine it upon the part affected.

TAKE of ſtrong white wine vinegar four ounces; Camphorated ſpirits of wine three ounces; Extract of ſaturn, commonly called Goulard's extract, one ounce;

Shake well together at every time of uſing.

In almoſt all caſes of ſhort ſtanding, the cauſe of complaint will ſubmit to the power of theſe conſtant applications, that, by their action upon the ſolids ſo reſtore their elaſticity and contract their circumference, as to repel the internal expanding fluid, and reduce the vein to its natural and original ſize. But where the defect is of long ſtanding, and will not ſubmit to this mode of treatment (the attempt having been ſufficiently perſevered in to enſure a fair probability of ſucceſs,) the following had better be adopted.

TAKE of cantharides (in powder) one drachm; of olive oil two ounces—Mix together.

And

And let this be gradually rubbed upon the part till abſorbed by the ſeat of diſeaſe; then place over it a piece of flannel, and faſten on with the elbow-bandage as before deſcribed. In every eight-and-forty hours repeat this operation for a week (with the ſame proportion,) which has been attended with certain ſucceſs in a multiplicity of caſes, particularly in the metropolis of Ireland, where the moſt eminent practitioners (and very able there are) prefer it to our general method, which will be hereafter deſcribed. The great advantage reſulting from this kind of bliſter is its immediate *ſtimulus* upon the parts, from which it derived a very ſpeedy and plentiful diſcharge. The hair is raiſed up, and becomes what is termed *pen-feathered,* during the efflux of *ſerum,* in large proportion; which, ſubſiding, forms a kind of ſcurf, and may be all brought away in a few days by waſhing two or three times with ſoap and water; leaving no ſcar or trace of external application behind. And ſurely this method, juſtified by ſucceſs and experience, muſt be preferable to the long-ſtanding opinion of inſtrumental extirpation. As for inſtance, an inciſion is to be made through the ſkin, of

ſufficient

ſufficient length to admit of the vein's being taken up, above and below the enlargement, by paſſing a crooked needle, furniſhed with a wax thread, underneath the vein, and making the ligatures at the parts moſt applicable to the extirpation intended. Should any inflammation or extreme ſwelling attend the parts after operation, warm fomentations and mild poultices muſt be made uſe of till they ſubſide; after which the wound muſt be treated with digeſtives till the exuberance is ſloughed off with the dreſſings, and the cicatrization, or ſkinning over, is accompliſhed, as in the caſe of abſceſſes and wounds, which will be treated of hereafter, when we come to that claſs.

Every degree of information, obſervation, and experimental inveſtigation, defines a BONE SPAVIN to be exactly in a greater degree *behind* what a SPLENT is acknowledged to be *before*; formed nearly by the ſame means, fed nearly in the ſame manner, differing only in its critical ſituation; which from a contiguity to the joints, and ligamentary appendages, becomes ſo much the more an object of concern and attention, to avoid the certain impediment

impediment of lameneſs, which will in time inevitably enſue, if not prevented by reduction or extirpation. Much advice, and many directions, might here be obtruded of *bliſtering*, *firing*, &c. but they all come ſo immediately within the department of the OPERATIVE FARRIER, that further animadverſion upon the ſubject will be totally foreign to the preſent intention—one obſervation and recommendation only excepted, viz. the neceſſity, *in operations*, of applying to practitioners of EMINENCE, whoſe judgment and execution will require no greater pecuniary compenſation than thoſe whoſe comparative abilities entitle them to no more than a mere *manual aſſiſtance* in furniſhing the *apparatus*.

Previous to the diſmiſſion of this article, I ſhall, for the accommodation of thoſe who have never ſeen the publication, introduce the directions given by OSMER for the cure, as they literally appear in a tract of his committed to public inſpection about five and twenty years ago; but, I believe I may venture to affirm, the elaborate operation procured very few converts to the practice.

"Firſt

" First clip the hair from the diseased part; " make several punctures on the same, through " the skin, with a sharp-pointed instrument: " make a longitudinal incision through the " skin, above the diseased part, about the " middle thereof: there introduce a cornet " and dilate the skin with it as far as the " swelling reaches. Make another smaller " longitudinal incision, through the skin, be- " low the swelled part, directly opposite to " the wound above; in doing which, your " probe introduced at top will direct you.— " At the superior wound a caustic wrapped " up in a piece of lint is to be introduced, " and there left. The caustic dissolved is " carried off by the inferior wound, the " whole is directly to be covered with a warm " adhesive charge, and this is the whole of the " operation.—The caustic thus introduced " under the skin acts both ways, namely, on " the membrane underneath it, and the outer " tegument upon it. Thus the membrane, " outer tegument, and the charge, throw " themselves off together, and the diseased or " swelled part becomes fair and smooth. The " horse should be turned out, or kept in a " loose stable; and if the charge comes off

" before

" before the wound is well, another should " be immediately applied. But in spite of " this, and all other methods used for this " disorder, the horse will very frequently re- " main full as lame as he was before, al- " though the appearance of the disease is " removed: the reason of which is, that the " periosteum only is sometimes diseased; at " other times the bone itself, and its cellular " part. Yet I dare say there is not one far- " rier in this kingdom but has an infallible " and certain cure for these disorders."

WINDGALLS

Are those prominences situate on both sides the tendons (commonly called the back sinews) above the fetlock joints on the fore-legs, and not unfrequently upon the hind-legs likewise. They are much larger on some horses than others; and as they never appear but upon those that have been constantly work-ed too young, or proportionally overworked when older, the cause will be the more readily explained. For the tendons, by their per-

petual

petual action in conſtant labour, are ſo preternaturally extended, that ſome of the fine and delicate fibres of which the aggregate is compoſed, are, by ſuch extenſion, actually ruptured or broken; from the mouths of which (minute as they are) ooze a very trifling portion of ſerum, or fluid, which, when extravaſated, forms a gelatinous ſubſtance; and, combining itſelf with the included air, becomes, to external appearance, a kind of bladder between the tendon and integuments.

This being the exact ſyſtem of principle and action that conſtitutes the cauſe, we proceed to the received notion (and our own opinion) of cure. Perhaps it may not be thought intruſive or inapplicable firſt to introduce a few words upon the ſubject of *prevention*, which will convey a much ſtronger proof of judgment in the *rider* than any ſubſequent advice that can poſſibly be offered on the part of the FARRIER; that is, no more than to recommend it to every man in the poſſeſſion of a *good horſe* to reflect a little upon the nature of his *own* ſuperiority, that it is but *temporary*, and of fleeting duration; to ruminate upon this circumſtance in the career

of

of his journey, and, feeling proportionally for the animal who bears his burthen, take no more of his ſtrength in the field, or upon the road, than Nature intended or prudence may dictate.

For ſo beautiful a beaſt, conſtituting almoſt the central point of every good, (whether in pleaſure or profit,) is certainly entitled to the utmoſt exertion of tenderneſs and humanity. And I will venture to affirm that no man, whoſe line of conduct is regulated by the principles of unſullied rectitude (or whoſe heart is open to thoſe finer feelings that are even in *enjoyment* or *poſſeſſion* a gratification,) ever did or *ever will*, after a *chaſe* or *journey*, indulge the calls of appetite till the partner of his pleaſure, or the companion of his labour, has had every attention paid to his wants; which Nature has formed equally numerous and neceſſary with thoſe of his (often unnatural) RIDER.

The frequent boaſting of every unfeeling puppy who has rode thirty or forty miles in "ſo many hours and ſo many minutes, without baiting," and other equeſtrian exploits, equally

equally wonderful, leaving the jaded object of his persecution to the affected diligence of idle grooms or drunken ostlers, not only accounts, in a variety of cases, for the appearance of *windgalls*, but for very many of the long list of diseases upon which we proceed to expatiate.

But from this digression we return to the cure, respecting which various opinions have been promulgated: "vinegar, or verjuice, and "bandage; red wine lees; curriers' shavings "wetted with vinegar; blistering;" and, lastly, "opened with a knife, a fleam, or a cobler's "awl, and applying to the orifice a plaster of "rosin, pitch, mastic, oil of bays, and white "of egg." I shall not add a single observation upon this most curious plaster, or wonderful arcanum of variety, but declare I have seen but very few instances of a perfect cure by any means. For whether a temporary completion has been obtained by *repellents*, *blistering*, *perforation*, or *rest*, a repetition of the ordinary work has soon produced a repetition of the defect. It is a consolation, however, to be informed that, in most horses, no lameness is produced by this appearance; and the only inconvenience

inconvenience it conſtitutes, is the diſagreeable effect upon the eye (and indeed no *inconſiderable* one upon the *pocket*) when the horſe comes to be ſold. Windgalls are always very much enlarged after ſevere work, and again reduced by exerciſe and conſtant friction, or ſubſtantial rubbing down in the ſtable. And this circumſtance is mentioned only to corroborate the *theſis* advanced to eſtabliſh their origin.

Although a total eradication is but ſeldom experienced, it will be neceſſary to introduce the moſt approved and rational methods now in practice to obtain the deſirable object of relief; and this can be effected only by *rarefaction*, *repulſion*, and *bandage*: to promote the intentional operations of which,

TAKE oil of origanum and ſpirits of turpentine each half an ounce;
Camphorated ſpirits of wine one ounce.—Mix well together:

And with a ſmall portion of tow ſufficiently moiſten the tumours twice every day, leaving a pledget wet upon each; and immediately upon the centre fix a circular piece of lead

 about

about the thickneſs and circumference of a half-crown piece, binding it down with a roller of wide tape or linen, nearly or quite three yards long, and continue this method for a fortnight at leaſt without omiſſion; to which treatment (if not of too long ſtanding) they may perhaps luckily ſubmit: but ſhould that not happen, and it is determined to attempt a cure by *perforation*, which operation is ſimple, and may be eaſily performed, the *inciſion* ſhould be made with a ſtrong abſceſs lancet, or biſtory, and be performed in a ſingle motion, by elevating or raiſing the inſtrument from the moment of penetration at the lower part of the ſwelling. The confined gelatinous matter, and cyſt or bag, being perfectly extracted, prevent its becoming a wound by bringing the edges in contact; and dreſs with a pledget of lint or tow plentifully impregnated with *Traumatic*, (or *Friar's Balſam*), and bandage as before. In moſt caſes the cicatrix will form, and the part heal without farther trouble: on the contrary, ſhould any diſcharge of matter come on, or temporary inflammation enſue, dreſs as directed when we come to the treatment of WOUNDS.

In

In this case it will be but candid to point out the probable difficulties that may occur in ſuch earneſt attempt to obtain a radical extirpation; for, notwithſtanding the theoretical plauſibility of this ſyſtem, ſome inconveniences may poſſibly occur, and a ſatisfactory cure not enſue; in ſuch inſtance the remedy will moſt aſſuredly prove worſe than the diſeaſe, and there can be no doubt but a prudent or compaſſionate man will much rather ſubmit to a ſlight and almoſt inſignificant inconvenience, than encounter by the attempt an evil of much greater magnitude.

Should, by any miſmanagement in the operation or want of dexterity in the operator, the tendon be at all injured, lameneſs may be the inevitable conſequence; ſhould the edges of the ſeparated parts not diſplay a tendency to union, but, on the contrary, become diſpoſed to foulneſs, engendering *fungus*, it may degenerate to a *fiſtulous wound*, and be ultimately productive of infinite trouble and conſiderable expence. Theſe attendant evils upon the experiment thus pointed out and taken into conſideration, it will then become worthy the attention of the owner, whether

the gentler methods of cure before prefcribed, with every poffible portion of reft, (and when ufed, that ufe exceedingly moderate) will not prove the moft advantageous and leaft dangerous fyftem that can be purfued to effect the defired purpofe.

LAMENESS

Is a fubject of fo much univerfality, in fact an event arifing from fuch a variety of caufes, that it can never be thought inapplicable to enumerate the moft probable from which fuch defect may be occafioned; thereby exciting a proper degree of inveftigation, afcertaining to a certainty by thefe means what very frequently, from want of *care*, *accuracy*, and *attention*, in the examination, is fixed erroneoufly on an improper part, or attributed to a wrong caufe, as a mere matter of opinion, and confequently liable to the full force of injudicious or inconfiftent treatment, with its long train of inconveniences.

Exclufive of the diftinct kind of lamenefs proceeding from STRAINS, very different degrees may be occafioned by BLOWS or BRUISES

 upon

upon particular parts; ſplents, ſpavins, wind-galls, thruſh, ringbone, quittor, and a variety of additional cauſes that have *already*, or will be *hereafter* ſufficiently explained under their different heads, and the moſt expeditious and efficacious method of cure pointed out. Lameneſs from *wounds* or injuries ſuſtained by *ſhoeing*, come ſo immediately and properly under the inſpection of the OPERATIVE FARRIER, that the leaſt enlargement upon thoſe ſubjects here might be very juſtly conſidered a matter of ſuperfluity.

I ſhall therefore advert to that peculiar kind of lameneſs, produced in general by the inattention or *inhumanity* of the owner; which, unattended to in its firſt ſtate, (and the original cauſe continued) enſures to a *certainty* the annual deſtruction of many of the moſt ſerviceable horſes in the kingdom. I allude, in this deſcription, to ſuch lameneſs, or rather univerſal debilitation of the legs and feet, as is the palpable effect of too conſtant labour without the leaſt reſt or intermiſſion.

By inceſſant labour, I mean to be underſtood that *diurnal routine* of ſlavery through the

the ſeverities of every ſeaſon, whether the *bad roads*, *froſt* and *ſnow* of *winter*, or the *ſultry heat*, *burning ſands*, and *flinty roads* in *ſummer*, without a literal or relative conſideration to the neceſſary, and indeed indiſpenſable article of REST.

This perpetual drudgery a horſe of ſpirit and bottom will (from the inſtinctive power of emulation) bear up againſt with almoſt incredible fortitude, particularly, if well ſupplied with a ſufficiency of hay and corn; but the repeated ſtruggles and efforts of Nature being at length totally ſubdued by the extremity of fatigue, ſhe is compelled to ſink under the burthen of *inhuman perſecution*, and a general inability or univerſal lameneſs becomes the inevitable conſequence. The cauſe requires but very little animadverſion for the purpoſe of either explanation or comprehenſion, as it may be with trifling attention and reflection *univerſally* underſtood; for the *tendons*, by their almoſt perpetual extenſion and contraction (without the leaſt portion of reſt or inaction to reſtore their tone and elaſticity) become ſo extremely relaxed, as to be rendered not only totally inadequate to the pur-

poſes

poſes of motion and flexibility for which they were formed, but to produce a general tenſion upon all the ſurrounding parts. The legs become full, round, inflamed, and exceedingly painful; the horſe alternately eaſing one leg or the other, when ſtanding; which he is obſerved to do as little as poſſible, except when up for the purpoſe of feeding. This kind of lameneſs remains in general little attended to, until by a too conſtant repetition of the *cauſe*, the horſe is ſo far diſabled, that his daily labour becomes a work of miſery; inadequate to the rapidity of motion or action required, he is rode or driven, till (ſinking under the burthen), with *repeated falls*, *broken knees*, and a perſeverance in *perpetual drudgery*, he is literally brought to "a ſtand ſtill," and rendered unfit for every purpoſe but the cart; where they are too frequently obſerved dying wretched martyrs to the horrid combination, or rather joint effect, of HARD WORK, WHIPCORD, and POVERTY.

To avert this calamity from ſo deſervedly great and univerſal a favourite of mankind, is a duty incumbent upon every individual, who (prompted by his reflections, becomes conſcious

ſcious of the uncertainty of his own ſtate, and the admirable ſervices of this dependent,) wiſhes by a contribution of his endeavours, *however diſproportionate*, to render himſelf of ſome utility to that ſociety of which he conſtitutes a member. This conſideration, blended with a perfect knowledge of the various, not to add almoſt inexpreſſible, ſufferings of an animal ſo truly valuable, firſt rouſed me from the lethargy of oblivion, and prompted me to undertake a taſk of reformation, which (diveſted of every perſonal paltry idea of ambition) I ſhould have been far happier to have ſeen from an abler hand, and more extenſive abilities. Whatever might have been my original ſuſpenſe, I am now juſtified in making confeſſion, ſuch portion of diffidence is in a great degree obliterated; the foſtering hand of *public favour* having removed every doubt, rendered every conſolation, and I muſt ever conſider it one of the *moſt fortunate* occurrences of my life, that I have been enabled to mitigate the inconveniences of ſo general a want by the preſent publication.

From this ſentimental digreſſion, it will be thought prudent to advert to the caſe in queſtion.

tion. It is therefore (even in the firſt inſtance) moſt earneſtly recommended to let every horſe have ſuch proportion of reſt from his daily employment or purpoſes as nature evidently ſtands in need of. That invariable rule will prove a practice highly advantageous to the proprietor, for he may be then experimentally convinced *prevention* is ever preferable to a *cure*, by precluding its neceſſity. But when ſuch failure is perceived, every kind of work ſhould be inſtantly ſet aſide, if the leaſt deſire is indulged to reſtore the horſe to his former ſtate of *purity* or *perfection*. Such defect being attended to in proper time, moderate reſtringent applications, with a looſe ſtable, if in *winter*, or a ſimilar method, with turning out in *ſummer*, will, in a ſhort time, generally reſtore the tone of the whole ſyſtem affected by theſe means. In this claſs of medicine the following is entitled to the preference:

TAKE rectified ſpirits of wine one pint;
Camphor two ounces;
Beſt vinegar half a pint.

Let the camphor be totally diſſolved in the ſpirits before the vinegar is added, which being

being ſhaken well together, the parts affected muſt be *properly* and *patiently* bathed with a ſufficient quantity every night and morning, till the whole is conſumed, leaving that grand ſpecific, REST, to crown this prelude with ſucceſs.

This treatment may ſuffice when taken in its early ſtate; but where the evil has been ſuffered to increaſe, and accumulate to a certain degree of lameneſs, attended with viſible tenſion, inflammation, and extreme pain, as before deſcribed, let the above embrocation be uſed as there directed, it being a proper preparative to the following ſtimulative application, which will moſt certainly and infallibly effect the cure, if the inſtructions here laid down are ſtrictly adhered to.

TAKE cantharides (in powder) three drachms;
Oil of olives ſix ounces;
Spirits of turpentine two ounces.
Mix the Spaniſh flies with the olive oil, then add the turpentine.

Half of this compoſition to be well rubbed into the fore-legs, and the other half in four-

and-

and-twenty hours after, taking care to employ proper time in each operation; rubbing in a ſmall quantity at once, and continuing ſo to do by moderate friction, till the portion preſcribed is abſorbed by the ſeat of diſeaſe. After which proceſs the halter muſt be ſhortened, or the parts covered, ſo as to prevent a probability of the effects being deſtroyed by the natural exertions of the horſe, when finding himſelf diſagreeably affected by the ſtimulus of the application. In three or four days after which, he ſhould be turned out and left to enjoy the advantage of *gentle motion* for a length of time, adapted to the original cauſe and preſent ſeverity of complaint. If a radical cure is anxiouſly deſired or meant to be promoted, *prudence* will readily point out the conſiſtency of a three months run, when a horſe may be expected to come into hand perfectly ſound, and as ſuch (no ſymptoms appearing to indicate the contrary) may be got into proper condition, as directed under that head.

There are undoubtedly ſome, who, from different motives of *intereſt* or *impatience*, will not permit ſo long a reſpite from buſineſs or pleaſure, let what may prove the conſequence; notwith-

notwithſtanding which I ſhall preſume to introduce my farther advice, and recommend it moſt ſtrenuouſly to ſuch owners as have horſes in this predicament, to extend their lenity for ſix weeks at leaſt in the former caſe, and two months in the latter, leſt, by an almoſt immediate relapſe, they may have reaſon to repent their *folly* or *impatience*.

STRAINS

Are a part of this treatiſe to which ſuch frequent application will be made for information, that they cannot be too accurately explained for the purpoſe of being well underſtood. And as I would much rather appeal to the taſte and critical inquiries of the intelligent and enlightened reader than the caprice of the prejudiced vulgar, I ſhall be more anxious to obtain the approbation of the judicious, by a minute and explanatory inveſtigation, than the ſanction of the multitude by ſuch a ſuperficial account as would beſt come into compact with the ſtandard of their comprehenſion.

Previous to farther animadverſion, it becomes unavoidably neceſſary to combat the promulgated opinion of OSMER, who, in his remarks, ventures an aſſertion that "tendons are un-"elaſtic bodies," though in the very ſame page (and frequently after,) he ſays, "the tendon is "often elongated and ſtrained."—How this writer, or his readers, could reconcile ſuch palpable abſurdity and contradiction, I am at a loſs to conceive; or how a tendon can be *elongated*, that has no *elaſticity*, I am yet to learn. Nor does the intoduction of this obſervation prove of greater utility than to corroborate the propriety of my former remarks upon the ſingularity of ANCIENT *practice* and MODERN *publications*.

To underſtand this ſubject clearly, it is unavoidably neceſſary to be informed not only of the cauſes from which ſuch complaints proceed, but the parts that conſtitute the ſeat of diſeaſe itſelf. To acquire which let it be obſerved STRAINS are of two ſorts, the one originating in the ligamentary parts, by which the different joints are preſerved in contact; the other by a relaxation of the *muſcles*, or *tendons*, whoſe purpoſes are the direct office of *motion*. Hence it is that the farrier and groom

groom are ſo frequently at a loſs for their definition or explanation of any particular lameneſs, fixing it by *conjecture* upon *any* part (attributing it to *any* cauſe) but the right; and to this they are ſeldom directed by any mental information, poſſeſſing a very barren conception of the ſtructure of parts, their purpoſes, or appropriations. The *muſcles* or *tendons* (by farriers generally termed ſinews) are ſtrong elaſtic ſubſtances, compoſed of innumerable threads or fibres, poſſeſſing the properties of extenſion and contraction to a certain degree, beyond which their flexibility or elaſticity cannot be extended without palpable injury, and certain lameneſs; for, by overſtraining, their elaſtic quality (or affinity to catgut) is in a great meaſure deſtroyed in proportion to the injury ſuſtained. To render this idea ſo clear that it cannot be miſunderſtood, let us ſuppoſe that a horſe is going at his rate, and in ſo doing his toe covers a prominence, or the edge of one, where the heel has no ſupport, it conſequently extends the tendons beyond the diſtance afforded by nature, and inſtantly conſtitutes what is called a letting down of the back ſinews; a circumſtance that conſtantly happens upon the turf in running for a heat,

and the horſe is then ſaid to have been "broken down."

This being ſuppoſed to have happened, the principal indication of cure will immediately ſtrike every reader, ſo far as the gradual contraction and tone of the tendon is concerned; but the previous and inſtantaneous conſideration will be to prevent, as much as poſſible, any conſequent inflammation that may fall upon the part. To which end take away, ſo ſoon as convenient after the injury is ſuſtained, a proportion of blood adequate to the ſtate and ſtrength of the ſubject, from a vein as contiguous to the part affected as may be conſiſtent; and as your ſucceſs will in a great degree depend upon the earlieſt applications, procure a quart of the beſt white wine vinegar, or very ſtrong verjuice; and, after making it hot over the fire, add two ounces of the extract of Saturn; and with this foment the leg every night and morning, bandaging the part with a broad roller of a ſufficient length, ſtraining it pretty firm. After uſing this fomentation for two nights and mornings, begin with the following embrocation; and let two or three table ſpoonfuls be gently and gradually rubbed into the affected

affected part every night and morning, never omitting the uſe of the bandage tolerably firm.

Take of Barbadoes tar and ſpirits of turpentine each two ounces;
Opodeldoc four ounces. — Mix well together and keep ſtopped.

Previous to the uſe of this, ſhould any degree of inflammation have been productive of ſwelling, a poultice may be applied twice a day, prepared with a proper quantity of oatmeal, rendered of a neceſſary conſiſtence, with a ſtrong decoction of wormwood and camomile (boiling a large handful of each in three pints of water and ſtraining off;) this, by its emollient tendency, will contribute to the early reduction of the inflammation, without a farther relaxation of the tendinous parts: but the poultice muſt be immediately diſcontinued ſo ſoon as the ſwelling ſubſides, and the embrocation taken into uſe, as above directed. To this very conſtant application muſt be added *reſt*: too much ſtreſs cannot be laid upon this moſt predominant and neceſſary article; from which the greater good muſt certainly reſult. To the want of *patience* and *mercy* only it is to be attributed that ſuch an infinite number of

of fine horſes have been ſtaked to the *burning cautery* that, with proper time in the field, would have been as certainly ſaved from the heat of the iron. And it is no leſs aſtoniſhing that, in the preſent age of equeſtrian ſagacity and penetration, few can be found whoſe reaſon will ſufficiently demonſtrate the abſolute neceſſity of *time* and *reſt* to reſtore the tone of a relaxed muſcle or tendon; a ſyſtem of knowledge as clear as any mechanical principle that can be produced. When the horſe has continued in the ſtable, under the treatment here mentioned, for a fortnight, he ſhould, if in the winter, have his liberty in a large ſtable or barn where he will, by a natural attention to his own eaſe and ſafety, (unleſs hurried, driven, or diſturbed, which ſhould be prevented) ſufficiently guard the injured part. On the contrary, if in the ſummer he ſhould be turned into a paſture alone, and at a diſtance from other horſes where he cannot, by their neighings, be excited to any exertion of ſpirit or extravagance that may occaſion a relapſe. But, in either caſe, if the enlargement of the part (that generally attends) does not ſubſide, and the lameneſs bear viſible marks of amendment, ſo ſoon as may reaſonably be expected,

take the horſe up and immediately apply the following *liquid bliſter*.

TAKE Spaniſh flies (in powder) two drachms; euphorbium and oil of origanum, each one drachm; corroſive ſublimate (in powder) half a drachm; olive oil, four ounces.—Mix well together.

This muſt be deliberately and gradually rubbed over the whole part for at leaſt half an hour, letting it be entirely abſorbed by the ſeat of pain if poſſible; then cover it with a woollen bandage, and ſhorten the halter to prevent its being forced off: the ceremony and effect of this kind of application is before deſcribed under the article of *blood ſpavin*. At the expiration of three or four days he ſhould be turned out, and not have even a halter upon him for ſix weeks, or two months, at leaſt: and, however ſound he may ſeem to be, his exerciſe, or work, ſhould be very gentle; firſt boiling half a pint of common ſea-ſalt in a quart of the beſt and ſtrongeſt vinegar that can be procured; this keep in a bottle in the ſtable, and let the neceſſary part, or parts, be well bathed with this *reſtringent* (and a very uſeful

uſeful one it will be found) for a quarter of an hour every night and morning, till double the quantity has been uſed. Under this practice I have ſeen the complete cure of many, without inſtantly recurring to a perpetual blemiſh by the preſent rage of FIRING, which is in general by much too frequently adopted; and no doubt upon moſt occaſions hurried on by the pecuniary propenſity and dictation of the intereſted operator, anxious to diſplay his dexterity, or (as SCRUB ſays) "his neweſt "flouriſh," in the operation; which, when performed, and the horſe is turned out (as muſt be), if taken up *ſound*, I ſhall ever attribute much more of the cure to that *grand ſpecific*, REST, than to the effect of his *fire*. Nothing can be more truly contemptible than the ridiculous and abſurd adoption of the ancient practice of cold charges; compounded of articles calculated in ſome degree to what they call *brace the parts*, it is true, but tending much more to form a kind of bandage by its firmneſs of adheſion, than medical relief by its power of penetration. And this will be more readily credited when a moment's conſideration is afforded to the fact: for what inherent reſtringent virtues can be poſſeſſed by

"*doe's hair, Armenian bole, rye flour* or *oatmeal*," more than the properties of forming a cement (equal to a bandage) for keeping the parts in a firm and certain poſition, conſtituting a pompous prelude to the general idea of REST.

No one advocate for *cold charges*, or ſtrengthening poultices, will be confident enough to declare they retain a ſufficient portion of *ſtimulus* to penetrate the integuments; and, by their reſtringent or contracting powers, affect the tone or elaſticity of the relaxed *tendon*. If ſo I will venture to hazard an opinion that what efficacy they may hold individually is intirely locked up in the maſs of compoſition, and forms no other merit as a corroborant than a medical ſubſtitute for a bandage of rollers, &c. with this exception only, that it bears the appearance of buſineſs, or ſagacity extraordinary, in the *farrier* and *groom* employed in the elaborate preparation; who may prevent their loſs of time, and proſtitution of judgment, by methods much more eminently entitled to approbation, as founded upon principles of *reaſon*, and ſanctioned by ſucceſs. The ſame obſervations hold good in reſpect to poultices; they never ſhould be applied

applied to ſtrains but in caſes of ſwelling and inflammation; as they can only contribute to the very reverſe of the general intention, by relaxing the ſyſtem they are employed to contract.

I can have no doubt (notwithſtanding the dictatorial manner in which inſtructions were formerly conveyed, amounting almoſt to a degree of infallibility, but the majority of readers who condeſcend to ruminate at all upon the ſubject, will inſtantly admit the great probability of receiving a greater portion of relief from active liquids, that, by their volatile and penetrative power, (aſſiſted by frequent and induſtrious application) ruſh immediately into contact with the ſeat of pain, than from a compound of mere ſimples formed into elaborate poultices or cataplaſms, that are prevented by the nature of the parts, (as the hair, and thickneſs of the ſkin,) from bringing ſo inactive a maſs into effect, with parts requiring reſtringents of much greater power and penetration.

Strains in the ligamentary parts are in general occaſioned by ſudden jerks, ſhort turns,

or

or ſinking in deep ground, and forcible exertions to get extricated. Theſe being ſituated at the junction of the bones, and in moſt caſes ſo covered with the muſcles and ſoft parts, that no great expectation of relief can be formed upon the efficacy of external application, when the ſeat of pain is unluckily ſo remote from the ſurface. But as theſe caſes are very frequently productive of internal heat, exciting ſymptomatic inflammation, waſh well with the following LOTION three or four times every day, adhering ſtill cloſely to the article of *reſt*, already repeatedly mentioned, and never can be ſufficiently attended to; remembering alſo the great utility of bandage, where it can be conveniently applied;

TAKE beſt white wine vinegar one pint;
Extract of Saturn two ounces;
Camphorated ſpirits of wine four ounces:
And rain or pond water one pint.

Mix the extract with the camphorated ſpirits; then add the vinegar, ſhaking well together; and, laſtly, add the water for frequent uſe.

To enumerate the variety of ſtrains, and particulariſe the different ſymptoms conſtitut-

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ing each, would be an endleſs undertaking; ſuch information or knowledge muſt always depend upon the judgment and attention of the operator; for the directions from books are always doubtful and ſeldom deciſive. Nor can it be believed that different horſes *lamed* in *this* part, or *ſtrained* in *that*, will all *ſtep*, *halt*, or *retreat* in the ſame manner; if ſo, I may venture to affirm the idea will be frequently as *lame* as the horſe!

To aſcertain the ſeat of diſeaſe to a certainty, the judicious inveſtigator will depend much on the EYE, more on the TOUCH; and, if aſſiſted by obſervation and experience, he will very rarely err in the effect of his judgment: for, his minute examination being made with a neceſſary attention to concurring circumſtances, he will ſeldom fail to convey a true ſtate of the caſe upon almoſt every inveſtigation.

Previous to the final diſmiſſion of this article, it may not be inapplicable to introduce the *compoſition* of a BLISTER in great eſtimation, and of a different form, calculated for thoſe who may be in ſome degree attached to the *former* mode of practice, and indulge their doubts

doubts of the efficacy of the *liquid bliſter* before deſcribed.

TAKE of Venice turpentine and quickſilver each one ounce: rub together in a mortar till the quickſilver is no longer viſible: then add

Of the ointment of marſhmallows and yellow digeſtive, commonly called baſilicon, each two ounces; and laſtly,

Of cantharides (or Spaniſh flies,) three drachms;

Of corroſive mercury one drachm; both in fine powder, mixing the whole well together.

A portion of this to be carefully rubbed into every part upon which the bliſter is required to take effect, and the remainder to be laid on as thick as judgment may dictate or the caſe require, covering the whole with a piece of ſheep or lamb-ſkin leather, having a margin ſpread with ſticking *diachylon*; over this may be placed any other convenient bandage, making it firm, and uſing every precaution to prevent its being ſtripped off by the horſe, ſo ſoon as its ſtimulating power makes him ſenſible of his ſituation.

The operation of firing is ſo much the rage at preſent (without a relative conſideration to his

his becoming disfigured,) that a ſingle obſervation on the ſubject is rendered unneceſſary, one offer of advice only excepted, viz.—Never to adopt an alternative ſo truly *diſagreeable* and *diſtreſſing* till all the more *gentle* applications have repeatedly failed in effect; amongſt which do not let the following be omitted:

TAKE oil of wormwood one ounce;
Amber and origanum of each half an ounce;
Camphorated ſpirits of wine and opodeldoc of each four ounces; and let a proportion (according to the injury ſuſtained) be gently rubbed into the part twice every day.

Or,

TAKE extract of Saturn and camphorated ſpirits each two ounces;
Opodeldoc four ounces.—Mix the extract and camphorated ſpirits together; then add the opodeldoc, and uſe as above, never omitting the uſe of proper bandage.

In corroboration of my own remarks upon the inconſiſtency of raſhly bringing into uſe the *burning cautery*, I muſt beg to introduce the judicious opinion of OSMER upon the operation of *firing*, which I ſhall quote exactly in his own words, from a treatiſe of his that never

fell

fell into my hands till a few weeks after the original publication of *this work*.

"Between the tendon and the ſkin of the leg, "as nothing intervenes but a thin membrane, "what hand can determine betwixt the boun- "daries of thoſe bodies, whoſe appearance, by "the heat of the iron, is made undiſtinguiſh- "able to the eye. Now mark the event of "firing.—If the fire reaches no further than "the ſkin, little advantage can accrue to the "tendon, but the fibres of the ſkin will become "contracted and leſs pliant; if the fire reaches "the membrane or ſheath of the tendon, ſome "of its glands are deſtroyed, and the tendon "becomes more or leſs frigid. If the ten- "don be burnt the conſequence will be ſtill "worſe, and in either caſe the velocity of "motion will be impeded; on all theſe occa- "ſions the horſe ſhould be turned to graſs and "indulged with proper reſt, that the diſeaſed "parts may recover their former firmneſs, "tone, and ſtrength."

CLASS

CLASS II.

CRACKS, SCRATCHES, THRUSH, AND GREASE.

CRACKS AND SCRATCHES

In the heels are ſo evidently children of the ſame family, that not being able to reap any advantage from their ſeparation, it would be very unfair to part them. Every reader well knows, without information from me, that, in the general *ſearch* for *cures* in the books gone before upon this ſubject, they have been moſt plentifully furniſhed with remedies, and thoſe very conciſe too. The whole claſs of *corroſives*, *detergents*, *repellents*, and *reſtringents*, have been let looſe, affording ample FOOD to indulge the moſt extenſive *appetite* for *experiment*. But *modern* and *experimental practice* abandons this beaten

beaten barren tract of *alum*, *lead*, *vitriol*, *mercury*, and a long list of inveterate poisons, coming immediately to a rational system founded on common observation and long experience.

Cracks and Scratches, in *nine* cases out of every *ten*, are undoubtedly produced by *negligence* and a *want of care* in the superintendent; and not, as is too frequently supposed, from a bad habit, or an acrimonious state of the blood.

In many stables, (particularly where the master seldom pays a visit) so as the carcase is sleek), the feet and heels are left to take care of themselves. From this circumstance in severe weather (when the parts below the fetlock are left in a wet, dirty, and slovenly condition,) do these complaints originate, evidently resulting more from bad grooms than bad habit. It is likewise remarkable that the *mode of treatment* for a century past has been in *direct opposition* to the efforts of nature, without the introduction of a single attempt to co-operate in her endeavours. Instead of *corrosive* washes, *detergent* lotions, *repelling* liniments, or *restringent* embrocations, calculated to form

rigid

rigid *eſchars*, or painful *calloſities*, I ſhall communicate, and earneſtly recommend, a *ſafe*, *ſimple and effectual* METHOD of CURE, which I have never yet ſeen *once* fail in an experience of *twenty* years.

In every *twenty-four* hours, but more particularly at *each* time of the horſe's returning from the road or exerciſe, let the CRACKS or SCRATCHES be waſhed for a conſiderable time with *ſoap* and *warm water*, making a lather, and continuing to rub them tenderly with the *ſuds*, till they become pliable, and perfectly clear from every degree of ſcurf, or hardneſs at the edges, and the ſtiffened mucus, or oozing, is entirely waſhed away; then wipe very dry with a linen cloth, and when perfectly ſo, rub in a ſufficient quantity of *camphorated ſpermaceti ointment*: there is no doubt but they will ſoon ſubmit to this ſimple treatment, if regularly perſevered in. On the contrary, if in ſome days after this method has been adopted, you perceive the CRACKS to be deep, the diſcharge copious, and the ſmell fœtid or ſtinking, you may naturally conclude there is a foulneſs in the habit, or an acrimony in the blood, requiring rectification; in that caſe continue

tinue your *washings* with *soap* and *warm water* every night and morning; take away a proportion of blood, according to the directions before given under that head, rubbing in a small quantity of the strong *mercurial ointment* (instead of the camphorated spermaceti,) administering *two* purging balls: and if necessary afterwards a diuretic ball, every other morning for a fortnight, as will be hereafter described, under the article *Grease*, when we come to that subject.

THRUSH,

Commonly called "the *Running Thrush*," is a varicous state of the frog, which, becoming perforated in different parts, bears the appearance of rapid decay and rottenness; occasioned by an ichorous corrosive discharge, frequently the evident effects of neglect in suffering the horse to go badly shod, till the frog, by repeated bruises, loses its original property, and becomes diseased. To *inattention* the complaint is generally owing, and by *early care* is as generally cured. Though there are undoubtedly instances

inſtances of ſuch defects being what are termed natural blemiſhes; but the mode of treatment will be ſimilar and effective. The putrid, ragged, or rotten part of the frog ſhould be conſtantly pared away, as ſhould alſo the hoof that bears upon the defective parts. The bottom of the foot ſhould be frequently waſhed with warm water, particularly after coming into the ſtable; and, when dry, the whole frog moiſtened ſlightly with tincture of myrrh. The feet ſhould be conſtantly ſtopped with a compoſition of the following proportion:

Cow dung, ſeven pounds;
Vinegar and chamber-lye, of each one pint.—Mix.

If the complaint diſplays (by its depth or fœtidity) a degree of inveteracy, aſſiſt with the following diuretic balls:

Take white ſoap, eight ounces;
Nitre and roſin (in powder) of each three ounces:
Camphor and oil of juniper, of each three drachms; form the maſs into half a dozen balls, and let one be given every, or every other, morning, as the ſtate of the caſe requires.

But

But ſhould the horſe be viſibly foul, and, by his whole appearance, indicate a tendency to fluctuating humours, from an impurity in the blood, a courſe of phyſic is firſt to be adopted, preceded by a proportional bleeding, regulating both by the directions given under thoſe diſtinct heads. Theſe inſtructions properly attended to, no doubt need be entertained of a perfect cure; yet it had in moſt caſes (particularly where the defect has been ſevere, or the frog very much impaired) much better be fully confirmed by turning out to graſs for an adequate length of time, where the ſoftneſs of the paſture may act as a natural cataplaſm, promoting the growth of the frog to its original ſtate of ſtrength and perfection.

GREASE.

We are told by an author of the lateſt date, what is almoſt univerſally underſtood by thoſe at all acquainted with the animal œconomy, that "the blood is conveyed from the heart "to the extremities by the arteries, and re-"turned by the veins; in which latter the

"blood

"blood is to riſe in perpendicular columns, "to return the circulating fluids from the ex-"tremities. Hence ſwellings in the legs of "horſes may be eaſily accounted for, from a "partial ſtagnation of the blood and juices in "the finer veſſels, where the circulation is "moſt languid; and eſpecially where there is "a want of due exerciſe, and a proper muſcu-"lar compreſſion upon the veſſels to puſh for-"ward the returning blood, and propel the "inert or half-ſtagnating fluid through their "veſſels." This is one reaſon (where a reaſon is wanting and muſt be obtained), and is quoted entirely for the ſervice of thoſe who require *no other*. But, as many may wiſh to receive more ſatisfactory information upon the ſubject, it will be neceſſary to afford it a nicer elucidation.

Indeed it cannot be ſuppoſed that any reader poſſeſſing the ſmalleſt degree of rational conception, will fall into this ridiculous idea, and implicitly believe NATURE has prevented her own laws, by appropriating to certain offices veſſels inadequate to the purpoſes for which they were formed. That the veſſels are ſmall in the extremities muſt be acknowledged;

 that

that the contents are proportional, cannot be denied: these positions being admitted, it certainly shall follow, the less the weight or substance, the less must be the force required to give it motion: this force is retained in the contracting power of the vessels acting upon their own contents, exclusive of the assisting muscular compression mentioned by the author above quoted, which (in the system of circulation) can only prove the secondary consideration. I do not mean to enter into tedious and unentertaining disquisitions upon the laws of *nature* and *motion*, but hope (and naturally conclude) every reader will coincide with me in *one* opinion—that these vessels are as fully adequate to the offices assigned them in the extremities, as those whose capacities have fixed them in the more noble parts.

This truth being allowed (as by every intelligent reader it must be), I consider NATURE totally exculpated from the accusation of insufficiency in the execution of her own laws; and doubt not, in the investigation of the subject, we shall be able to produce more satisfactory reasons for the appearance and progress of

of this diſeaſe, than any we have yet ſeen offered to public conſideration.

That "a partial ſtagnation of the blood and "juices in the finer veſſels, where the circula- "tion is moſt languid," may and does happen, I readily admit, but by no means ſo often as to conſtitute the diſeaſe we now treat of; if ſo, (the extremities in moſt horſes being the ſame, as well as the circumference or capacity of the veſſels and force of circulation), there can be no doubt but nineteen out of every twenty would be afflicted with this malady, from an "ERROR IN NATURE," that no human fore-ſight can prevent, or judgment remove.

BARTLET (who is the author before alluded to) ſays, in the paſſage there quoted, "the "horſes moſt ſubject to it are thoſe where "there is a due want of exerciſe." In compli-ment to an author of merit and repute, we will admit this for a moment; but, the better to eſtabliſh my own point, I ſhall claim the privilege of making one *obſervation*, in direct oppoſition to an aſſertion that has required ſome authority by remaining ſo long uncontra-dicted. And as I, from the firſt moment of my

H 2 embarkation

embarkation in this treatiſe, have totally diſclaimed the very idea of implicit obedience to the dictation of thoſe who have preceded me on the ſubject, I now come to the declaration of an opinion directly oppoſite to what we have juſt quoted, and (as no bad prelude to what is to follow) wreſt the attention of the reader to the following circumſtance, well worthy of note.—That the horſes having the moſt regular and temperate exerciſe, food, air, and water, ARE the *very* ſubjects that are in general more ſeverely afflicted with this diſeaſe than any other, no one will attempt to diſprove. For inſtance, thoſe paſſing under the denomination of "cart horſes," employed in teams, agriculture, road waggons, &c. and this circumſtance alone, if unaſſiſted with other teſtimony, would very much warp the opinion before-mentioned; and prove both the veſſels and circulation to be leſs culpable in this buſineſs than that writer ſeemed to imagine.

It is a circumſtance known to the moſt ſuperficial obſerver, that enormous quantities of hair are permitted to remain upon the heels of *draft horſes* of the above deſcription, without exception; and it is in vain to expoſtulate upon the

the abſurdity, by enlarging upon the heat it occaſions in ſummer, or the dirt and filth it harbours in winter. You are told, in return, "of its utility in preventing injuries from "flints, bruiſes from ſtones," &c. this is the evident effect of inſtinctive obſtinacy and ignorance, tranſmitted from ſire to ſon; and is one of the moſt palpable reaſons that can be produced for the frequent appearance and progreſs of this complaint, whether proceeding originally from a hidden accumulation of external naſtineſs or internal impurity.

As I mean however to give the explanation of this diſeaſe the face of novelty, I ſhall hint only at the impoſſibility of removing, from under the loads of hair juſt deſcribed, the quantity of dirt and extraneous matter that muſt inevitably lodge there, and continue to accumulate, without even a probability of extirpation; and proceed to hazard an opinion, or perhaps a fact, that the proportion of ſecreted perſpirable matter, making its efforts here (as elſewhere) for a natural diſcharge, is obſtructed by the maſs of filth caked upon the ſurface, as before explained; and becomes, in the courſe of time, too *viſcid* and *ſubſtantial* to be again abſorbed

abſorbed and carried into the circulation. This is palpably the ſtate of the caſe; and NATURE, ſaid by BARTLET to be deficient in her own office, is not ſo but upon compulſion; the conſtant flow of perſpirable matter to the parts ſo evidently obſtructed, totally overpower every effort of Nature; and, from the accumulation of matter, the veſſels certainly become inadequate to the taſk of conveying TREBLE the proportion for which they were intended: the extremities being by theſe means overloaded and diſtended, the contents not only become, from their ſtagnation, *putrid and corroſive*, but at length, by their *acrimonious* quality, perforate the integuments in a *fœtid ichor*; and, by a particular ſharpneſs in its cutaneous oozing, gives a *calloſity* or *hardneſs* to the edges of the apertures, ſmall as they are, conſtituting, in this diſeaſe, a greater or leſs degree of inveteracy, according to the ſtate and temperament of the blood at the time of attack.

The diſorder having once made its appearance, will, in its progreſs, beyond every admiſſion of doubt, be almoſt entirely regulated by the favourable or unfavourable ſtate of the habit, which muſt now be more minutely inquired

inquired into. But as it appears very little amongſt horſes of the firſt or ſecond claſs, appropriated to either turf or field, and is confined chiefly to thoſe before deſcribed, or ſuch as are unluckily deſtined to a hard road, and a *harder* maſter, fall in for a much greater proportion of WORK than CARE; I avail myſelf of this additional obſervation to corroborate any former aſſertion, or opinion,—that this complaint frequently originates much more in the *ill humours* of the *groom* than the HORSE; to which the careleſſneſs and inattention of the maſter does not ſometimes a little contribute.

But as an ancient adage inſtructs us to believe "There is no rule without exception," ſo I am willing to admit the exception, and allow that a *viſcidity* or *tenacity* in the blood may engender *foulneſs*; and *impurities* may be produced by omitting to correct and purify *acrimony* on the one part, or a *ſluggiſh coheſion* on the other. Collections of matter may be formed, and are undoubtedly the EFFORTS of NATURE to diſburden herſelf of the *morbid affection*; and ſhe moſt wiſely makes thoſe efforts as remote as poſſible from the vital principle of action, and in the parts beſt qualified to bear the operation.

Thus

Thus much produced to inculcate the doctrine of the diſeaſe, let us endeavour to eſtabliſh (contrary to the cuſtom of a century paſt) the moſt rational and leſs objectionable mode of obtaining relief in caſes of ſo much pain and trouble. So ſoon as the attack is diſcovered, or the appearance of diſeaſe is aſcertained, let blood be taken away, with a proper reference to the directions given under that head; letting your quantity be proportioned to the ſize, ſtate, and ſtrength of your horſe; and ſo ſoon as the blood is cold, let an examination be made of its ſtate, and proceed accordingly. If you find the BLOOD is firmly coagulated with a ſmall proportion of ſerum or liquid, that the craſſamentum, or maſs, is livid, with a coat of ſize or gelatiniſed matter upon the ſurface, you may immediately conclude there is too great a tenacity and adheſion in the BLOOD for the office of circulation through the ſmaller veſſels; and that ſuch quality has contributed to the cauſe of obſtruction under which the ſubject is diſcovered to labour. If the diſeaſe is in its earlieſt ſtate, and does not ſeem to indicate rapid *ſigns* of *inveteracy*; and the horſe is not remarkably *foul* or out of *condition*, it may probably ſubmit to the mildeſt method

method of treatment: as for inſtance, let the parts affected be *well waſhed twice* every day with *ſoft* water made warm, and plentifully impregnated with *ſoap*, ſo as to form a ſubſtantial lather; with which every defective or offenſive ſpot ſhould be moſt patiently rubbed, ſo as to clear the ſurface of all ſcurf, ſcabs, or indurated matter; then *wipe* the parts gently *dry* with a linen cloth; and ſo ſoon as well dried, waſh where neceſſary with as much as is requiſite of the following LOTION:

TAKE tincture of myrrh and camphorated ſpirits of wine each one ounce;
Of beſt white wine vinegar and ſpring water, each two ounces.—Mix together.

And when well dried in, ſlightly rub over with a ſmall quantity of the following OINTMENT:

TAKE of white diachylon plaſter three ounces, olive oil four ounces: melt together over the fire; then keep ſtirring till cold, and mix upon a ſtone with three drachms of the ſugar of lead, firſt powdered very fine in a mortar.

And let one of the following DIURETIC BALLS be given every other morning for a

courſe

courſe of one dozen: but if the horſe is evidently groſs in habit, and foul in excrement, this courſe muſt be preceded by two doſes of phyſic, prepared according to his ſtrength and condition, from ſome of thoſe preſcribed under the directions for purging. See page 36.

DIURETIC BALLS.

TAKE of Caſtile, or beſt Briſtol ſoap, twelve ounces;
Yellow roſin and nitre (in powder) each eight ounces:
Camphor (in powder) one ounce;
Oil of juniper, ſix drachms;
Mix with as much ſyrup or honey as required, and divide into a dozen balls, and roll up in liquorice or aniſeed powder.

If the diſeaſe is farther advanced, and diſplays a palpable inveteracy, the parts conſiderably enlarged, and the diſcharge both fœtid in itſelf, and copious in quantity (the *blood* being as before deſcribed), bleed again in four or five days; giving in two days, or three at moſt, *one* of the PURGING BALLS, adding of *mercurius*

mercurius dulcis (commonly called calomel) two drachms; working it off as before described, and using every precaution to avoid cold: at the expiration of four or five clear days, repeat the *purging ball*, adding or diminishing (that is changing the number), so as to render it effectual in respect to strength. In three days after the setting of which second dose, begin a *course* of the above DIURETIC BALLS, and let *one* be given every morning for a fortnight, three weeks, or a month, as may be found necessary. The washing with the solution of soap in warm water to be regularly and substantially repeated *twice* every day; the parts to be *fomented* after each washing with *flannels* dipped in a hot decoction of *camomile, wormwood, marshmallows*, and *rosemary*, for a quarter of an hour or more; and this to be followed, if necessary, by the application of a POULTICE prepared with equal parts of *ryemeal* and *oatmeal*; with *garlic* and *white lily root*, of each two ounces; both beat to a paste, and all mixed together to a proper consistence, with a part of the decoction prepared for the fomentation; and then stir in a quarter of a pound of *lard*, and apply as warm as may be with safety.

On

On the contrary, if circumſtances ſhould not be ſo ſevere as to require the *poultice*, the following OINTMENT may be plentifully applied after the fomentation (when rubbed dry); or, in worſe caſes, when the poultice is left of:

TAKE ointment of elder four ounces;
Camphor, powdered and mollified with a little olive oil, ſix drachms;
Of liquid laudanum and extract of Saturn, each two drachms;
Mix well together, and keep cloſe ſtopped for uſe.

But when the caſe is ſo obſtinate as to bear no ſigns of ſubmiſſion either in a reduction of the diſcharge, or a decreaſe of the ſwelling, let longitudinal and tranſverſe *ſcarifications* be made ſuperficially with a fleam, in number and diſtance proportioned to the diſtention of the parts, (or inveteracy of appearance), ſo as to enſure a plentiful *diſcharge* of *blood* and *ſanies*. Immediately after the diſcharge, apply a poultice very warm, and ſufficiently large to cover all the parts, compounded of the following ingredients.

TAKE

Take of coarſe brown bread and boiled turnips equal parts, and maſh well over the fire: adding a ſufficient quantity of ſtale ſtrong beer to give it a proper conſiſtence: and ſtir in of beſt flour of muſtard one ounce, turpentine two ounces, linſeed powder three ounces, and lard ſix ounces, or ſufficient to keep it from getting too ſtiff.

This muſt be continued night and morning till a change in appearance renders a *variation* of *treatment* neceſſary, regulating the uſe of purgatives or diuretics by the face of the diſeaſe, and the diſcretion of the *preſcriber*, *farrier*, or *groom*; adopting ſuch choice of the various methods pointed out as may rationally appear moſt applicable to the ſtate and changes of the ſubject. During the whole progreſs of cure, ſuch proportion of *gentle motion* or *exerciſe* ſhould be adopted as the nature and circumſtances of the diſeaſe will bear; and the horſe, if at a proper ſeaſon of the year, be turned out to enjoy the advantages of gradual and voluntary motion, ſo ſoon as his ſtate will admit, firſt obſerving however mild or ſevere this diſeaſe may have been. So ſoon as the diſcharge has declined its fœtidity (or offenſive ſmell)

ſmell), is ſubdued, and the ſwelling totally ſubſided, the cure may be completed by well *waſhing* the parts with equal proportions of *ſoap lees* and *good vinegar*, once every day, occaſionally moiſtening, with a ſmall quantity of the *ointment* before-mentioned, compounded of *diachylon plaſter*, *olive oil*, and *ſugar of lead*, page 105.

Having treated largely upon that degree of foulneſs termed GREASE, originating in a palpable combination of neglect and naſtineſs, ſtrengthened by internal groſſneſs and viſcidity of blood, with the various methods of treatment adapted to each diſtinct ſtage of diſeaſe, let us revert to the ſame diſeaſe, formed by a very diſtinct and ſeparate cauſe, where, from the kind of horſe and the care conſtantly taken, we are inſtantly *convinced* it muſt *ariſe* from an acrimonious ſtate of the blood and juices, or an hereditary retention or taint from SIRE or DAM.

In this caſe the firſt ſtep to cure muſt be the ſame as with the other; that is, bleed to a proper quantity, according to the ſtate of your ſubject:

ſubject: if he is *full* of fleſh, *high* in condition, and has had no *forced* evacuations for a length of time, take ſufficient in proportion to ſtrength: if the ſymptoms are powerful and threaten obſtinacy, give him a *couple* of the following PURGING BALLS ſix days apart; the management being ſtrictly regulated by the *directions* given under the *article of purging*, page 35.

TAKE ſuccotrine aloes nine drachms;
Æthiop's mineral half an ounce;
Caſtile ſoap and jalap of each two drachms;
Ginger one drachm;
Oil of juniper forty drops;
Syrup of buckthorn ſufficient to make the ball.

If this proportion does not purge quite ſo much as deſired, add another *drachm of aloes*; if on the contrary it is thought to relax too much, take off a drachm of the jalap. In four days after the laſt doſe, begin with one of the following BALLS, and repeat it *every* morning for fifteen days, three weeks, or a month, as the urgency or mildneſs of the caſe may require.

TAKE

Take of antimony finely levigated, ſulphur, nitre, and Æthiop's mineral, each three ounces;
Caſtile ſoap ten ounces:
Oil of juniper three drachms;
Syrup of honey ſufficient to make the maſs, which divide into a dozen balls, rolling them in liquorice or aniſeed powder.

This diſeaſe has been ſo fully explained, and every method of cure ſo minutely entered into, that the reader can be at no loſs for farther inſtructions under this head, having ſuch a variety of preſcriptions to aſſiſt his endeavours, if he will but induſtriouſly exert his judgment on the occaſion.

And this in fact becomes neceſſary even in its earlieſt ſtate; for, by remaining long uncorrected, it ſoon aſſumes a degree of virulence, particularly in ſubjects remarkably foul and out of condition; occaſioning a greater portion of trouble and inconvenience than can poſſibly happen in almoſt any other diſeaſe. To obviate this difficulty, and counteract the tendency as much as poſſible, ſuch hints will be found in the Appendix reſpecting the management

ment of draft horſes, as taken into conſideration and properly attended to, may, in a great meaſure, reduce the number conſtantly labouring under this diſtemper; many of whom, by neglect and injudicious treatment, are doomed to perpetual puniſhment, and relinquiſhed as incurable.

CLASS III.

HIDEBOUND, SURFEIT, MANGE, AND FARCY.

HIDEBOUND

IS a ſubject that has hitherto been very little treated of, and by no means at all ſatisfactorily. It has been attributed to many cauſes; but from every obſervation I have been able to make, I muſt confine it to few. The ſigns are, a want of flexibility in the ſkin, which is pervaded by a general ſtiffneſs that ſeems to form an entire adheſion to the fleſh, without the leaſt partial ſeparation or diſtinction. There is a kind of duſky ſcurf, plainly perceived underneath the hair, that raiſes it up in different parts; and, giving it another hue, the coat in many places forms an appearance of two or three colours; conveying, even in this

this trifling circumſtance, a *very forcible idea* of POVERTY in both *food* and *raiment*. The horſe is generally languid, dull, heavy, and weak; his excrement is dark, foul, and offenſive; he ſweats much upon very moderate exertions; then his coat ſtares, the hair turns different ways, (which in its effluvia is diſagreeable,) and affords evident proof of weakneſs and debilitation. The cauſe requires very little animadverſion, and it bears the face of *poverty* (in food and attention) upon every trait of its countenance.

Bad food and want of *ſtable care* are, in general, thc only probable reaſons that can be aſſigned for this complaint, or defect. Long lank graſs in low ſwampy land in autumn, and muſty hay or bad oats at any ſeaſon, may in ſome degree allay the hunger, but not gratify the appetite; for, being in itſelf deſtitute of the effect and quality of ſuperior food, no nutritive contribution can be conveyed for the generation of blood or formation of fleſh. The ſources for the ſupply of chyle being thus obſtructed, the lymphatics are deprived of their due proportion of nutritive fluid that ſhould paſs through theſe ſmaller veſſels, and

they become not only in ſome meaſure contracted, but in a great degree inactive, which, with the want of proper external care and dreſſing, contribute to an almoſt univerſal obſtruction of the cutaneous pores. Theſe, from the preternatural debilitation of the general ſyſtem, are compulſively thrown open upon the moſt moderate exerciſe, when a horſe that is (from excellent food, care, and attention) in what is termed good condition, will not diſplay the leaſt moiſture upon his ſkin, even in undergoing a much greater proportion of fatigue.

Thus much is introduced to prove its exiſtence as an original complaint, probably cauſed by theſe means, when abſtracted from its conſideration as a ſymptomatic attendant upon any other. And when that is really the caſe, by effectually removing the cauſe, the effect will ceaſe; or, in other words, cure the diſeaſe on which it is attendant, and you will of courſe get rid of its concomitant likewiſe. In reſpect to its *cure*, very little inſtruction will be neceſſary, for (under judicious management) it is hardly entitled to the appellation of *diſeaſe*, being in fact no more than

a tem-

a temporary inconvenience. Therefore, by way of affording ſome little change to the circulation of the blood, take away a ſmall quantity, and in three or four hours after, increaſe its *impetus* by a maſh of malt, oats, and bran, equal parts; continuing it every night for a fortnight, ſtirring in two ounces of flour of brimſtone every other night; giving his other feeds (morning and noon) equal parts of oats and bran, with half a pint of old beans in each, to prevent relaxing the body too much by the maſhes. To give this method of cure ſome certainty of ſucceſs, regular and ſubſtantial dreſſing, air, exerciſe, ſound oats, ſweet hay, and good ſoft water, will greatly contribute. And when by theſe means he has viſibly improved in hide, coat, and condition, let him have twice in the week a bruſhing gallop, to produce a tolerable ſweat and enliven the circulation; taking great care not to let him ſtand ſtill till he is perfectly cool; when his dreſſing ſhould be thoroughly gone through with attention, care, and perſeverance, every night and morning. If this method ſhould be unattended with ſucceſs, there muſt be ſome unknown cauſe lurking behind; in which caſe go through a mild courſe of phyſic, feeding

feeding well between the doſes, or a regular adminiſtration of diuretics, as deſcribed in the laſt claſs.

SURFEIT.

THIS word has been the conſtant friend and frequent reſource of all country farriers, and may, with great truth, be termed "The "Farrier's *Vade Mecum*," abridged to a word of two ſyllables, for the convenience of technical explanation and vulgar comprehenſion. For certainly ſo ſoon as a cutaneous eruption appears, indicating an acrimonious ſtate of the blood, or a degeneracy of habit, it is (with a wonderful degree of ſagacity, and almoſt incredible penetration,) confidently pronounced "A SURFEIT;" but what a *ſurfeit* is, unleſs, as *Captain le Bruſh*, in the *Regiſter Office*, defines *chaos* to be "a ſort of—, a kind of "a—*chaos*;" they ſilently acknowledge *they cannot tell*. And what makes it the more unfortunate for them is, that BARTLET, the great "god of their idolatry," to whom they *look* for every information, omitted to give them the leaſt clue by which they might gloſs their

their ignorance. "For," ſays he, *in toto*, "ſur-
"feits ariſe from various cauſes: but are com-
"monly the effects of *ſome* diſeaſes not attended
"to, or that have been ill cured." Whether
this can be called an elucidation, or is entitled
to the compliment of "*multum in parvo*,"
I leave to the diſcerning reader, anxious for
inſtruction; and gladly ſubmit to his *impartial*
deciſion alone, whether we are not likely to
derive greater gratification to our inquiries
from a more minute inveſtigation.

As the above mentioned writer has been
indulgingly *conciſe*, another has been moſt *te-
diouſly prolix*, who, after taking a trip through
almoſt every KNOWN diſeaſe, *feeling* for the
cauſe, plainly tells you, "it may originate in
"ALL OR ANY; but it moſt commonly pro-
"ceeds from a horſe's conſtantly feeding till
"he can feed no longer." We thank him
heartily for ſuch very USEFUL *information*;
and proceed to our own part of the taſk, but
not without the neceſſary compliment of mak-
ing one obſervation upon *his*—That it is very
natural to ſuppoſe a horſe conſtantly ſupplied
with food, even to ſatiety, muſt be *fat*, (at
leaſt in tolerable condition,) whereas on the
contrary,

contrary, it is univerſally ſeen, that horſes labouring under the diſeaſe known by the appellation of SURFEIT, are generally *poor.*

There is no rational unprejudiced man living who will not moſt cheerfully ſubſcribe his opinion to a fair inveſtigation and demonſtration of TRUTH, rather than every *fallacious conjecture* that may be forcibly ſeized upon by a POST-HASTE *author*, impatient to arrive at the goal of his undertaking.

Of SURFEITS then there are two kinds, originating from different cauſes, one being no more than a very advanced ſtage of the caſe laſt deſcribed; which being long neglected, continues to encreaſe, with *all* its *ſymptoms* before mentioned, till the entire *maſs of blood* being at laſt *affected*, diſplays itſelf upon the ſurface of the body with a degree of virulence that forcibly appeals to the *ſenſations* of the *owner*; and *neceſſity*, by the plea of SELF-INTEREST, prompts him to yield, in his own defence, what the dictates of *humanity* had in vain *endeavoured* to *obtain*. This I conſider one *embelliſhment* of the FARRIER's abſtruſe abridgment; to which I ſhall add an additional

definition

definition of this diſeaſe, that has for ages occaſioned infinite *looks* of *ſurpriſe*, and *exertions* of *wiſdom*, when invoking the interpoſition of *Minerva* or *Somnus*, to elucidate a matter that even their IMMACULATE BARTLET did not condeſcend to explain. And as his *great* predeceſſor (who he has moſt inceſſantly and implicitly copied,) after ringing the changes upon almoſt EVERY diſeaſe, fixed his opinion of the cauſe upon "immoderate feeding;" I ſhall avail myſelf of the privilege afforded me in the ancient adage of "*Doctors differ*," and declare I attribute the *cauſe* to HARD DRINKING. And although he declined ſaying much in favour of HIS opinion, I ſhall not omit to advance a theſis in confirmation of MINE.

The *kind* of *ſurfeit* differing from the former in *cauſe*, but very little in *effect*, is that kind where, from *ignorance*, *intoxication*, or *inattention*, a horſe is ſuffered to drink immoderately of *cold* water, when in a violent *perſpiration*, and the blood conſequently in the higheſt degree of circulation.

The *ſhock* nature ſuſtains by this *revulſion* will be inſtantly conceived, even by a mind not

not at all accuſtomed to ſearch into the abſtruſe receſſes of Nature. The blood, in its greateſt velocity, is ſo inſtantaneouſly checked by the *ſtyptic influence* of the *frigid* element, and the ſudden contraction of the ſolids, that the CRASSAMENTUM, or balſamic part of the blood, becomes immediately thickened and inflamed, ſeparating itſelf from the ſerum or watery part, which (being, from the inflammatory particles, impregnated with its proportion of acrimony) extravaſates itſelf; and, by an *effort* of Nature, is propelled to the ſkin for tranſpiration, where the pores (having been inſtantly collapſed at the time of the water's taking effect) are ſo cloſely obſtructed that its *paſſage* to the ſurface is abſolutely *prevented* and rendered *impracticable*. Thus fixed, it becomes united with the *perſpirable matter* already confined there (forming a morbid combination), and is, in the courſe of time, compelled by the progreſs of internal inflammation to make its way through the ſkin; upon which it at laſt appears in a variety of FORMS and different SYMPTOMS, aſſuming diſtinct degrees of malignancy, according to the *ſtate*, *habit*, and *conſtitution* of the ſubject at the time of attack.

This

This being the exaſt PHYSICAL demonſtration and regular *proceſs* of the *diſeaſe*, the indications of cure aptly ariſe from our inveſtigation. For inſtance, to reſolve the inflammatory crudities, remove cutaneous obſtructions, correct the acrimonious ſtate of the blood, and gently quicken the circulation. The better to effect theſe, take away a *moderate* portion of blood, that the impetus may be encouraged; open the body with a few *warm maſhes*; and according to the mildneſs or inveteracy of its appearance, give (as the caſe requires) either *two* or *three* of the following PURGING BALLS, allowing ſufficient time between each doſe, and exerting more than uſual precaution to avoid cold, on account of the mercurial preparation contained in its compoſition; though it is not only remarkably gentle in the operation, but ſmall in quantity, and may be adminiſtered with the greateſt ſafety and effect:

TAKE Barbadoes aloes one ounce;
Jalap (in powder) two; and
Mercurius dulcis, alias calomel, each two drachms;
Caſtile ſoap, and ginger (in powder) of each one drachm;
Syrup of buckthorn ſufficient to make the ball.

After the courſe of *phyſic* is regularly gone through, and properly conducted, let ſtrict attention be paid to the very neceſſary *directions* of FOOD, dreſſings, water, &c. given under the laſt article of "HIDEBOUND;" and in three days after the laſt doſe of phyſic begin the following courſe of ALTERNATIVES, perſevering for a month with unremitting punctuality, if you wiſh to ſucceed in the acquiſition of events fully enumerated in the indications of cure:

TAKE of antimony levigated, and ſulphur, each half a pound;

Æthiop's mineral and cream of tartar, each four ounces.

Mix well together, and divide into *twelve* equal parts of two ounces each, giving one every night with the feed of corn; which being firſt *ſprinkled* with water, will retain the powders and enſure their conſumption. Two ounces of *nitre* muſt be given every morning in a pail of *ſoft* water, and continued during the whole time of giving the powders. Should any trifling eſchars, ſcabs, or excoriations, prove obſtinate upon any part of the body, they may be waſhed with equal parts of lye (procured from the ſoap-boilers) and lime-water. After a regular continuation of the above proportions, ſhould no conſiderable advantages appear, the doſes

muſt

must be gradually increased of each, from *two* ounces to *two and an half*; and in another week to *three* ounces for each dose, of both the composition and the nitre.

MANGE.

This distemper is so universally known, that a general description of its most predominant features would be a very indifferent compliment both to the time and understanding of the reader; suffice it therefore to say, a mere superficial view of it instantly conveys to the spectator a very strong idea of general wretchedness. For surely nothing can convey it *stronger* than EXHAUSTED NATURE sinking under a *complication* of *disease* and *poverty*. And in this case so true it is "one misfortune *seldom* comes *alone*," that the latter seems in combination to go hand in hand with this distemper wherever it makes an appearance. And as a proof of the truth in this observation, it is very little seen amongst HORSES of any ESTIMATION: on the contrary, is almost entirely confined to the lower class of stables and proprietors.

It is obſerved to fall *chiefly* upon thoſe that have been almoſt *ſtrangers* to the TASTE of *oats*, and are kept entirely on the *refuſe* of provender, *barren* paſture, *muſty* hay, *ſeparated* hay-bands, *ſwampy* moſſy ground, or *ruſhy* moors; from all which NATURE may receive a wretched EXISTENCE, but cannot be furniſhed with *ſupport*; at leaſt the ſupport neceſſary to contribute nutritive juices for the conſtant healthy ſubſiſtence of ſo large a frame. From this mode of living (or rather ſtarving) originates ſo ſevere and inveterate a diſeaſe; the economy and law of NATURE *demonſtrates* it to a certainty, and renders farther ANIMADVERSIONS upon the ſubject *tedious* and *unneceſſary*. For the *blood* being by this *barren* contribution robbed of what it was by nature intended to receive, becomes *impoveriſhed* even to a degree of incredibility (by thoſe who are unacquainted with the ſyſtem of repletion and circulation); it loſes its *tenacity* and *balſamic adheſive* quality, degenerating to an acrid ſerous vapour that acquires malignity by its preternatural ſeparation from its original *corrector*. Thus extravaſated and unreſtrained, its *morbid* effects and virulence ſoon diſplay themſelves upon the ſurface, with a ſevere

and

and conſtant IRRITATION or ITCHING; to allay which the poor *beaſt* is eternally exerting himſelf in perpetual *rubbings*, till with thoſe, and the loſs of hair from the different parts, he bears the *univerſal* appearance of approaching EXCORIATION. In this predicament it has been the conſtant practice to get rid of ONE *devil* by the application of MANY; for inſtance, *quickſilver*, *aquafortis*, *oil of vitriol*, *corroſive mercury*, *ſpirit of turpentine*, *ſulphur of vivum*, *ſal ammoniac*, *tar*, *train oil*, and all the *combuſtibles* that could well be invented for the ſupport of an everlaſting *conflagration* in the lower regions.

Without enlarging upon this *deſperate* mode of PRACTICE, I ſhall only acknowledge it brings to my memory a paſſage from that juſtly celebrated writer, who ſays

"Where the greater malady is, the leſſer is not felt."

And I naturally conclude from the purport of this ſentence, their *mode* of practice was *adopted* to extirpate an itching by a courſe of *cauterization*; and there is no doubt but a poor devil would feel very little *uneaſineſs* from a *cutaneous* irritation when *burning alive* with

a com-

a combination of the moſt powerful CAUSTICS. That THESE PRESCRIPTIONS were in full practice upon the principle of "kill or cure," no one will deny; for, as GIBSON ſays, when he ſpeaks of the internal adminiſtration of corroſive mercury, or other POISONS, "the "horſe muſt have a very ſtrong conſtitution "to recover it:" and I will, in OPPOSITION to the *confidence* and *ſelf-ſufficiency* of ANY FARRIER in the kingdom, declare the above courſe of unction (and *extreme unction* it certainly is) hath ſent more HORSEFLESH to the different *dog-kennels* than the diſeaſe itſelf. That the poor diſtreſſed and emaciated ſubjects may in future be in ſome degree RESCUED from ſuch a *dreadful* ſcene of unmerited MISERY and PERSECUTION, ſuch methods are *pointed out* as will certainly *eradicate* the diſeaſe, with proper attention and punctuality, unleſs it has been long ſuffered by a long and *neglected* continuance to aſſume a degree of *inveteracy*; if ſo, and the horſe is not of great value, I will venture to hazard an IRICISM, and aſſure the owner that the moſt merciful, certain, and leaſt expenſive CURE, will be by inſtantly *cutting his throat*, or *ſhooting* him through the *head*.

The

The firſt ſtep to be taken is a conſtant ſupply of WARM *maſhes*, prepared with half *malt* and half *bran;* or equal parts of *oats* and *bran,* with four ounces of *honey* diſſolved in each: let theſe be given night and morning, with a feed of *dry corn* every day at noon. During this treatment (which muſt be continued a week, to ſheath the acrimony and ſoften the rigidity of the ſkin) give one ounce of ſulphur in each maſh, and one ounce of nitre in water every night and morning. In a week or ten days, when the frame becomes more invigorated, *diſcontinue* the maſhes, and let the diet be changed to *good oats* and *ſweet hay;* giving, in the morning and evening feeds, one of the following POWDERS intermixed with the corn, firſt ſprinkled with water:

TAKE ſulphur and prepared antimony, of each a pound; rub well together in a mortar, and divide in twenty-four equal parts:

Or,

Antimony levigated, and ſulphur, of each twelve ounces;

Liver of antimony and cream of tartar each half a pound.—Mix well together and divide into twenty-four equal parts, and let them be given as above directed.

Upon firſt taking the ſubject in hand, and previous to the commencement of the maſhes, procure a pail of warm water, and a quarter of a pound of ſoft ſoap (tied up in a linen rag); and with this let every infected part be thoroughly waſhed and cleanſed; by forming a ſubſtantial lather, ſo that no ſcurf or filth remains upon the ſurface; then rub tenderly dry with a coarſe cloth or ſeparated haybands; and on the following morning begin to rub in a neceſſary portion of this OINTMENT, and repeat it for ſeven, ten days, or a fortnight, (as the urgency of ſymptoms may require) upon every part affected.

TAKE of the weak mercurial ointment half a pound;
Sulphur vivum four ounces;
White hellebore (in powder) three ounces;
Black pepper (in powder) and oil of tartar, each one ounce;
Olive oil as much as is neceſſary to make it ſufficiently ſoft.

Continue the uſe of the powders before mentioned, with the nitre alſo, for three weeks or a month; and ſo ſoon as it is conceived by the horſe's condition he is in a ſtate to bear it, take away a moderate portion of blood,

blood, and give him afterwards *two* very mild *doſes of phyſic*, ſelected from the *preſcriptions* under the article of *purging*, and this will be the more neceſſary, for reaſons that cannot require the leaſt explanation.

FARCY.

I MUST confeſs I have heard, ſeen, and read leſs, to prove ſatisfactory, upon this diſtemper than any other to which the horſe is ſubject. Every writer has deſcribed the ſymptoms, but no author, farrier, or groom, has aſcertained the cauſe. Their opinions upon the ſubject forming a very great ſimilitude to SCRUB's alluſion in the comedy, where he ſays "Some ſay one thing, and ſome ſay "another; but, for my part, I believe he's "a Jeſuit." This is ſtrictly the ſtate of the caſe with the FARCY; ſome attribute it to one cauſe, ſome to another; moſt declare it a bad cauſe, and all acknowledge the "FAULT," (as uſual) to be in the *blood*.

That they are right muſt be admitted; and that they are ſo is the leſs extraordinary, when a very ſuperficial ſurvey of the caſe will evidently prove it would be a difficult taſk to be wrong. One author gives us many pages replete with *figurative* deſcriptions, and runs through the whole animal mechaniſm to demonſtrate the cauſe very clearly, but unluckily never draws nearer the point than to prove what a writer of more modern authority LEARNEDLY tells us in *two* lines, that "the "true FARCY is properly a diſtemper of the "blood veſſels, which generally follows the "track of the veins." What infinite ſatisfaction muſt it afford every reader, to be informed from the fountain head of inſtruction, that "the blood veſſels generally follow the "track of the veins!" *Anxious* for information, and *open* to conviction, I receive the intelligence with gratitude; and, although my retentive faculties are deceptive and imperfect, I ſhall exert their utmoſt influence to preſerve, in high eſteem, ſo excellent a *monitor*; making no doubt but it will prove highly ſatisfactory to the CURIOUS to be informed they need not *look* for a diſtemper of the blood veſſels in the "TRACK" of the inteſtines.

inteſtines. But to purſue this vein of irony no farther, and come to the ſubject in diſcuſſion, let it be obſerved that, from the beginning of this claſs, we have had occaſion to ENLARGE ſo much upon the *acrimony*, *viſcidity*, *putridity* and *tenacity* of the *blood*, under the ſeparate articles of HIDEBOUND, SURFEIT, and MANGE, it is but natural to conclude the intelligent reader is by this time enabled to form a competent judgment of its circulation, qualities, diſpoſitions, and effects; from rules ſo clear and explanatory, the ſyſtem is abſolutely reduced to the moſt minute demonſtration, and cannot poſſibly be miſunderſtood.

Every reader being by theſe means put into poſſeſſion of ſuch reaſons as may tend to form *his* own opinion, perhaps it may be the moſt prudent to ſay nothing peremptorily deciſive upon the matter, but introduce *my* opinion, leaving each obſerver open to an exertion of his own judgment, to which of the three preceding diſtempers this is allied; or whether it bears the leaſt ſimilitude to the ſeverity of the whole. It would be a very indifferent compliment to the patience of the enlightened reader

reader to repeat the technical jargon that was unavoidably neceſſary to explain the original cauſes of *greaſe*, *hidebound*, *ſurfeit*, or *mange*. An hypothetical explanation of the nature and origin of this complaint would be to go over the ſame ground, introducing the ſame law of nature in the ſyſtem of circulation: the conveyance of chyle by the lymphatics or ſmall veſſels, for the generation of blood, the partial coagulation of the craſſamentum, and its conſequent effects; as obſtruction, putrefaction, and the appearances that follow upon different parts of the body, or in general over the whole. That this DISEASE has its different ſtages or degrees of malignity, according to the *ſtate*, *habit*, *blood*, *age*, *keep*, and *condition* of the *horſe*, is certain; but generally that circumſtance is miſunderſtood, and the different degrees of the diſtemper are ſuppoſed to conſtitute diſtinct kinds of the ſame diſeaſe.

That the diſtemper *originates* in an inflammatory ſtate of blood in the firſt inſtance, gradually increaſing to the greateſt pitch of acrimony, and affecting the ſyſtem by degrees, till the whole maſs is corrupted, is too evidently clear

clear to admit of a doubt. The gradual and general affection of the frame may be easily reconciled to any comprehension, by the idea of a single spark of fire giving life to a combination of combustibles that soon constitute a general flame. To say the FARCY is or can be long partial to any particular spot is a very ridiculous supposition; for although the attack may be *local* (the cause being inflammatory), it must soon be *universal* from the very nature of the circulation. Certain solid parts of the body may be individually affected by inflammation, but we naturally infer, from a knowledge of the circulation, one part of the blood cannot imbibe a temporary affection without a speedy communication to the whole.

If, as it has been before observed, "the "*Farcy* is a distemper of the blood vessels," I cannot indulge a momentary doubt but such distemper in the vessels must have received the full force of disease from the acrimonious state of the blood itself; which, by its accumulating force and morbid pungency, soon exceeds the bounds prescribed by nature, making its way to the surface, by a corrosion of the vessels in which it was contained. The coat is raised in different

different parts (as they become affected) with various ſmall prominences, bearing the appearance of bunches of berries, branching off in direct uniformity with the veins. Soon after their appearance they are generally covered with a ſmall ſcab or eſchar, which, as they advance to maturation, peel off, and the puſtules diſcharge a ſharp ſerous ichor, or a gelatinous, adheſive, putrid matter, forming ulcers of a more or leſs inveterate appearance, according to the degree of diſeaſe.

Previous to the preſent improved and rational ſyſtem of cure, it may be applicable to introduce one of the promiſed OBSERVATIONS upon the dangerous and almoſt obſolete practice of others, or rather the moſt *cruel* experiments and *infernal* perſecutions that were ever invented, or could be ſuppoſed to enter into the mind of man, for the prevention or cure of diſeaſe. In the laſt article treated on we produced a *tolerable* ſyſtem of cruelty; but in the FARCY (as a more perplexing diſeaſe and greater excitement to judgment or madneſs) we have FIRE UPON FIRE, or effectual cauterization *treble* refined.

As they advanced in danger they increafed in courage; and adhering invariably to the general intention of, "*kill* or *cure*," they dealt about them with the fire of Mars and the ftrength of Hercules. Began with oil of vitriol and oil of turpentine; then euphorbium, hellebore, quickfilver, oil of origanum, double aquafortis, and to fum up the whole fcene of *confiftency*, made open paffages with fmall hot irons, and touched with oil of vitriol or aquafortis; or opening the buds, put in a fmall quantity of corrofive mercury, arfenic, or Roman vitriol and fublimate, equal quantities. "But," fays the writer, "let it be remem-"bered that many a horfe has been *poifoned* "by thefe medicines ignorantly ufed, and in "too large quantities." This very acknowledgment (for which I confefs I am under infinite obligations) will ferve to corroborate my former affertion—that fome SYSTEM has long been neceffary to *refcue* this moft ufeful and fuffering animal

FROM STABULARIAN IGNORANCE AND EMPIRICAL CONFIDENCE.

Can it be fuppofed, will reafon or reflection for a moment fupport the idea, that the moft fevere

ſevere and burning cauſtics, very little ſhort of actual fire, were ever calculated, when laid on by loads, to rectify the blood, or to promote an incarnation of the fleſh? It muſt create aſtoniſhment in every mind made calm by time, or cool by experience, that men have lived, who, from a want of knowledge in the properties of medicines, could ſo proſtitute their uſes; or others prove ſo weak as to tranſmit that proſtitution to poſterity! But ſo deeply has the injurious and dangerous ſyſtem taken root among the illiterate, who ſtick to a ruſtic maxim never to be obliterated, that "old laws, "old times, old ſongs, and old books, are "beſt," and conſequently fly to the latter upon every occaſion; in whoſe inſtructions they have ſo much faith, and to whoſe contents they pay ſuch implicit obedience, that the *very* DEVIL, however great his influence be in other reſpects, will never prevail upon that claſs to change their ſyſtem.

That MERCURIALS and ANTIMONIALS *internally*, with neceſſary and occaſional cauſtics *externally*, will (dictated by judgment, and proportioned with diſcretion), work wonders, experience and indefatigable attention from men of the moſt extenſive abilities have ſufficiently

ciently proved. But the abundant, unlimited, and injudicious application of ſuch deſtructive *poiſons*, either externally or internally, no reaſon can juſtify, or prudence direct. And what confirms it a danger of ſtill greater magnitude is, the predominant deſire to increaſe the doſes and applications, upon a moſt contemptible but very common ſuppoſition; "if a ſmall or even "a moderate doſe does much, a large one "will CERTAINLY do a great deal more."

The very frequent application of cauſtics and repellents is a cuſtom evidently too abſurd to require animadverſion. Every common obſerver muſt inſtantly perceive the folly of repelling a morbid and malignant putrid matter to be again abſorbed into the circulation, at the very time Nature has arrived at the critical effort of relieving herſelf from the morbid affection or preternatural load with which ſhe is oppreſſed. To prevent therefore a miſconception, let it be once for all underſtood, that in diſeaſes of the blood or juices, however externals may occaſionally alleviate as auxiliaries, the very fountain of relief muſt take its courſe from the effect of medicines internally adminiſtered. But ſorry I am to believe, and

have

have every reaſon to declare, penury on the one ſide, and a want of common humanity on the other, has in general countenanced and promoted the burning practice formerly adopted; a few ounces of oil of vitriol, turpentine, aquafortis, or a RED-HOT IRON, being in the difference of expence, much more applicable to the conſtitution of the POCKET than a *regular* courſe of alteratives.

Theſe obſervations being made to point out the danger and deter the practice, more than to condemn the authors, who, to their exculpation be it remembered, wrote in times of leſs refinement; I ſhall conclude them for this claſs with one REMARK—That where the cure is not to be effected by the courſe of bleeding, purging, mercurials, antimonials, and alteratives, hereafter deſcribed, I perfectly *coincide* in opinion with a writer before quoted, who ſays, "When the diſeaſe is ſo inveterate as to "reſiſt every application, that the ſymptoms "not only continue predominant, but evi- "dently increaſe, it is incurable." And to this information I ſuſpect he meant (but omitted to recommend what I now moſt heartily do,) the putting a period to a ſcene of pain and miſery,

misery, by taking away a life that every degree of assiduity and effort of art cannot render worthy preservation.

In respect to cure, upon the very earliest appearance take away blood in quantity as before described, and after so doing attend minutely to the quality, which circumstance will enable you to form a very decisive judgment how soon, and to what proportion, the subject will bear this evacuation, should it again be necessary; for according to the extra proportion of the *crassamentum* (or *coagulum*), and the size (or gelatinized substance upon the surface), with the disproportion of the serum, or watery part, it may be very readily ascertained how much the blood is certainly *above* or *below* the standard of mediocrity necessary for the absolute PRESERVATION of *health*. If the horse is in a high state of condition, and full of flesh, give him mashes through the day of bleeding, and the next; on the following morning let this *purging ball* be given:

TAKE succotrine aloes ten drachms;
Of calomel and jalap (in powder) each two drachms;
Ginger and oil of aniseed each a drachm;
Syrup of buckthorn or roses sufficient to form the ball.

Let

Let it be carefully attended to, and worked off as ſpecified under the direction for purging. If the phyſic works favourably, and ſets well, let his feed (if his appetite is keen), for four clear days, be plentiful; and on the fifth, or ſixth at fartheſt, repeat his *purging ball*, conducting the operation as before. If the diſtemper has attacked him with violence, or makes rapid progreſs, a third doſe muſt be given in like manner; on the contrary, if the diſeaſe is mild, and early diſcovered, the two may do. In two days after your courſe of phyſic is completed, begin upon the following *antimonial alteratives*, aſſiſted by a regular adminiſtration of nitre; both being continued a month without the moſt trifling intermiſſion:

TAKE of prepared antimony one pound;
Common ſulphur twelve ounces;
Cream of tartar eight ounces;
Cinnabar of antimony ſix ounces.

Incorporate well in a mortar, and divide into *twenty* equal parts, giving ONE every night in the corn, firſt ſprinkling with water to enſure its adheſion; giving two ounces of nitre in the water every morning, at which time he will generally drink it with the greater avidity,

avidity, as being moſt thirſty. This proportion is meant for the diſtemper in its mildeſt ſtate; when the buds or ſwelling, upon their firſt appearance, may be well waſhed with the following *lotion* twice every day:

TAKE extract of Saturn two ounces;
Camphorated ſpirits of wine eight ounces;
Diſtilled vinegar a pint;
Mix well together and keep cloſe ſtopt for uſe.

Should the diſtemper be in a more advanced or inveterate ſtage, bleeding ſhould be repeated, in proper time, between the phyſic, in a moderate degree; and upon the ſcabs or eſchars peeling from the buds, with a degree of inveterate malignity, waſh them well occaſionally with the following:

TAKE corroſive mercury two drachms, diſſolve in half a pint of Britiſh brandy; then add of white wine vinegar a pint; half a pint of ſpring water, and two ounces of tincture of myrrh; ſhaking well together:

Or,

TAKE ſugar of lead and white vitriol each an ounce;
Diſtilled vinegar and ſpring water each one pint;
Styptic tincture three ounces.—Mix together.

Should

Should the ulcers continue foul, and their edges become callous, very ſmall quantities of the ſtrong mercurial ointment muſt be gently rubbed into the centre of the moſt inveterate, once in three or four days, cleanſing them occaſionally with one of the waſhes before mentioned. In this caſe one of the following *mercurial* ALTERATIVE BALLS muſt be given regularly every morning for a month, or longer if neceſſary; altering your proportion of nitre to three ounces, which muſt, in the arrangement of this courſe, be given in the water every evening, upon the viſible neceſſity of introducing your ball in the morning:

TAKE Æthiop's mineral four ounces;
Of milk of brimſtone, prepared antimony, cream of tartar, and cinnabar of antimony, each five ounces;
Honey ſufficient to make a maſs; divide into a dozen equal balls, and roll up in liquorice or aniſeed powder.

Theſe remedies are founded upon a ſyſtem of certainty to effect all that alteratives can do; and are directed in ſuch proportions as may be given with the greateſt ſafety, and calculated to bear ſome additions to their more active ingredients, at the diſcretion of the preſcriber, ſhould

ſhould an unexpected reſiſtance render it neceſſary. And upon the introduction of ſuch additions, and a perſeverance in the alteration for a proper length of time, ſhould the whole maſs prove ſo virulently corrupted as to diſplay no ſign of ſubmiſſion to ſuch treatment, there can be no doubt but death would put a very deſirable period to the buſineſs, and had much better be ſolicited than rejected.

*** For a ſingular caſe and cure, ſee Supplement.

CLASS IV.

WOUNDS, ULCERS, FISTULA, AND POLL EVIL.

WOUNDS

ARE a ſpecies of injury to which horſes are not only perpetually liable, but of ſo many different kinds, and requiring ſuch various modes of treatment, (according to the cauſe, appearance, ſituation, depth, and ſtate of the wound, or habit of the ſubject) that, to enumerate the whole, with all poſſible or probable circumſtances, would be to write a volume on the article alone; which is certainly entitled to every degree of *attention* and *inſtruction*, from the ſimple and complex caſes that ſo frequently occur. And though it may naturally be ſuppoſed that wounds of ſize, depth, or danger, muſt conſequently come under the imme-

immediate care and inſpection of the *operative* FARRIER, whoſe judgment or experience ſhould direct him upon all caſes of emergency, as time will not admit of reference to books; and even with ſuch aſſiſtance, much more will depend upon his *experimental* dexterity, or expertneſs in manual operation, than any information he may derive from *literary* inſtruction, when a ſudden exertion of judgment or fortitude is immediately neceſſary.

WOUNDS may be divided into ſuch a variety, that to enumerate the liſt of probabilities would be to encounter the work of an age, and ſerve more to *perplex* than *enlighten* thoſe not altogether adequate to the taſk of defining technical terms or profeſſional deſcriptions. To enlarge upon every probable means by which a wound may be received, and from the variety of weapons, or ſtable inſtruments, is an abſolute impracticability; we will therefore "take up "the mangled matter at the beſt," and endeavour, by a very fair and extenſive explanation, to give ſuch DIRECTIONS as ſhall enable the *profeſſional ſuperintendent*, or *occaſional aſſiſtant*, to form a proper idea of the buſineſs, and make ſuch effectual APPLICATIONS

 as

as may prevent the neceſſity of calling in extra-aſſiſtance, or running into any extremes of practice not *warranted* by REASON or *juſtified* by NECESSITY.

Finding how very difficult it is to deſcribe the multiplicity of wounds that may probably occur, and the many changes to which they are liable, I ſhall be ſtudiouſly attentive to inculcate ſuch information and directions as will, I am induced to believe, exculpate me from the accuſation of treating the ſubject worſe than it deſerves.

In all wounds the danger is greateſt, or the cure moſt difficult, where large *blood veſſels* are ſeparated, the *tendons* injured, or the vital *parts* affected. The regular proceſs of NATURE conſtituting the cure of wounds, is the *ſuppreſſion* of blood, the ſubſequent digeſtion, or diſcharge of matter, the incarnation or filling up with fleſh, and the cicatrization or ſkinning over. To effect the *firſt*, if the injury ſuſtained has ſeparated any blood veſſel of ſufficient magnitude to produce a hæmorrhage or bleeding of conſequence, let the mouth be taken up, by paſſing a proper needle under-

neath,

neath, furniſhed with a waxed thread, and made faſt according to art or profeſſional knowledge. The perſon, whoſe immediate province it is to execute this taſk, ſhould, no doubt, be amply furniſhed with the neceſſary apparatus, (as a variety of needles both crooked and ſtraight) ready provided for the *faculty* by every INSTRUMENT-MAKER in London. This operation *depends* ſo much upon *profeſſional ſkill* and *experimental practice*, that it is in vain to enlarge upon a ſubject, to comprehend which would require an entire knowledge of the blood veſſels, an ACQUISITION only to be obtained by *theoretical* ſtudy and *practical* experience.

When the mouths of the bleeding veſſels are obſcured, or ſo ſurrounded with ſoft parts that it is impoſſible to ſecure the orifice by the aſſiſtance of the needle, (which muſt be abſolutely accompliſhed if an artery is ſeparated) *apply* immediately a *pledget* of *lint* or *tow*, plentifully impregnated with *tincture of myrrh*, *Friar's balſam*, or *camphorated ſpirits*; relying in this inſtance upon the advantage and ſafety of a *bandage* (judiciouſly adapted, and properly applied), as much as the medical efficacy of STYPTIC applications. NATURE in this

buſineſs

buſineſs (as in moſt others) is, in a great degree, adequate to her own work; and will, by the very *balſamic* property of the blood, do more in *nine* ſuperficial caſes out of *ten*, than a long liſt of *ill-formed* UNGUENTS, reported to have effected the moſt miraculous cures. In addition to this circumſtance it muſt be remembered, that a ſpeedy cure depends upon bringing the edges of the wound into early contact, which ſhould (particularly if the caſe is alarming) be immediately performed, by taking up the neceſſary ſtitches at proper diſtances (according to circumſtances and diſcretion) with ſuch needle as the caſe may require; an operation ſo very trifling, that it may be moſt readily executed by any perſon not at all proficient in the practice, ſhould an emergency render ſuch exertion unavoidably neceſſary. Taking great care, in large *wounds*, not to draw the edges too cloſe to each other, and hazard the breaking out of the ſtitches, or bringing on an inflammation by an accumulation of confined matter, in not leaving ſufficient room for a proper digeſtion. But in general, where the edges are expeditiouſly ſecured and brought into tolerable contact, the *wound* is very little trouble; the ſoft parts unite favourably by the adheſive

adhefive quality of the blood, and the cicatrix is fpeedily formed, without application to the elaborate preparations of art. In cafes of this kind the dreffings fhould not be taken off in lefs than *eight-and-forty hours*; and, if a large wound, (where the bleeding was difficult to fupprefs) not lefs than *three* days, unlefs the part has begun to digeft, and a perceptible difcharge is come on; or the parts furrounding the wound are very much inflamed; in which cafe the following mild POULTICE may be applied:

TAKE of bread and barley-meal equal parts;
Goulard's vegeto-mineral water fufficient to make it of a proper confiftence; and add
Lard four or fix ounces, at leaft enough to keep it fufficiently moift.

Let this be renewed twice every day till the fwelling or inflammation fubfides, and the wound begins to digeft or difcharge favourably.

To

To make the VEGETO-MINERAL WATER.

TAKE extract of Saturn one ounce;
Camphorated ſpirits of wine two ounces;
Mix together, and add of rain or river water one quart.

So ſoon as the ſwelling ſubſides, and the wound begins to diſplay favourable ſigns of digeſtion, dreſs with the following, which may, without more mention, be always underſtood as the general *ſtable digeſtive ointment*, and is thus prepared:

TAKE olive oil one pint;
Yellow wax and black roſin each four ounces;
Burgundy pitch and turpentine each two ounces.
Melt the wax, roſin, and Burgundy pitch, in the oil, over a ſlow fire; when taken off, ſtir in the turpentine. For large wounds, where a plentiful diſcharge is required, ſtir into this quantity three ounces of the ſpirit of turpentine, that it may incorporate in getting cool.

It is here neceſſary to obſerve, nothing can be more truly ridiculous than the idea of applying *greaſy* or *unctuous* ſubſtances to recent wounds merely ſuperficial, and by which none of

of the large veſſels are affected. For moſt ſuperficial wounds, or ſimple lacerations, proceeding from what cauſe ſoever, may in general be very ſoon made perfectly ſound, by a ſingle application of the *tincture* or *balſam* before mentioned; or equal parts of *camphorated ſpirits* and *vinegar*, bandaging up properly, and not opening for ſome days, that the mouths of the veſſels may be ſufficiently conſtringed and hardened before they are expoſed to the air; uſing every precaution to prevent a relaxation of the parts, by the admiſſion of water or applications of ointment. On the contrary, ſhould a ſlight *diſcharge* come on, keep the wound clean, and dreſs with the DIGESTIVE in very ſmall quantities till the cure is complete.

The ſpirituous or reſtringent APPLICATIONS, by their *ſtypticity*, ſo conſtringe the mouths of the ſmaller veſſels near the ſurface, (acting in concert with the natural cement of the blood), as to render, in many inſtances, the *officious intruſions* of ART totally unneceſſary: but *this* method of cure is frequently rejected as too eaſy, and the ſalutary courſe of Nature is often obſtructed and perverted by the SELF-SUFFICIENT ſagacity of THOSE proficients

ficients in QUACKERY, who, piquing themſelves upon a *family receipt* or *noſtrum of antiquity*, had rather prolong the complaint for weeks or months, merely to obtain the reputation of curing what, intruſted to NATURE, would have abſolutely cured itſelf.

Should wounds happen from complicated cauſes, where the adjacent or ſurrounding parts have received additional injury (from a fall or bruiſe), an inflammation and larger *diſcharge of matter* may conſequently enſue, than from a ſimple wound where no ſudden or violent impreſſion upon the veſſels or ſoft parts has taken place: large wounds proceeding from any cauſe, where an evident deſtruction and *loſs of parts* has been occaſioned, can only receive ſubſtantial cure from the regeneration and incarnation: being a work of Nature, and to be effected only by the co-operation of time, it muſt be waited for with care and patience; as it can originate in no other feature than granulations of new fleſh, which, with proper application, will daily continue to increaſe till the wound or cavity is entirely filled up; when the cicatrix is ſoon formed, and the cure complete. In wounds of THIS claſs, the firſt object is to ex-

tract

tract any foreign or extraneous ſubſtance, and promote a good digeſtion; by which not only every degree of foulneſs is carried off, but the ragged and injured parts themſelves putrefy and ſlough off, being brought away with the dreſſings ſo ſoon as the wound is in a healthy promiſing ſtate. Here the granulations begin to form and ſprout out; and a proportion of judgment is required, but little poſſeſſed or exerted upon theſe occaſions; for inſtead of nouriſhing an appearance ſo much to be ſolicited (and without which you can obtain no cure) it is often moſt injudiciouſly miſtaken for fungus, and ſcouted accordingly: inſtead of a bed of dry lint to ſooth and encourage this effort of nature, cauſtics and eſcharotics are loudly called for, and plentifully beſtowed; the very baſis of cure is thus deſtroyed; the mouths of the veſſels are imprudently cloſed by the worſt means; the diſcharge contributing to the conſtant improvement is moſt unnaturally ſuppreſſed; and calloſities or eſchars follow of courſe.

Ignorance now becomes foiled with its own weapons, the operator ſtanding bewildered in a labyrinth, from which he is in poſſeſſion of no clue to eſcape. No day produces a change but

but for the worſe; the wound is dreſſed, dreſſed, and DRESSED AGAIN! ſtill *no ſign* of relief, no favouring power preſides, nor any prevailing GENIUS appears, but the predominant GENIUS of DULNESS, who, anxious to increaſe the "miſchief ſhe has made," prompts him to finiſh with fortitude what he had commenced in ſtupidity! To confeſs the leaſt degree of inability would be a degradation of dignity; therefore, on he goes (*Ranger* like) "NECK OR NOTHING!" ſtrong digeſtives (and thoſe *ſcalding* too) follow, but follow in vain. No improvement, no enlivening ray, longer to keep up the farce of profeſſional infallibility: no lucky alternative but *mercury*, *vitriol*, and all the family of *fire* renewed, till the ſerious ceremony terminates in an inveterate ulcer, or confirmed fiſtula, as will be ſeparately treated on under thoſe heads.

There are certain wounds that occur much more frequently than any other; and though in themſelves not at all dangerous, yet ſomething may be expected upon a treatment proper to beadopted in caſes that ſo conſtantly happen. Among theſe are *broken knees*, *over-reaches*, and *lacerations* between *hair* and *hoof*. In reſpect

to

to the firſt, it is a misfortune whenever it happens, that not only reduces the horſe very much in his value, but is conſidered an indelible ſtigma of imperfection, that (with connoiſſeurs) renders him at firſt ſight unworthy a ſecond conſideration. This being a circumſtance univerſally underſtood and admitted, there is no doubt but every prudent man will think a certain PREVENTATIVE preferable to a doubtful cure, and admit the propriety of a ſhort obſervation, without any unfair digreſſion from the ſubject before us. Not indulging the ſhadow of fear, by *offending* the ſhallow EQUESTRIAN HEROES of ROTTEN-ROW, or the more expert and courageous, who (for once in their lives) have joined the royal chaſe; including that SET who reach London in an *hour* and *fifteen* minutes, "*All* "*Lombard-ſtreet to an egg-ſhell!*" I will venture to affirm, that nineteen of every twenty are brought to the ground by unfair and moſt unmerciful uſage.

For thoſe doubtful compoſitions, whoſe heads are as light as the heels of their horſes, and whoſe form, by the hurry of conception and ambiguity of generation, are deſtitute of the more

more noble parts neceſſary to the power of reflecting, can form no idea of the ſtrength of the animal they beſtride; but each concluding his ſteed a Pegaſus, formed of a ſubſtantial material called *labour everlaſting*, and gifted with perpetual motion, they continue to ride or drive the oppreſſed object, till Nature being (after a thouſand ſpirited exertions) at length quite exhauſted, can move no farther. And I am convinced it requires no *uncommon ſhare of penetration*, at leaſt no *magical* aſſiſtance from BRESLAW, or his cotemporaries, to diſcover ſo great a palpability, as that all things certainly fall when, being deprived of ſupport, they can ſtand no longer. From this trifling digreſſion I infer (and enforce my opinion) that more horſes are thrown down and irremediably injured by the careleſſneſs and ſhameful inattention of bad riders on bad roads, and over rolling ſtones; or when they are more cruelly exhauſted with labour and fatigue, than by any other means in the whole liſt of accidents.

From what cauſe ſoever this misfortune may ariſe, the *firſt ſtep* to RELIEF will be ſtill the ſame. Waſh the parts well with a ſponge and warm water, thoroughly cleanſing the wounds

wounds or lacerations from every retention of gravel or ſand; for theſe will evidently irritate and inflame the tender parts, and be productive of a diſcharge which may often be entirely prevented by gently wiping dry after the uſe of the ſponge, and plentifully embrocating the parts with either of the liquids before mentioned, bandaging over a pledget of tow wet with the ſame, repeating it once or twice, if circumſtances ſhould render it neceſſary. This ſhould be continued, that an eſchar or cicatrix may be formed to render unctuous or greaſy applications unneceſſary; but ſhould the wound or laceration be ſo violent as to produce great inflammation, *ſuppuration* muſt enſue, and ought to be encouraged: to this end apply a *poultice* of the ingredients before mentioned, and let the cure be afterwards performed by regular applications of the *ſtable digeſtive ointment*.

Over-reaches are the injuries ſuſtained by the throwing-in of the hind-toe upon the back part or heel of the fore-foot, in the hollow below the fetlock joint, and above the hoof. They are ſometimes very violent, and ſubject to great diſcharges from the bruiſes and

laceration in conjunction; at others they are merely superficial; and the treatment must be exactly the same as laid down for other wounds, making such allowances and alterations as circumstances may require, or emergencies dictate.

The *same* system must be adopted in all injuries sustained between hair and hoof, except where a horse has been stubbed in hunting, as sometimes happens in a leap or in covert; when a stump coming in immediate contact with the upper edge of the hoof, a laceration or penetration is effected, in which case the membrane is almost instantly protruded; and unless speedily prevented, soon constitutes the origin of what is afterwards denominated a QUITTOR. To effect this, dissolve a drachm of corrosive sublimate in one ounce of camphorated spirits; and, after touching the prominence well with the solution, bind up firm, (covering the protruded part with a small piece of card or thin sheet lead) and repeat it once a day for three or four days, not neglecting the bandage, and taking care the foot be not immersed in water. As this subject will come under farther discussion in the article of TUMOURS OR IMPOSTHUMES,

HUMES, we proceed now to treat of both, when, by improper treatment, or bad habit, they are degenerated into ulcers.

ULCERS

ARE *wounds* or *abſceſſes* become inflexible either by an imprudent courſe of management, an indifferent habit, or an acrimonious diſpoſition of the juices: but in general much more the effect of the former than either of the other two. It has been a practice with farriers of almoſt every denomination, upon a wound's not inclining to heal ſo ſoon as expected, to increaſe the ſtrength of the digeſtive applications, as if the very tendons were to be extracted. This effort of art not ſucceeding, is followed by a *corroſive*, that, increaſing the evil, a *cauſtic* in general crowns the whole of *country practice.* The wound (that perhaps at firſt required only the neceſſary time for incarnation, and the moſt ſimple treatment) not having kept pace in its cure with the imagination or impatience of the DOCTOR (for ſo we all are from the *preſident* in *Warwick-*

lane to the *thill-horſe* of the worſt team in the pariſh), is deſtined to undergo the changes in treatment juſt deſcribed.

Thus the *wound*, that would in all probability have ſubmitted to a degree of regular and conſiſtent treatment, is retarded, or rather obſtructed in its natural progreſs and proper diſcharge, by means directly oppoſite to the dictates of reaſon and diſcretion. The application of a *corroſive* (that is generally made with a heavy hand of iron) inſtantly collapſes the mouths of the finer veſſels, and deſtroys the ſprouting granulations of new fleſh; Nature being thus checked, diſplays an evident change for the worſe, and the DOCTOR is now (to make uſe of his own expreſſive language) "*out of the frying pan into the fire.*" By this new diſappointment his indignation is excited againſt both *diſeaſe* and the *diſeaſed*: in the fervour of his wrath he determines, as it won't ſubmit to "fair means, it ſhall to "foul." The whole body of *cauſtics* before mentioned become ſubſervient to his purpoſe; and are ſo liberally poured in as to conſtitute ſo great a degree of calloſity upon the ſurface, that a conſiderable length of time and portion

of

of judgment are abſolutely neceſſary to remove what *ignorance* and *obſtinacy* have ſo firmly eſtabliſhed.

To extirpate the *calloſity*, and procure a proper diſcharge, are the leading indications, and muſt be obtained before the cure can proceed to your wiſh. To effect this, foment with a decoction of camomile and mallows, as hot as can be conveniently applied; then ſcarify ſuperficially the whole part, both longitudinally and tranſverſely, with a fleam or abſceſs lancet, ſo as to entirely penetrate the callous ſubſtance upon the ſurface: after which it muſt be dreſſed with the following ointment twice every day; the fomentation and ſuperficial inciſions to be repeated occaſionally, if neceſſary, till the calloſity is quite ſloughed off, and comes away with the dreſſings:

Take of yellow baſilicon two ounces;
Turpentine and black baſilicon of each one ounce;
Red precipitate (powdered very fine) half an ounce.

The two baſilicons to be melted together over the fire: when taken off ſtir in the turpentine; and, laſtly, when cool, add the precipitate

cipitate (very finely powdered), and let them be minutely incorporated upon a ſtone or marble ſlab.

So ſoon as this obſtacle is perfectly *removed*, and the diſcharge comes to its proper *conſiſtence*, dreſs in general with a ſmall portion of lint, thinly covered with *either* of the *baſilicons*, placed under a pledget of tow, ſpread with the *ſtable digeſtive* mentioned in the laſt article. Should the wound incarnate too faſt, and fill with fungus (commonly called *proud fleſh*), ſlightly touch ſuch parts with a piece of *unſlacked lime*, regulating the mode and application by the neceſſity, repeating it as occaſion may require. When the cicatrix, or ſkinning over, is nearly accompliſhed, the cure may be completed by hardening the ſurface with a little *tincture of myrrh*.

This is the direct and rational MODE of CURE eſtabliſhed in every kind of ulcer, as well as thoſe originating in the cauſe already enlarged on; but where the obſtacle to cure ariſes from ſome defect in the conſtitution, or acrimony in the fluids, the aſſiſtance of mercurial phyſic and ſubſequent courſe of mild

alteratives muſt be called in, to enſure effect from the whole. Without deſcending to a *particular formulæ* for this purpoſe alone, I refer the reader to a VARIETY (preſcribed under the diſtinct heads of GREASE, SURFEIT, and FARCY), for ſuch ſelection as may beſt coincide with his opinion upon the conſtitution and bodily ſtate of the ſubject diſeaſed.

It is a rule eſtabliſhed in ſurgery, and ſhould be in farriery, where there is a *ſinus* or *cavity* leading to a remote or hidden cauſe of complaint, and from whence a palpable *diſcharge* iſſues, the courſe and depth ſhould be accurately aſcertained by the probe; and, if no tendinous parts preſent to forbid the operation, the *ſinus*, *cavity*, or *vacuum*, ſhould be inſtantly LAID OPEN (with a biſtory) to its utmoſt extent, and properly filled with a pledget of lint, well impregnated with warm digeſtive, and plentifully covered with tow ſpread with the ſame. After a *ſecond* or *third* dreſſing, ſhould the *inſide* of ſuch cavity prove callous, or hard in ſubſtance, it muſt be taken away by the KNIFE, or deſtroyed by the means before deſcribed. If it be ſo ſituated that the parts forbid an entire ſeparation, ſound with the probe,

probe, and at its extremity make a *counter incision* through the integuments to meet the probe, till by paſſing through, it removes any lodgment that may have been left for the matter to corrode, which it will very ſoon do, ſo as in many caſes to affect the bone itſelf.

As a very good DETERGENT WASH for the cleanſing inveterate ulcers, or injecting into ſuch paſſages as from the diſpoſition of the parts cannot be laid open, I have reaſon to recommend the following, it retaining every advantage, without one of the prejudicial qualities ſo predominant in the mercurial and vitriolic compoſitions:

TAKE honey and vinegar each two ounces;
Liquefy over the fire; and when cool add tincture of myrrh and tincture of cantharides each one ounce.—Mix.

When the ulcer is by theſe means diveſted of its virulence and cadaverous ſmell, the calloſity is ſloughed off or extracted, and a favourable appearance of incarnation come on, the dreſſings may be changed from the *precipitate digeſtive*, before preſcribed, to pledgets ſpread with

with *Locatellus's balſam*, or the following EPULOTIC CERATE.

TAKE of white diachylon plaſter and olive oil, each two ounces;
Locatellus's baſam, and balſam of capivi, each one ounce;
Melt the plaſter and Locatellus in the oil over the fire; take off, and when nearly cool ſtir in the capivi, a little at a time, till it is all incorporated.

In ſhort, caſes of THIS kind come ſo frequently under the hands of the FARRIER, that little might have been thought neceſſary upon the ſubject: but I have been thus explicit, for the information and advantage of thoſe who are STRANGERS to both THEORY and PRACTICE; that being "forewarned they may be forearmed," and not ſuffer a ſimple accident to be gradually ripened to a ſerious misfortune; but, availing themſelves of this requiſite inſtruction, ſo *deſtroy* the prevalence of MYSTERY and power of PREJUDICE, as to enſure a cure under their own ſuperintendence upon a baſis rational, clear, and comprehenſive, diveſted of the folly of experiments and cruelty of ancient practice.

FISTULA.

FISTULA.

A FISTULA is the palpable consequence of general neglect in more instances than one; first, in not perceiving the saddle's being too wide in the tree, and suffering the inside of the pummel to press so much as not only to pinch, but, by its constant friction, to bruise the parts, and render an imposthumation or formation of matter inevitable. I am very sorry to observe, this is *seldom taken notice of* in time, till the EVIL has been repeated, and constitutes bruise upon bruise, when an inflammation and swelling ensue, threatening an unavoidable suppuration. To this a still greater error succeeds; for, during the time the process of Nature is going on, and the matter contained in the tumour is undergoing concoction, or change from inflammatory or grumous blood, and extravasated lymph, to its state of systematic perfection for discharge, (in general termed a proper degree of ripeness) strong *repellents* or powerful *spirituous compositions* are brought into constant use; and, by their peculiar properties, form one universal OBSTACLE to the great

great effort of NATURE for relief. Here begins a terrible *ſtruggle* between the *contending powers* of NATURE and ART; for *thoſe* applications failing in their intentional effect of repulſion upon the contents, diſtribute their properties upon the integuments, where, by their repeated application, an induration is effected very unfavourable to the abſceſs in its more advanced ſtate. NATURE at laſt *effects her purpoſe*, the tumour is at length brought to ſuppurate, and a diſcharge comes on; but without one of thoſe advantages that would have been acquired, had the efforts of Nature been attended to and properly encouraged, inſtead of oppoſed.

From this INCONSISTENT mode of treatment the edges of the wound, when enlarged, become unkind, the ſeat of a foul or callous complexion; and, inſtead of a ſubſtantial, favourable healthy matter, the diſcharge is a *complication* of blood, ſanies, and a kind of indurated half-concocted matter, intermixed with an acrid or corroſive ichor.

This is in general the origin and progreſs of what (with additional bad treatment) conſtitutes

tutes a *confirmed fiſtula*, and comes directly under the very method of cure deſcribed in the laſt article; with renewed inſtruction, and remembrance to lay open all ſinuſes or cavities into which the probe can be paſſed, taking care to make no tranſverſe opening acroſs the withers to divide the ligament, but making the inciſions longitudinal on either ſide or both, as occaſion may require. Should the diſcharge continue ſluggiſh or incomplete, *enlarge* the proportion of *turpentine* or *precipitate* in the ointment, adding an ounce of the *ſpirit of turpentine*, if the matter is very offenſive; make alſo a conſiderable addition in the *tincture of myrrh* and *cantharides* to the DETERGENT LOTION before preſcribed. When the applications are required to exert their digeſtive powers more effectually, in conſequence of any particular languor upon the part, or deficiency in the diſcharge, let the ointment be applied with a degreee of warmth ſufficient to inſinuate itſelf into the interſtices or openings, but not ſo hot as to ſcald or harden the ſurface.

Inciſions, or ſcarifications, muſt be made whenever neceſſary, and the calloſities extirpated

pated exactly as before described; using neither corrosives or caustics, but adhering to the method of keeping down fungus, or excrescences, by the application of unslacked lime in the lump, (for a few minutes) or previously powdered, where the wound will not admit of its use in the other form. THIS method should have the preference on all occasions; for which a very predominant reason may be urged, that, receiving its power only from the moisture it imbibes from the part, it immediately performs the purpose it is intended to execute, and becomes directly inactive: whereas the favourite articles of *aquafortis*, *oil of vitriol*, and *mercury*, not only absolutely CAUTERIZE OR BURN all the part, but raise a great degree of *inflammation* upon the surrounding vessels, and evidently increase the mischief they were intended to prevent. The *detergent* WASH before-mentioned, cannot be too frequently used till the wound bears marks of amendment; and care must be taken in the separation of all fistulous sinuses to leave the orifice or opening as much declining as possible, that the matter may naturally pass downwards, without being subject to a probability of retention.

Thus much by way of INSTRUCTION for CURING, what may moſtly be prevented, by a very moderate ſhare of care and attention, or, more properly ſpeaking, an *exertion* of that reaſon generally diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *common ſenſe*. LET IT BE REMARKED, the frequent application of *repellents* is a palpable abſurdity, unleſs in an early ſtate of the ſwelling, before the veſſels are ſufficiently bruiſed and inflamed to eject the fluids that, becoming extravaſated and ſtagnant, form the tumour; which being once accumulated, is too viſcid in ſubſtance, and large in quantity, to be again rarefied and abſorbed into the circulation. The ſwelling being too far advanced to admit a hope of repulſion, ſhould be *promoted* by *ſoftening poultices* (as will be particulariſed in the next claſs, under the diſcuſſion of TUMOURS); the courſe of ſuppuration will then go on in the natural way, the concoction will be perfect, and the diſcharge conſequently effectual. Upon its firſt rupture or breaking, the orifice from which the matter oozes will be but trifling; this ſhould be immediately enlarged, as much as is neceſſary, for the diſcharge and admiſſion of applications. If in the uſual method of inſinuation a tent is found

found at all neceſſary, NEVER let it by any means be too LONG continued, leſt the parts, by a tedious ſeparation, become diveſted of their diſpoſition to unite, and the edges grow callous from their conſtant depreſſion. The judgment may be much *aſſiſted* upon this ſubject by frequent *references* to the two preceding articles of WOUNDS and ULCERS; remembering in all, after the neceſſary and proper diſcharges, to conduct the cure according to the variety of circumſtances clearly pointed out in this and the ſubjects laſt treated on.

POLL-EVIL.

ALTHOUGH this comes moſt probably under the unavoidable inſpection, occaſional dreſſings, and intentional cure, of the *operative farrier*, and conſequently rather out of the line firſt drawn for the plan of this work; yet as the ſubject has been ſo infamouſly treated by an author before quoted, that indignation becomes too juſtly excited to paſs it over without ſuch ANIMADVERSION as may tend to *enlighten the mind*, and *rectify the judgment* of ſuch as (from abſolute WANT of comprehenſion or reflection)

pay

pay an implicit *obedience* to every *abſurdity*, *folly*, or *falſehood*, ſanctioned with the AUTHORITY *of the preſs*; and conceive a certain degree of infallibility appertains to whatever makes its appearance in print. That theſe are the ſentiments of the lower claſs, is too well known to require corroboration; and I am induced to introduce a few REMARKS upon this ſubject by the inconſiſtent and unmerciful (not to add *infernal*) advice held forth to practice, in a *publication* that would alone entitle it to the FLAMES and perpetual OBLIVION.

We are there told, "*the poll evil* is an abſceſs "near the poll of a horſe, formed in the ſinews "between the noll bone and the uppermoſt "vertebræ of the neck." You are then inſtructed to ſcald with a compound of "oil of "turpentine, corroſive mercury, verdigreaſe, "Roman vitriol, green copperas, and train "oil:" theſe are to be poured "SCALDING "HOT into the wound, and ſtitched up for "ſeveral days; and if matter flows in great "abundance, and of a thin conſiſtence, it muſt "be ſcalded *again*;" &c. &c. This IGNORANT *unfeeling* attempt to arreſt the judgment, and IMPOSE upon the underſtanding, is almoſt

too

too ridiculous to excite contempt; but, in compliment to the leſs informed *reader*, it is impoſſible to paſs it over without branding the very thought with the epithet it is ſo juſtly entitled to.

What are we to think of the *profeſſional knowledge* or *abilities* of an author, who could ſanction with his NAME the recommendation of a practice ſo *infamous* and *deteſtable*, that no one rational or conſiſtent idea can be produced or pleaded to prove its propriety! Will any advocate for ſuch INFERNAL PRACTICE, (and infernal it certainly is in every meaning of the word) venture to affirm the writer conceived or poſſeſſed a competent, or even a tolerable knowledge of the ſtructure of parts or property of medicine; that when the membranous ſyſtem is locally injured, and the lacerated veſſels rendered highly irritable, could venture to promulgate the conſiſtency of glutting them with the moſt powerful POISONS, as if he felt ſome invincible *antipathy* to the ſpecies, and had attentively ſtudied the moſt likely means of effecting their total extirpation! For the completion of this buſineſs, leſt the moſt deſtructive *poiſons* ſhould prove ineffectual, you are in-

inſtructed to ADD fuel to their natural fire, by combining their whole force, and pouring them "*ſcalding hot*," neareſt to one of the moſt vital parts, (nay neareſt the original nervous ſeat of pain), even the brain itſelf. Sorry I am to acknowledge this genuine and unadulterated ſpecimen of the *immaculate* perfection of the "PRACTICAL TREATISE" has been repeatedly PUT IN PRACTICE by fools or knaves, whom ignorance has miſled or confidence betrayed; to the evident deſtruction of numbers that have died in the moſt excruciating agonies, ſinking under the load of accumulated miſery and perſecution, devoted victims to a ſyſtem replete with the moſt unparalleled cruelty that the HEART could *dictate*, or the HAND *direct*.

Need I, can it be poſſibly neceſſary for me, to *point out* for the information of even the moſt ſuperficial or leaſt conſiderate *obſerver*, the deſtruction of parts that muſt inevitably enſue; no combination of nature can ſtand againſt this accumulation of cruelty and infliction of puniſhment. The finer veſſels, the veins, arteries, muſcles, nay the oſſified ſtructure or bony parts themſelves, muſt nearly ſubmit to this elaborate and ſtudied work of devaſtation. The

humane

humane reader, whoſe judgment is not biaſſed by prejudice, or his reaſon blinded by an adherence to cuſtom, and whoſe feelings move in concert with my own, will *ſhudder* at the reflection; and to every ſportſman looking with the eye of extreme pleaſure upon the excellencies of the animal (whoſe ſufferings I lament) do I appeal for a juſtification of the warmth I have been naturally prompted to diſplay on the occaſion. And in PITY to a *ſpecies* ſo eminently entitled to every degree of MERCY, CARE, and ATTENTION, let us hope (as we are now become more reformed in our minds, and rectified in our judgment) that this DAMNABLE doctrine may be univerſally *exploded* and *buried* in ETERNAL OBLIVION.

Let it then be underſtood the *poll evil* originates in a *tumour* ſituate as before deſcribed; and generally proceeds from injuries ſuſtained on that part by blows, bruiſes, or ſuch frequent and exceſſive friction from large or heavy harneſs as may ſufficiently irritate the part to provoke a formation of matter, as has been explained in the preceding article. If it is early obſerved, let the ſeat of pain be very frequently fomented with vinegar made warm, for at

leaſt a quarter of an hour, rubbing upon the part immediately after about an ounce of camphorated ſpirits of wine, and then bandaging over the part a double flannel dipped in the vinegar, warm as before.

Should the ſwelling refuſe SUBMISSION to this treatment, after a regular perſeverance for eight-and-forty hours, continuing to enlarge itſelf, and diſplay invincible ſymptoms of maturation, make no farther attempt by REPELLENTS to oppoſe the progreſs of NATURE; ſuch obſtinacy will never prevail; therefore contribute your early and cheerful aſſiſtance to promote a ſpeedy ſuppuration. For this purpoſe let the following *poultice* be immediately applied and repeated twice every day, till an aperture or opening is effected in the abſceſs.

TAKE of camomile flowers, turnips, and coarſe bread, about equal quantities; boil the camomile and turnips in a ſufficient quantity of water, till the latter are ſoft enough to bruiſe altogether; then ſtir in four ounces of white lily root, (beat to a paſte in the mortar;) and, laſtly, add, while hot, three or four ounces of lard, and two of common turpentine.

This

This application ſhould be made as warm as the nature of the caſe will admit, that it may the better fulfil the intent of relaxing the veſſels, increaſing their circumference, and promoting the ſpeedy flux of matter to this particular part. So ſoon as an opening appears, let it be enlarged ſufficiently to enſure a diſcharge, and prevent the retention of any improper portion of matter; and continue to proceed with the cure according to the ſtate of the caſe, collecting your informations from the variety of directions extenſively given under the different heads of *wounds*, *ulcers*, *fiſtula*, and *tumours*; to the laſt of which we now proceed.

CLASS V.

TUMOURS, WARBLES, NAVEL-GALLS, AND SITFASTS.

TUMOURS

Are of many and various kinds, according to their different cauſes and ſituations; as the œdematous, ſteatomous, encyſted, and ſcrofulous; but as the ſeparate and diſtinct explanations of theſe would lead the reader into *anatomical* diſquiſitions *foreign* to, and very far beyond, the *limits* preſcribed for the completion of this work (which is intended for general comprehenſion), I ſhall make a curſory REMARK upon *each*, and proceed to a minute inveſtigation of the SIMPLE TUMOUR coming ſo conſtantly under common obſervation and manage-

management. The *œdematous* and *encyſted tumours* are nearly ſynonimous, originating in a cyſt or bag, containing a kind of ichorous bloody ſanies, or gelatinous fluid; which being evacuated, the cyſt does not always ſubmit to digeſtives or eſcharotics, but muſt be extirpated with the knife, and cured as a common wound; for the completion of which, ample DIRECTIONS may be found in the preceding claſs under that head.

The STEATOMOUS are thoſe tumours that form on different parts, and paſs in general under the denomination of wens, containing, when opened or extracted, a ſubſtance not unlike ſuet in its early ſtate, when hardly cold; neither of the above are expected to ſubmit to any topical application, unleſs upon the very firſt obſervation; when an attempt may be made by the moſt powerful *repellents*, ſpecified in many of the preceding pages, and a ſmall portion of the ſtrongeſt *mercurial ointment* rubbed in every night, for a conſiderable length of time; but even to this there is no *hope* of *ſubmiſſion*, unleſs in the firſt ſtage of its infancy; nor can any RADICAL CURE be in general obtained

tained but by *inſtrumental* extirpation. As this muſt be unavoidably attended with loſs of time, and a proportional ſhare of danger, if ſeated upon or interſected by the muſcular parts, perhaps it may be moſt prudent to omit the experiment and ſubmit it to chance.

SCROFULOUS TUMOURS are ſuch as originate in ſcorbutic or hereditary taints, and increaſe or diminiſh according to the ſtate or acrimony of the blood, they are therefore more than any of the others dependent upon external application, and particularly the *mercurial unguent* juſt before deſcribed, aſſiſted by a courſe of *mercurial* or *antimonial* ALTERATIVES, as may be diſcretionally ſelected from the chapters on thoſe ſubjects. As the mercurial ointment has been repeatedly recommended, it may not be inapplicable to introduce the mode of preparation:

TAKE quickſilver two ounces;
Lard ſix ounces;
Balſam of ſulphur half an ounce.
Rub the quickſilver with the balſam in a metal mortar till the globules diſappear; then add the lard by degrees, firſt made warm, and keep in a pot for uſe.

I now

I now proceed to the *explanation* of a SIMPLE TUMOUR, OR ABSCESS, taken in its ſingle view, as one effort of nature to relieve itſelf from the weight of an extravaſated fluid collected, and (the cauſe being inflammatory) become too tenacious for tranſpiration through the cutaneous paſſages or pores of the ſkin, and too viſcid to be again abſorbed or taken into the circulation. This is the principle of action, whether proceeding from the grumous ſtate of the blood obſtructing the finer paſſages, accumulating and acting by its *ſtimulus* upon the irritable parts, or from an extravaſation of fluid ejected from the veins or lymphatics, in conſequence of laceration from bruiſes, or ruptures from ſtrains. It has been a predominant and eſtabliſhed practice to attempt repulſion, even after the deciſive formation of matter, by the moſt powerful ſpirituous applications, thereby inflaming the integuments and indurating the contents; not without a very great probability of producing an *inveterate* ulcer, or *long-ſtanding* fiſtula.

In all applications, whether external or internal, REASON will prove a very uſeful aſſiſtant; pay due *reſpect* to the INDICATION of

of NATURE, ſolicit the INTERPOSITION of REASON, and in conjunction they will be found moſt admirable *auxiliaries* to the judicious EXERTIONS of ART. All *tumours* (proceeding from what cauſe ſoever) tending to certain maturation ſhould be expeditiouſly aſſiſted with very warm *fomentations*, compoſed of *camomile*, *marſhmallows*, *roſemary*, *lavender*, *wormwood*, *elder flowers*, or any two or three of the whole, the PROPERTIES of *ſtimulus* and *heat* being ſtill the ſame, and to be effected by a part as well as the entire.

After each time of uſing the *fomentation*, apply a *poultice* of the ſuppurating kind; ſelecting from the following articles ſuch ingredients as may prove moſt applicable to the purpoſe:

> Coarſe bread, boiled turnips, pollard, or bran, camomile flowers, flour of muſtard, white lily root, (beat to a paſte) with an addition of turpentine, yellow baſilicon, and lard ſufficient to keep it moiſt.

Theſe applications muſt be regularly continued till the pliability of the tumour, and the fluctuation of matter, prove it in a proper ſtate

ſtate for perforation. Let it then be carefully opened by a *ſuperficial inciſion* ſufficiently large to admit of ſuch diſcharge as the ſize of the abſceſs may require; dreſſing with the neceſſary introduction of *doſſils of lint*, well impregnated with the following DIGESTIVE, and covered with a POULTICE of mild ingredients for a few days, to encourage the diſcharge and form a convenient bed or covering for the wound.

STRONG DIGESTIVE.

TAKE bees-wax three ounces; turpentine, Burgundy pitch, and ſpirits of turpentine, each two ounces; olive oil ſix ounces; melt the wax and Burgundy pitch in the oil over a ſlow fire; then take off and ſtir in the turpentine; and, when nearly cool, add the ſpirit by degrees, and incorporate well.

The tents to be inſinuated, furniſhed with a portion of THIS *unguent* moderately warm, and introduced no larger than will leave ſufficient room to be placed in and extracted eaſily, thereby not impeding the incarnation. Should any fungus or proud fleſh render it neceſſary, dreſs occaſionally with the PRECIPITATE OINTMENT (under the article of wounds), and cover with a pledget of this STABLE DIGESTIVE,

TIVE, keeping your bandage always neat and firm, that the ſides or edges may be encouraged in their diſpoſition to unite or come into contact. So ſoon as the laſt ſtage of cure, the ſkinning over, is complete, immediately throw aſide all greaſy applications, and harden the ſurface firſt with equal parts of *tincture of myrrh* and *vinegar;* afterwards with *tincture of myrrh* alone. Should any eſchar of conſequence remain, and the hair not follow kindly, rub the part gently every night with a ſmall quantity of *camphorated ſpermaceti ointment*, the beſt article known to promote the return of the hair upon the knees or any other part.

So much has been ſaid, and ſo many inſtructions advanced, for the various dreſſings that may be found neceſſary, under the article of WOUNDS, ULCERS, FISTULA, POLL-EVIL, and TUMOURS, immediately ſucceeding each other, there cannot be (omitted) any thing more to add upon the ſubject; naturally concluding every PRACTITIONER or SUPERINTENDENT will *regulate* his applications and *vary* his dreſſings according to the ſtate or diſpoſition of the caſe before him.

WARBLES

WARBLES

Are thoſe ſmall ſwellings or tumours formed on the ſides, or ſome part of the back of a horſe, either by the exceſſive heat and friction in a long chaſe, the extreme preſſure of ſome hard or protuberant part in the ſtuffing of the ſaddle, or the edge of a narrow ſaddle-cloth coming directly under the ſeat of the rider; and very frequently by the *cent. per cent.* care and caution of the ſaddler, in the economical length of his girths; for, being ſometimes by much too ſhort, the buckles at either one ſide or the other ſit below the pad; or what is ſtill worſe, half on and half off; by which means the lower corners of the buckles conſtitute this inconvenience to a certainty, as I have repeatedly experienced. But let them proceed from which of theſe cauſes they may, I ſhall in the cure paſs over the sublimity of Capt. Burdon's fertile invention of the "hot greaſy diſhclout," as unneceſſary; alſo Bartlet's *ſervility* and *ſterility* in echoing ſo greasy an idea; but as every extenſive reader upon this

this ſubject muſt have obſerved, "A Practical Treatiſe" may be compiled from GIBSON, BURDON, BRACKEN, and others, without coining a NEW THOUGHT, I ſhall forbear to animadvert upon the advantages of PLAGIARISM, and come to the proper treatment of the ſubject now before us; not omitting to obſerve how very difficult it may be to make it convenient in SOME COUNTRIES (and to SOME POCKETS) to boil a rump of beef or gammon of bacon, merely for the procuration of "a hot greaſy diſhclout" to effect the purpoſe: upon the force of this natural reflection, I relinquiſh the idea of enforcing ſo *difficult a proceſs*, and ſhall endeavour to furniſh ſuch SUBSTITUTES as will certainly prove more efficacious and ſatisfactory.

So ſoon as the ſaddle is taken off, after a ſevere chaſe, or hard journey, a good groom or oſtler will be very minute in his examinations to diſcover whether an injury has been ſuſtained in this part or any other. He will inſtantly perceive, by the horſe's wincing, whether there is any defect from which a warble may ſpeedily enſue; if ſo, upon the firſt appearance, or earlieſt diſcovery, bathe three

three or four times a-day with the following REPELLENT:

> TAKE extract of Saturn half an ounce;
> Camphorated ſpirits of wine two ounces;
> Soft water a quarter of a pint.
> Mix the extract with the ſpirits, by ſhaking well together, and then add the water; or if theſe cannot be eaſily procured juſt at the time, ſubſtitute, for the moment, of vinegar and brandy equal parts; but the ſtronger muſt be obtained ſo ſoon as poſſible, and perſevered in till the tumour is diſpelled.

The original cauſe of the warble muſt be likewiſe diſcovered and removed, to prevent a repetition upon the ſame part, from which, or the continuation, a SITFAST will inevitably enſue.

NAVEL-GALLS

ARE, in the firſt inſtance, *tumours* formed upon the *vertebræ* or *ſpine*, and cauſed by a deficiency (or ſcarcity of ſtuffing on each ſide the pad) at the back part of the ſaddle: which, letting the tree come into cloſe contact with the back-bone, the parts become bruiſed by the ſevere preſſure and conſtant friction; an inflammation

flammation ſucceeds, and produces a ſwelling of the encyſted kind, containing a gelatinous fluid, which, if not treated with frequent repetitions of the following repellent lotions, upon the earlieſt diſcovery, will not ſubmit to this mode of application.

TAKE Mindererus's ſpirit,
Camphorated ſpirits,
Common brandy,
And verjuice or beſt vinegar, of each equal parts.

Or,

TAKE ſal ammoniac three drachms;
Diſtilled vinegar four ounces;
Britiſh brandy half a gill.—Mix.

Should theſe fail of ſucceſs, the evacuation muſt be ſolicited by gentle emollients, as warm *fomentations* (before deſcribed) and ſoftening *poultices*. Upon its arriving at a proper degree of maturity, let the neceſſary inciſion be made ſuperficially (not in the ſtyle recommended by GIBSON, of "cutting down to the quick"), and the cyſt or bag, extracted with its contents, if EASILY practicable: if not, the preſent extraction (mentioned by ſome as neceſſary) is in fact ſuperfluous and nugatory; as it becomes imme-

immediately extraneous, and of courfe putrifies and floughs off with the dreffings. After all the various inftructions laid down for the different applications, under a multiplicity of preceding articles, forming a regular chain of connexion, any farther addition muft be unneceffary, ONE hint only excepted, viz. in the treatment of any, or all, where the vacuums are large, and the difcharge fluggifh, from the mouths of the veffels being plugged by a vifcidity of the matter; or thin and ichorous, from a languor and coldnefs of the parts, a frequent ufe of the following DETERGENT will both cleanfe and ftimulate, fo as to remove the obftruction in the firft inftance, and promote a proper difcharge in the other:

TAKE of white vitriol and fugar of lead each three drachms;
Spring water half a pint;
Tincture of myrrh one ounce.—Mix.

And in all cafes, where the fungus or proud flefh does not *fubmit* to the *precipitate ointment*, pledgets of dry lint under the digeftives, or applications of the above lotion, a fmall portion of the *red precipitate*, white or blue vitriol (very

(very finely powdered), muſt be occaſionally ſprinkled over the excreſcence, but not with the uſual hand of indiſcretion, otherwiſe your corroſive in that caſe becomes a *cauſtic*; a calloſity is conſequently occaſioned, and your imprudent and miſapplied remedy becomes worſe than the diſeaſe.

A SITFAST

Is the integument or hide of a horſe become entirely callous or inſenſible, after the tumour called a WARBLE is repelled and taken up into the circulation, or has tranſpired in a natural evacuation or circular oozing, ſurrounding the calloſity termed a SITFAST. In ſome little time the hair comes off, and it bears the appearance of a foreign ſolid ſubſtance, fixed in the centre of what ſeems to be a ſuperficial wound. For this ſimple and very trifling complaint there is but one certain and expeditious cure. All applications to ſoften the eſchar will prove of no utility; *ſcarifications* will be tedious, and often ineffectual;

fectual; to prevent therefore a loſs of time by ſuch fruitleſs attempts, let it be clearly and finally underſtood it can be effected only by EXTIRPATION; an operation ſo very trifling it will not admit of a moment's heſitation, and may be taken off with a common penknife, and healed as a ſuperficial wound. But the moſt ready and leaſt painful method of taking it off is by juſt raiſing either edge till it can be taken hold of with a pair of common pincers; when, by leaning them to any ſide, you have an immediate fulcrum, or lever, and ſeparate it inſtantaneouſly without pain or inconvenience. After the extirpation it may be treated as a ſimple ſuperficial laceration, and may in general be healed by a frequent application of *Friar's balſam, tincture of myrrh*, or, in very trifling caſes, with a little *common brandy*.

But after the cure, care ſhould always be taken to guard the cicatrix in its infancy, and prevent the buckle of the girth from coming into direct contact with the injured part, not only till the ſurface is ſufficiently hardened to render a repetition unlikely, but upon all

future occaſions. And here it cannot prove inapplicable to remind every *horſeman*, the buckle of the girth ſhould *never* be permitted below the pad of the ſaddle on either ſide; a circumſtance that never occurs with experienced *ſportſmen*, who well know, from the extreme preſſure, and conſtant friction of ſo ſharp a body upon the integuments in hard chaſes, or long journies, *warbles* or *ſitfaſts* muſt inevitably enſue.

CLASS VI.

COLDS, COUGHS, PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, BROKEN WIND AND CONSUMPTION.

COLDS

ARE a ſpecies of diſeaſe not only acquired by different means, but likewiſe very different in their effects; both which we ſhall endeavour to elucidate in a manner much more extenſive and ſatisfactory than any that have gone before us. COLDS are in general more frequently the effect of neglect than chance, and are moſtly acquired by the *ſtupidity* or *inattention* of thoſe to whoſe care the *horſe* is unavoidably intruſted. The various means by which colds are caught, in either man or beaſt, we naturally ſuppoſe to be ſo well underſtood, that a

minute inveſtigator of the operations of nature would conclude any explanation upon this ſubject entirely ſuperfluous. But as there doubtleſs are many juvenile ſportſmen, who, in the very zenith of ſublunary enjoyment and conſtant purſuit of pleaſure, never afforded the ſubject a moment's conſideration, I ſhall point out ſuch CAUSES as are moſt likely to produce the variety of effects we ſhall afterwards proceed to explain.

When a HORSE, after being rode hard, and in a high ſtate of perſpiration, is ſuffered to ſtand ſtill, (particularly in the winter ſeaſon, or in bad weather) to drink cold water in this ſtate; placed in an open ſtable in ſuch ſituation; left after a wet and dirty journey to dry in that condition; or his clothing left off at an improper ſeaſon; it is very natural to conclude the *groom* is a KNAVE, the *oſtler* a FOOL, or the *maſter* a MADMAN. And although theſe circumſtances ſeem little likely to occur by the frailty of one, or the folly of the other, yet the experienced ſportſman and traveller, who ſeldom move without the eye of obſervation, will convince you they (among

a variety

a variety of additional impoſitions) happen every day. Having here obliquely remarked what I naturally conclude is almoſt univerſally known, I ſhall be ſtudiouſly anxious to explain the nature of colds, and their different effects, ſo as to urge the neceſſity of their being perfectly underſtood, that prevention in future may become an object of attention.

The proceſs of Nature we allude to, in the appellation of COLD, is a general obſtruction of the cutaneous paſſages or pores of the ſkin, formed for the tranſpiration of perſpirable matter, proportionally emitted from every part of the frame, and intended to expel that ſuperfluous moiſture by an almoſt inſenſible evacuation. But this exertion of Nature being totally ſuppreſſed, by a ſudden collapſion, or cloſing of the pores, from one of the cauſes before deſcribed, the perſpirable matter is prevented in its natural courſe, and returned upon the body in a preternatural and morbid ſtate.

We now come to the miſchievous effect, according to the degree of inveteracy or infection of the attack. The moſt penetrating and acrimonious particles immediately make their paſſage

paſſage to the blood veſſels; and, intermixing with the maſs, produce different degrees of diſeaſe, acting differently upon different ſubjects; the injury ſuſtained being in ſome reſpects regulated by the degree of heat or perſpiration the horſe was in at the time of being expoſed to the original cauſe. This circumſtance, once collected, upon the foundation of ſuch inquiries, ſome idea may be formed of its probable duration and ſeverity. The effects of cold are not only ſoon diſcovered where there is a conſtant attention and care, but an obſervation may be very early made to what part it more immediately directs its attack. For inſtance, if the nervous ſyſtem is the moſt irritable, you ſpeedily perceive it in the EYES; if the glandular, upon the NECK, THROAT, under the EARS, or in the HEAD; if more particularly upon the blood (in which both the veſſels and their contents are concerned), the whole ſyſtem of circulation being affected, you ſoon diſcover its ſeat to be taken upon the LUNGS; and will perceive it diſplayed more or leſs in a COUGH, or difficulty of breathing, according to the ſeverity of attack, from the proportion of perſpirable matter repelled (become morbid), and compulſively abſorded into the circulation.

So

So ſoon as the horſe is in this ſtate a ſymptomatic fever attends, which is to be underſtood no more than a degree of febrile heat, or irritability dependent on the original cauſe, which gradually ceaſes as the primary diſeaſe is found to decline.

The blood in all theſe inſtances becomes languid and enfeebled by its increaſe and incumbrance, whilſt its velocity is preternaturally compelled in the ſtricture of the veſſels, upon their over-accumulated contents, which palpably conſtitute the obſtruction and produce the fever. Having traced the very principle of colds to their original cauſe, and pointed out their different effects upon the *eyes*, *glands*, *lungs*, and *circulation*, I ſhall proceed firſt to that kind of cold fixed on the lungs, diſtinguiſhed by COUGH, and its conſequences, enlarging upon the other two, when we come to treat on their ſeparate claſſes, under the diſorders of the eyes and ſtrangles, or tumours upon the glands. I ſhall therefore take this complaint in its firſt ſtage, when it is early diſcovered by an induſtrious ſervant or attentive maſter, and generally ſubmits to immediate

immediate care and ſimple remedies; particularly if proper reſpect is paid to the excellent maxim of "never letting alone till to-mor-"row what may be done to-day;" for blood ſhould be inſtantly taken away according to ſymptoms, ſize, ſtate, and condition. Be accurate in quantity, and preſerve it a few hours to aſcertain its ſtate; if livid, or black, with a coat of ſize upon its ſurface, you have evident demonſtration of its VISCIDITY and obſtructed circulation through the finer veſſels of the LUNGS. In three or four hours after bleeding, give a maſh of bran and oats equal parts, upon which pour boiling water ſufficient; then ſtir in *unadulterated* aniſeed and liquorice powders each one ounce, and of honey four. In two hours after the maſh, give a gallon or ſix quarts of ſoft water moderately warm, in which have been diſſolved two ounces of NITRE. Let the maſhes be continued every night and morning, giving a moderate feed of dry oats in the middle of the day, good ſweet hay in ſmall quantities, and the ſame proportion of *nitre* to be repeated in the water after each maſh. To theſe muſt be added the neceſſary regulations of GOOD dreſſing and

and GENTLE exercise, which in general soon effect the cure of such COLDS as are counteracted upon the first attack.

On the contrary, should time or circumstances have prevented those early advantages, the attack has been neglected, and the disorder made a rapid progress; should the COUGH be *violent* and constant, the horse very dull and heavy, declining his food, and the symptomatic fever run high, the blood will consequently prove as before described. In such case the symptoms will perhaps not immediately submit to the above plan so soon as may be wished or expected, therefore repeat your *bleeding* in two or three days at farthest, according to the state and necessity, altering the mashes to equal parts of *malt* and *bran*, scalded with boiling water; when nearly cool enough for the manger, stir in of *elecampane*, *aniseed*, and *liquorice* powders, each one ounce; let this be repeated every night and morning, continuing the noon-feed dry, and the *nitre* two ounces in the water, as before directed.

Let it be remembered, for consolation, that COLDS or COUGHS thus treated, before they have

have been ſuffered by neglect or penury to become obdurate by long ſtanding, generally ſubmit to a very ſhort courſe of trouble or expence; whilſt tardineſs in procuring expeditious relief is often productive of events that no future aſſiduity can relieve. By immediate *bleeding* the obſtruction is conſequently reduced, and the circulation promoted; rarefaction is effected, and the ſtricture upon the veſſels removed by the warm maſhes and cordials; the irritating mucus engendered by the inflamed glands is likewiſe diveſted of its acrimony, and the preſſure upon the lungs reduced by relaxing and leſſening the contents of the body. Under theſe advantages you are eaſed of the complaint almoſt immediately, or a critical diſcharge comes on at the noſtrils, and terminates in a few days, what neglected ſoon conſtitutes a confirmed COUGH, ASTHMA, BROKEN WIND, or CONSUMPTION.

In reſpect to theſe diſorders, their deſcriptions (or rather the different conjectures), have been ſo extended, turned, twiſted, and mutilated, in their tranſmiſſions from one *author* to *another*, that it is natural to ſuppoſe no true ſtate of either could be aſcertained, or any thing ſatisfactory advanced upon the ſubject. We

We have the authority of a century paſt to prove they are cauſed by "the impetuoſity of "the blood's ruſhing into the lungs," *or*, "in "the air veſſels," *or*, "in blood veſſels," *or*, "in tubercles or in ulcers," *or*, "in too "full feeding," &c. BARTLET quotes from GIBSON who refers you to MARKHAM, or SOLLEYSELL, and BRACKEN to BURDON, and ſo on *ad infinitum*. We are likewiſe told "the three laſt diſtempers are in general in-"curable:" you are then inſtructed to proceed with mercurial phyſic, giving, in the intermediate days, the "cinnabar balls; if they fail, "try alterative purges; to theſe follow cor-"dial balls, with balſams of Peru and ſul-"phur, flowers of Benjamin, ſquills, tar, &c. "one to be continued a week or ten days, "another a fortnight, and a third for two "months *or longer*." When having made this hopeful and *expenſive* tour through almoſt all the MATERIA MEDICA to cure what is "in "general incurable," you may enjoy the pleaſing ſenſation of knocking your horſe on the head, and moſt feelingly acknowledge "the remedy worſe than the diſeaſe."

I ſhall endeavour to avoid this beaten track of duplicity, and not amuſe my readers in every

every page with "GIBSON directs this," or "BARTLET the other," but communicate some instructions from the dictates of NATURE AND REASON, who have been hitherto most infamously treated, and most shamefully abandoned through every system of equestrian medical practice. In conjunction with this, it may not be inapplicable to introduce a few observations respecting the mode of administration I have long since adopted, and endeavoured to strengthen upon every opportunity. For instance, to condemn and explode upon every possible occasion the old and slovenly method of giving medicines of almost every kind in DRINKS, and the equally favourite administration of GLYSTERS, where they can by any means be avoided, (which forty-nine times out of fifty they very well may); always preferring their incorporation with a *mash*, or the contents in a *ball*, where circumstances will permit.

But this plan generally meets opposition from the VULCANIAN ADVOCATES for ancient practice, who would as soon relinquish their leathern aprons as their opinions. The prodigious and consequential ceremony of providing

viding the *ale*, *powders*, *twitch*, *horn*, and *apparatus*, with the additional pleaſure of waſting or ſpilling half the contents, are profeſſional DIGNITIES not to be readily given up; more particularly the *operator's* privilege of drinking a part of the *ale* or *ſtrong beer*, to be perfectly convinced it is not TOO STALE for the purpoſe. To bring this digreſſion to a ſpeedy criſis, I ſhall only beg leave to add, that twenty years ſince, obſerving the general plague in giving drinks, the conſtant and unavoidable waſte in the operation, added to the palpable abſurdity of giving the moſt nauſeous medicines in a liquid form, to conſtitute an unneceſſary ſickneſs to the animal, made me reject the practice, determining to adopt a method more rational, neat, and conſiſtent, ſo far as my own advice or influence extended. To this circumſtance may be attributed the very few drinks preſcribed or recommended in the courſe of this work; the aukward adminiſtration of glyſters is likewiſe rejected, but where they are palpably neceſſary, and even then the bag and pipe ſhould be the vhicle for injection: the *ſyringe* being an invention of abſolute abſurdity, and fit only for ſuch practitioners

tioners as are profeffed advocates for FUNDAMENTAL ELECTRICITY.

We come immediately from this digreffion to the treatment of obftinate coughs, of which there are two diftinct kinds in effect, though proceeding from the very fame caufe; whether the refult of neglect at the original attack, or inflexibility and non-fubmiffion to the mode of practice before recommended, and regularly perfevered in. The one may be confidered a loofe and almoft continual cough, increafing to violence upon the leaft motion, whilft the diftinction is eafily made by attending to fymptoms; the other is a fhort dry cough, preceded by a hufky hollow kind of wheezing, as if refpiration was fhortened or obftructed by fragments of *hay* or *corn* retained in the paffage. This is the kind of cough called *afthma* by thofe writers who have preceded us, and for which *mercurial* purges have been recommended, and may perhaps come forward with more propriety after the adminiftration of a courfe of the following balls, fhould they fail in the defired effect. BLEEDING muft be firft performed, and occafionally repeated in fmall quantities, till the glandular inflammation

mation and irritability is reduced, and the blood is ſo attenuated or diveſted of its viſcidity, by the conſtant and invariable repetition of the *nitre*, that the circulation may be more freely promoted through the finer veſſels of the lungs; as from the obſtructions in thoſe finer paſſages all the difficulties proceed. *Bleeding* having been performed with the neceſſary circumſpection as to quantity, let your two ounces of *nitre* be given without the moſt trifling remiſſion, every night and morning in the water, as particulariſed in the firſt ſtage of the diſorder, continuing one of the following balls every morning for a fortnight or three weeks, that a fair and deciſive trial may be obtained.

DETERGENT PECTORAL BALL.

TAKE of Caſtile ſoap, aniſeed, and liquorice powders, each five ounces;
Barbadoes tar ſix ounces;
Gum ammoniacum three ounces;
Balſam of Tolu one ounce;
Honey (if required) to make a maſs; which divide into a dozen balls.

If the complaint ſhould continue predominant in all its ſymptoms, notwithſtanding theſe

efforts

efforts to relieve, BLEEDING muſt be repeated; two doſes of *mercurial* phyſic may be given eight days apart, and prepared by the addition of a drachm and a half of calomel to either of the balls (under the articles of purging) beſt calculated for the horſe's ſtrength and condition. After which repeat the above pectoral balls, with the addition of gum myrrh, Benjamin, and Venice turpentine, each two ounces; dividing the maſs into balls of two ounces each, repeating them every morning till the above proportion (with theſe additions) are totally conſumed.

The long loud hollow COUGH that is almoſt inceſſant, and continually increaſing upon MOTION or the leaſt hurry in exerciſe, proceeds equally from irritability and the action of the ſlimy mucus upon the glands in reſpiration, as well as the viſcidity and coheſion of the blood through the finer paſſages. This kind of cough I have ever obſerved to ſubmit with much leſs difficulty than the ASTHMATIC, requiring only ſteady and regular perſeverance in the plan now laid down to obtain a certain, and, in all probability, a ſpeedy cure. The improvement upon the *cordial ball* of BRACKEN, (ſo rigidly adhered

adhered to by all thoſe advocates incapable of leaving the beaten track, or judging for themſelves) will be cheerfully acknowledged by every judicious and impartial obſerver, who will readily coincide with me in rejecting the *brimſtone*, *turmeric*, and *ſugar-candy*, as articles very little adequate to the taſk they were aſſigned. In this caſe, as in the other, *bleeding* muſt take the lead, followed by a maſh compounded of equal parts of *bran* and *oats*, into which muſt be ſtirred and diſſolved, while hot, *honey* four ounces; and this repeated every night, with the two ounces of *nitre* in the water, (as repeatedly directed) without intermiſſion, every night and morning.

PECTORAL CORDIAL BALL.

TAKE Turkey figs, Spaniſh liquorice, aniſeed, and liquorice powders, each four ounces;
Carraway ſeeds, elecampane, and aniſated balſam, each two ounces;
Saffron, ginger (in powder), and oil of aniſeed, each ſix drachms;
Honey ſufficient to form the maſs; and divide into twelve balls; of which let one be given every morning.

The figs and ſaffron are to be beat to a paſte in the mortar, previous to their incorporation

with the other articles; the Spanifh liquorice is to be foftened over the fire, by boiling in a fmall quantity of fpring water, and the whole of the ingredients mixed in a manner well underftood by thofe generally concerned in fuch preparations. Thefe balls are powerfully *cordial* and *reftorative*; they promote glandular excretion, warm and ftimulate the ftomach to the expulfion of wind, enliven the circulation, and invigorate the whole frame, as has been fufficiently afcertained by their inftantaneous effect in the chafe, where their excellence has been repeatedly eftablifhed; but more particularly in deep fwampy countries, when, after a *fevere burft*, or a repetition of *ftrong leaps*, the horfe has been fo off his wind, or, in fact, Nature fo exhaufted, as not to be able to proceed a ftroke farther; the immediate adminiftration of a SINGLE BALL has not only afforded inftant relief, but the horfe gone through the day with his ufual alacrity. To fay precifely in what time the cure will be complete, is abfolutely impoffible; the treatment here laid down, and the clafs of medicines prefcribed, will, with care and proper attention, perform all that can be expected from warm cordial pectorals.

PLEURISY.

PLEURISY AND INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

To avoid thoſe unneceſſary diſtinctions generally made to ſwell the work, as well as the tedious repetitions introduced to form a plauſible but FALLACIOUS difference between diſeaſes bearing the ſtricteſt affinity, (not only originating in the ſame cauſe, but depending on the very ſame treatment for cure) I ſhall, in this claſs, proceed to the neceſſary obſervations upon what is termed PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION of the LUNGS, BROKEN WIND, and laſtly, CONSUMPTION. The gradations or circumſtances of connexion are ſo regular from a *ſimple cold*, in the firſt inſtance, to the diſagreeable effects of the latter, as to form a ſufficient reaſon for bringing the whole into rational inveſtigation.

To ſteer clear of the trammels of imitation, I muſt avoid the beaten track of BARTLET, who tells you, "GIBSON ſays the *pleuriſy*

" is an inflammation of the *pleura*;" but, as " no ghoft need come from the grave " to tell us that," we will go a little farther, and, inftead of diverfifying and mutilating the fymptoms to form a deceptive appearance of two diftinct difeafes, I fhall clearly prove them to be not only of the *fame family*, but very *nearly* related; for, as the *pleura* is in the medical world univerfally known to be the membrane immediately covering the *lungs*, every reader may inftantly form his own judgment whether the latter can become the principal feat of inflammation without the *pleura*'s being proportionally affected by the diftention. I have not the leaft doubt but this *thefis* will fufficiently eftablifh its own weight, to prevent a diverfity of opinions.

To exclude occafion for more medical or anatomical definitions than are abfolutely unavoidable, it muft fuffice to fay, the diftinction between the difeafes are too nice (in this animal) for certain difcriminations; *either* difplays fymptoms common to *both*; and, as the treatment is exactly fimilar in *each*, no inconvenience can arife from not decifively fixing it upon *one* or the *other*, as in general they are

both

both affected. I ſhall, in treating of both, enumerate the certain prognoſtics; but cannot ſo far attempt an impoſition upon the judgment as to form a ſtring of *imaginary* ſymptoms, and ſay (as ſome have done) that "he looks "to the *right* with the *pleuriſy*, and to the "*left* with the *peripneumony*; that he *tries* to "lay down, then he *ſtarts* up;" and a multiplicity of *certainties equally curious*. But as MEN or WOMEN, labouring under the moſt acute diſeaſes, do not diſplay the *ſame* attitudes, or indulge in the *ſame* poſitions, no more do the different animals of which we now treat; but there are other predominant ſymptoms, and certain prognoſtics, that ſufficiently enable us to aſcertain the ſeat of diſeaſe, particularly in the inflammatory diſorders before us.

For inſtance—the horſe is exceedingly dull, heavy in the eyes, drops his head, is reſtleſs, perpetually ſhifting his legs alternately; the fever comes on ſuddenly, and increaſes rapidly; his breathing is extremely difficult, the cough ſhort and laboured, exciting great pain. The mouth at firſt is parched and dry; but when a critical diſcharge iſſues from the noſtrils,

noſtrils, in conſequence of a reduction of the ſymptomatic inflammation upon the glands of the head and throat, a ſlimy moiſture appears in the mouth likewiſe; his whole frame bearing evident proofs of univerſal oppreſſion, that ſeriouſly indicate the neceſſity of expeditious relief.

Having taken a conciſe but accurate view of the diſtemper in its external appearance, it becomes immediately neceſſary to go out of the *uſual track*, and explain the *cauſe* as well as the *ſymptoms* of diſeaſe. As the LUNGS are known to emit in health a greater proportion of perſpirable matter for tranſpiration than any other part, it conſequently follows that, upon either a partial or univerſal obſtruction or ſuppreſſion, they become (by the compulſive abſorption of that *very proportion*) the immediate ſeat of diſeaſe; and, where the blood is previouſly viſcid, or in an indifferent ſtate, its tendency to inflammation is *inſtantly* promoted by the morbidity of the obſtructed perſpirable matter, which being thrown back upon the *lungs*, they are ſo overloaded as to be rendered incapable of performing their functions, and paſſing it into the circulation: inflammation

tion is then produced; which, according to the nature of the caſe and certainty of circumſtances, muſt terminate in ſuffocation, if ſuffered long to continue its progreſs, without effectual attempts to relieve *Nature* from the burthen ſhe has accumulated. This diſeaſe may alſo be produced by violent exerciſe upon the *turf*, or exertion in the *field*, when the increaſed rapidity of circulation (by the action of the ſolids upon their contents), propels the blood to the ſmaller paſſages with ſo great a degree of velocity as not only to produce immediate inflammation, but ſometimes to rupture ſome of the finer veſſels, from which BROKEN WIND or CONSUMPTION frequently proceeds.

A ſufficient quantity of blood muſt be *inſtantly* taken away, to unload the veſſels as much as the ſtrength will bear. After this operation, have ready ſome bran and very ſweet hay cut ſmall, and ſcalded together, which place *hot* in the manger, that the FUMES may be imbibed as an internal fomentation, to relax the rigidity of the glands, and excite a diſcharge from the noſtrils ſo ſoon as poſſible. The very nature of this caſe, and the danger to which the horſe is expoſed, ſufficiently

ficiently point out the propriety and confiſtency of exerting all poſſible alacrity to obtain relief, or counteract the diſeaſe in its *firſt ſtage*; therefore let the fumigation of ſcalded bran and hay be repeated every four or five hours, and the following decoction prepared without delay:

TAKE pearl barley, raiſins ſplit, and Turkey figs ſliced, each ſix ounces;
Stick liquorice bruiſed, two ounces;
Boil in a gallon of water till reduced to three quarts, ſtrain off; and, while hot, ſtir in one pound of honey, and, when cold, a pint of diſtilled vinegar; giving an ounce of nitre in a pint of this decoction every four, five, or ſix hours, according to the ſtate and inveteracy of diſeaſe.

If relief is not obtained ſo ſoon as expected, and the horſe is coſtive, give a glyſter, with

Two quarts of common gruel;
Coarſe ſugar ſix ounces;
Glauber ſalts four ounces;
Tincture of jalap two ounces;
And a quarter of a pint of olive oil.
This muſt be repeated in twenty-four hours, or oftener, if neceſſary.

Should

Should (notwithſtanding theſe efforts to relieve) the ſymptoms continue equally predominant and alarming, not diſplaying the leaſt tendency to ſubmiſſion, after waiting a proper time for the deſirable effect of previous adminiſtrations, let the *bleeding* be repeated, and that in quantity proportioned to the neceſſity or ſeverity of ſymptoms, continuing the decoction and nitre every three or fours hours, repeating the *glyſter*, if plentiful evacuations have not been obtained by the former injection.

The *diluting drink*, before preſcribed, is introduced here in preference to a ball, that its medicinal efficacy may be expeditiouſly conveyed to the ſeat of diſeaſe. So ſoon as the wiſhed-for advantages are obſerved, and the predominant and dangerous ſymptoms begin to ſubſide, when he labours leſs in *reſpiration*, is *briſker* in *appearance*, *heaves* leſs in the *flank*, *dungs frequently*, *ſtales freely*, *runs* at the *noſe*, *eats* his warm maſhes of ſcalded bran, with four ounces of honey to each, and will *drink* thin gruel for his common drink (in each draught of which ſhould be diſſolved two ounces of *cream of tartar*); in ſhort, ſo ſoon

as

as every appearance of DANGER is diſpelled, the management may be regulated in every particular by the inſtructions given under the article of COLD, in its earlieſt ſtage; giving *one* of the following *balls* every morning for a fortnight, leaving off the maſhes and diluting drink by degrees; varying the mode of treatment as circumſtances may dictate, or occaſion may require.

TAKE Caſtile ſoap ſix ounces;
Gum ammoniacum two ounces;
Aniſe and cummin ſeeds (in powder) each four ounces;
Honey ſufficient to form the maſs, which divide into a dozen balls.

To prevent any ill effects that may ariſe from the viſcidity of matter that has ſo long overloaded the veſſels of the lungs, or its acrimony, that may, by its retention there, ſo corrode or lacerate as to form an *ulcer*, or promote the growth of *knots* or *tubercles*, the beſt method will be, ſo ſoon as the horſe (with great care, gentle exerciſe, moderate and regular feeding) has acquired a tolerable proportion of his natural ſtrength, to put him upon the following gentle courſe of *phyſic*. And it will

will become more immediately neceſſary, where the horſe bears about him remnants of the diſtemper, either in a *gleet* from the *noſe*, *rattling* in his *throat*, difficulty of *breathing*, or *heaving* in the *flanks*.

TAKE ſuccotrine aloes nine drachms;
Rhubarb and jalap each a drachm and a half;
Gum ammoniacum, calomel, and ginger, each a drachm;
Oil of juniper ſixty drops;
Syrup of buckthorn ſufficient to make a ball.

Six clear days or more, if the horſe is weak, ſhould be allowed between each doſe, and the mode of management regulated by the inſtructions given under the article purging.

BROKEN WIND,

Is a defect in the part of which we laſt treated, ſo that the tranſition from one to the other is both quick and natural; and ſorry I am to acknowledge, that amidſt all the diſſections and minute inveſtigations that have taken

taken place, no IMPROVEMENTS or DISCOVERIES have been made that can at all elucidate to *a certainty* the opinions long ſince gone forth and communicated upon this ſubject. The moſt eminent writers, as if determined in this particular to let us remain in "darkneſs viſible," tell no more than that all their *ſtrict inquiries*, all their *attentive aſſiduity* and *inſpection*, will furniſh them with no better information than "they BELIEVE or "SUSPECT the lungs, by ſome means, are "*too large* for the cavity of the cheſt, or the "cheſt *too narrow* for the *lungs*." If this *curious* HYPOTHESIS can be once admitted, the preternatural enlargement of the lungs is, by ſuch reaſoning, confirmed a *paradoxical natural deformity*. An attempt to eſtabliſh ſo frail an idea would be ridiculous in the extreme; for horſes are in general ſo little ſeen with external deformities, that it would be a palpable proof of *ſterility* in *intellect* to ſuppoſe a conſtant and invariable deformity upon *any* part of the *viſcera*; particularly *upon the ſame* in every horſe labouring under this defect, and the *very* part ſo immediately neceſſary to all the offices in life. It is an opinion I ſhall never accede to, but am inclined to believe, by examining

examining the matter a little *more attentively*, two very probable reafons may be adduced, tending to lead us to a much more RATIONAL opinion of the caufe.

For inftance, whether horfes who have been in the habit of *full* or *foul* feeding, with a very trifling portion of exercife, and without any internal cleanfing from evacuations, compulfively obtained by *purgatives* or *diuretics*, may not conftantly engender a quantity of *vifcid, tough, phlegmatic* matter; which accumulating by flow degrees may fo clog and fill up fome of that infinity of minute paffages with which the *lungs* are known to abound, as probably to obftruct the air-veffels in their neceffary expanfion for the office of refpiration. And whether this very probable obftruction, or partial fuppreffion, may not in fudden, hafty, and long-continued exertions, rupture others, and by fuch local deficiency affect the *elafticity* of the *whole?* The probability, and indeed great appearance of this progrefs, has ever influenced me moft forcibly to believe that fuch obftructions *once* formed, the evil accumulates, till a multiplicity of the veffels become impervious, and render the *lungs*, by their con-

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ſtant accumulation and diſtention, too rigid for the great and neceſſary purpoſe of reſpiration.

How far this probable ſyſtem of obſtruction may come into immediate contact with the judgment of others, I am yet to learn; the conjecture naturally ariſing from a ſerious and attentive inveſtigation of the caſe, is ſubmitted to public opinion, as a far more rational mode of explanation than to TRUMPET OR RE-ECHO an abſurdity, that "the lungs are too large for "the cheſt," or a ſtill greater, that "*foul* feed-"ing has made the lungs *fat*," when a ſurvey of the ſubject ſhall inſtantly demonſtrate the *carcaſe* to be evidently POOR.

Whichſoever conjecture may be right reſpecting the *cauſe*, one opinion is univerſal upon the *cure*, if it originates in a natural deformity; for, ſhould (according to the credulity of former writers) "the lungs be too large for the "cheſt," or "the cheſt too narrow for the "lungs," the effect being directly the ſame, it is not in the power of art to furniſh a cure; the expence to obtain it being therefore ſuperfluous, it had better be avoided. That ſuch a defect

defect may *sometimes* occur, as a chest *too narrow* for *lungs* of an uncommon extension, that constitute naturally what are called thick-winded horses, cannot be denied; and in those cases very little is to be expected from a hope of mitigation or cure.

It cannot but be observed what an anxious desire a BROKEN-WINDED horse always displays to obtain *water*—a self-evident conviction he is rendered uneasy by some glutinous adhesive internal substance, that instinct alone prompts the animal to expect drinking may wash away: on the contrary, if, as BARTLET and GIBSON suppose, "the lungs are too large "for the chest," every thing that increases the bulk of the *abdomen* or *viscera* (and consequently the pressure upon the *diaphragm*) must increase the disquietude, which is natural to believe, from the sagacity of animals in *other* instances, they would in *this* most carefully avoid.

If my HYPOTHESIS is founded in fact, (which circumstances will not allow me the least reason to doubt) a cure may certainly be expected, provided the attempt is made upon the

the dawn of the diſeaſe; but I will by no means admit the *probability* where the original cauſe has been of long ſtanding, and no attempts made to relieve. A little deliberation will convince every reader, that a cure can originate only in ſuch adminiſtrations or claſs of medicines as are evidently calculated in their operations or effects to reach, cleanſe, and remove, obſtructions in the *very remote* ſeat of diſeaſe.

BLEEDING naturally ariſes out of this obſervation, and muſt be repeated at proper intervals, in moderate quantities, till diveſted of the coat of ſize and livid appearance, that are certain prognoſtics when the *lungs* are obſtructed either by *viſcidity* or *inflammation*. To promote the neceſſary evacuations in the firſt inſtance, to attenuate the viſcidity of the glutinous obſtructed matter, and to deterge the paſſages by a ſtimulation of the ſolids, are the only foundations upon which the hope or probability of a cure may be formed; therefore after bleeding, go through a regular courſe of the mild purging balls (preſcribed after the horſe's recovery from the article laſt treated on); they are ſlightly impregnated with *mer-*

curial

curial particles, and blended with the gums, form a moſt excellent medicine for the purpoſe. In three days after the operation of the third doſe, begin upon the following *detergent* balſamics, and continue to give one ball every morning, ſo long as may be thought neceſſary, to form a fair opinion whether the advantage is gained, or relief likely to be obtained.

TAKE of the beſt white ſoap eight ounces;
Gums guaiacum and ammoniacum each three ounces;
Myrrh and Benjamin, aniſeed and liquorice, each two ounces;
Balſam of Peru, Tolu, and oil of aniſeed, each half an ounce;
Barbadoes tar ſufficient to make a maſs, which divide into twenty balls.

It is neceſſary to be ſtrictly obſerved, that during this courſe, *hay* and *water* are to be diſpenſed with a very ſparing hand, ſo as to prevent too great an accumulation in the *ſtomach* or *inteſtines*, that an obſervation may be made with the greateſt certainty, whether any hopes of ſucceſs from medicine may be juſtly entertained; if not, farther expence will be unadviſable, as it will appear, after ſuch trial, an

incurable malady at all events. The better to reconcile us to which, ſuch PALLIATIVES may be occaſionally put into uſe as will naturally be ſuggeſted by an attentive peruſal of this claſs, in which the diſeaſes of the *lungs* are the principal objects of inveſtigation.

At all events, when a cough is become of long ſtanding, or the horſe perceived to labour under any of thoſe wheezings in exerciſe, or violent heaving in the flanks, that indicate an oppreſſed ſtate of the lungs or difficulty of reſpiration, the mode of feeding ſhould be regulated accordingly; upon a proper attention to which circumſtance, many of the conſequences evidently depend. For, whether as a preventive or cure, maſhes ſhould be occaſionally given, and gradually declined, till the food becomes regularly dry: hay ſhould be diſtributed in ſmall quantities, that the contents of the ſtomach may not be too much increaſed for gradual digeſtion. To horſes of this deſcription food ſhould be given that will afford the greateſt nutriment with the ſmalleſt quantity: on the contrary, ſo ſoon as the probability of ſuch defect is perceived, the horſe is *too generally* concluded of the leaſt value, and

and treated accordingly. Inſtead of mitigating the ſymptoms, they are conſtantly increaſed by the very means that ſhould be avoided; the fouleſt and moſt injurious food is liberally ſupplied—groſs clover-hay—mixed chaff—and as much water as the animal chooſes to carry, are too often permitted, even without reſtraint, and the defect abſolutely encouraged to become habitual, inſtead of being alleviated, by the very means that reaſon dictates and diſcretion directs.—Upon this ſubject ſee farther obſervations, p. 400.

CONSUMPTION

Is a diſeaſe or complication upon which very little need be introduced, but to keep up the appearance of form, and pay the neceſſary and expected compliment to cuſtom. No appellation, no deſcription of diſeaſe, has been more *hacknied*, more *proſtituted*, and *perverted*, than the very name of CONSUMPTION; it has for ages been an excellent *maſk* of *myſtery* for the doubts of the FACULTY, and no bad explanatory ſubſtitute for the meaning of the

 vulgar

vulgar, in all thofe internal decays of the human fpecies, where the *chafm* in the countenance of the DOCTOR, and the ambiguous fhake of the head, (including the alternate conftruction of hope and fear,) is intended to convince the anxious attendant that fymptoms are *obfcured* by *circumftances*, and *certainty* not to be *afcertained*.

A confumption may proceed from a non-performance of the functions to which many parts of the animal ftructure may be deftined, not only from ruptures of the blood, or air-veffels in the lungs, (originating in caufes repeatedly defcribed), terminating in *ulcers*, *tubercles*, and *callofities*; but in a *fchirrofity* of the *liver*, and *induration* of fome of the *glandular* parts, and many other internal complaints or injuries to which the references, by fymptoms remote from the feat of pain or difeafe, muft be often deceptive, fo as in fome cafes to perplex more than direct. This being a very fair and candid ftate of the cafe before us, the reader will do well to collect what information he can from his attentive obfervations; then compare them with the moft predominant fymptoms defcribed under the heads of different

ferent diſeaſes, and ſo adjuſt his deciſion as to bring it into that claſs to which it bears the greateſt ſimilitude, and adopt a mode of treatment accordingly. To take this ſubject in as conciſe a view as poſſible, (let it proceed from whatever cauſe); the courſe of *balſamic reſtoratives* and *detergent pectorals*, found under the heads of COLDS, COUGHS, and ſucceeding articles, with the aids of *bleeding*, *maſhes*, and ſuch other aſſiſtances as may be ſelected from the variety of preſcriptions and inſtructions ſo often repeated, render unneceſſary any farther obſervation or animadverſion upon this head.

CLASS

CLASS VII.

FEVERS, WORMS, AND JAUNDICE.

FEVERS.

THE obſervations and reflections that firſt induced me to perceive the abſolute neceſſity of ſome reformation in the practice of FARRIERY, never influenced me more in a conviction of that want, than did a thorough inveſtigation of the ſubject before us. For BARTLET, in his uſual *kind* and *eaſy* way, ſays "he *purpoſely avoids* giving deſcriptions of "diſeaſes, or ſo much as *gueſſing* at the cauſes "*within* which bring them about." What could have been his motive for "purpoſely" concealing what in "A Practical Treatiſe" had *every right* to be revealed, I know not; and what his reaſons *could be*, I leave entirely to the private opinions of others, making public

public (upon THAT circumſtance) only ONE of my own; that whoever is a ſtranger to the origin of diſeaſe, muſt be conſequently ſo to every method and rational ſyſtem of cure.

This being evidently clear to the meaneſt and moſt uncultivated comprehenſion, I muſt beg leave to obſerve how much on the contrary GIBSON has *ſuperlatively* obliged us in the very quinteſſence of prolixity and complication; for, with the reverſe of BARTLET's *reaſon* and want of patience, he has moſt elaborately gone through what may be termed a complete ſyſtem of *imaginary* fevers; and regularly transferred the obſervation and language of ancient authors upon the diſeaſes of the human ſpecies to the conſtitution of quadrupeds. He not only tediouſly deſcribes the *ſimple* and *continued* fever; the *hectic*, *putrid*, and *peſtilential*; but, to prove his attachment to the ſubject, animadverts upon *quotidians*, *tertians*, and *quartans*, enlarging ſeparately upon each; and concludes in an inexplicable jargon upon the whole.

As indeed does OSMER, (who, as before obſerved, wrote in later times) in what he calls "A Treatiſe

"A Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes and Lameneſs of "Horſes;" though an attentive inſpection and peruſal, prove it decidedly a treatiſe upon the feet and ſhoeing; nothing being introduced either full or explanatory upon the *origin* or *cure* of any diſeaſe to which the horſe is ſubject, or any preciſe or regular method of treatment pointed out, the very few remedies ſlightly recommended, being left (in reſpect to quantity and proportion) entirely at the diſcretion of the reader.

In reſpect to fevers, he includes all under the denomination of a *diſtemper*, and then gives you a deſcription of what he calls "five "different claſſes or degrees of this diſeaſe;" but, after minutely inveſtigating his explanations, I muſt confeſs them ſo replete with ſuppoſitious alternatives, and theoretical uncertainties, that they ſeem much more evidently calculated to perplex than enlighten a ſubject, that has hitherto been too much obſcured by the illiteracy of ſome, and the affected or political abſtruſity of others. In fact, the purport of the inquiry is ſo entirely loſt in a variety of inapplicable digreſſions and incoherent ſtories, that not a ſingle clue

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is left by which the leaſt rational and authentic information is to be acquired, except "plen-" tiful *bleedings*, the unlimited uſe of ſalt-" petre, and the inſertion of rowels;" even to the number of ſix or eight upon the ſame ſubject.

Every intelligent obſerver muſt be well convinced of the abſurdity of ſuch accumulation as GIBSON deſcribes, and the improbability (not to ſay, what might be very well juſtified, the *impoſſibility*) of diſcovering, by no other means than *ſilent* ſymptoms and *ocular* inſpection (amounting to no kind of demonſtration) the origin, cauſe, or indeed diſtemper itſelf, to which there is no *certain* diſtinction, or palpable proof of exiſtence. And when it is remembered there is no agency in the animal by which the particulars of his pain or diſtreſs can be communicated, every judicious and candid reader will admit the impracticability of diſcriminating between the variety of ſymptoms, by which alone all this FAMILY OF FEVERS are to be aſcertained. It may alſo be taken into conſideration, that animals of this claſs, from their ſimple diet and regu-

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lar mode of living, cannot be ſubject to ſuch complicated diſorders, moſt of which, in the human ſpecies, evidently reſult from irregularity and indiſcretion. Bringing this combination of circumſtances into one point of view, I ſhall avail myſelf of the advantages naturally ariſing from obſervations upon the *political* abſtruſity of one, and the *paradoxical* brightneſs of *technical obſcurity* of the other; reducing the whole claſs of febrile diſquietudes ſimply to two kinds, the ſymptomatic and inflammatory only.

A ſymptomatic fever is a degree of inflammation and increaſed circulation, occaſioned by ſome diſtinct or local pain, and is not a diſorder (*ab origine*) within itſelf, but palpably the effect of, and dependent upon, ſome other for its production. This fever is ſo influenced by the cauſe, and ſo entirely regulated by its changes, either for *better* or *worſe*, as to be conſtantly reduced by an alleviation of the original complaint, and *totally* diſpelled by a removal of the diſeaſe, to which it is a concomitant. This fever being only a ſymptom of ſome other, (the mere effect of preternatural heat

heat excited by extreme pain) and not a diftinct difeafe, ftands in need of no elucidation; let the original caufe be removed, and the effect will ceafe of courfe.

It has been repeatedly urged by authors of repute, that every fever is one and the fame diforder, appearing differently according to the various circumftances it meets with in different conftitutions. Much may be advanced in favour of this affertion; but, it not being our prefent purpofe to enter upon the difcuffion of fo extenfive a fubject, we will contract it as much as the nature of the difeafe will admit, and venture to affirm the fever to which horfes are moft fubject is that diftinct kind called inflammatory. To produce that preternatural heat or increafed circulation, conftituting what is termed fever, there muft be fome pre-exifting caufe, to difcover the true feat of which great nicety of difcrimination is unavoidably neceffary; here is no information to be collected, but by the *hand* and the *eye*; the firft fhould be fanctioned by JUDGMENT and EXPERIENCE, the latter regulated by REASON and OBSERVATION.

For want of due attention to theſe ſalutary conſiderations, many fine and valuable horſes have been haſtily and dictatorially ſentenced to paſs that "bourne from whence no traveller "returns!" And here it can neither be thought inapplicable or intruſive to remind every perſon employed in the practice, under the denomination of FARRIER, that frequently upon his *learned deciſion alone* depends the LIFE or DEATH of this moſt valuable animal. He ſhould not only be accurately nice in the diſcrimination of diſeaſe; but, by attending minutely to circumſtances, endeavour to develop the myſterious indications of Nature, cover all her wants, and ſtrengthen every effort; for ſhe is tenacious of her many powerful privileges, and will not bear too "inſolent a moni"tor." To become the more adequate to this taſk of integrity, he ſhould be anxiouſly careful to improve his judgment, and adopt the known qualities of medicines to the expectation of their effects; to have in view, upon every emergency, the operations from which certain or probable relief is to be obtained; and to promote thoſe ends by every *fair* and *gentle* means that may be juſtified by circumſtances or dictated by diſcretion.

To enter into a tedious medical disquisition upon the origin of fevers, their different degrees and effects, would exhaust the *patience* of the most *patient* inquirer; I shall consequently avoid so unentertaining a detail, and adhere to such explanatory parts as become more immediately the objects of information. To enumerate the possible causes in which a fever may originate, would be, in this work, equally impracticable; they are so much more symptomatic than self-existing, that circumstances and careful attention only must lead to the discovery.

There is not the least doubt but a general cutaneous obstruction, or sudden constriction upon the perspirable pores, (proceeding from what cause soever,) will constitute the foundation of every fever to which the animal can possibly be subject: the matter destined for perspiration, being forcibly returned upon the vessels, is absorbed into the circulation; the blood being thus corrupted becomes viscid, the passages are evidently overloaded, and Nature, by an increase of circulation in the velocity of the blood, endeavours to relieve herself from the oppression, which in this disease she so evidently labours under.

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In respect to symptoms, the inspection should be made with care and attention; the general modes of inquiry are SUPERFICIAL, and the decision often FALLACIOUS. The pathognomonic, or certain signs, are an universal heat and disordered pulse, a palpable disquietude and uneasiness, shifting from place to place; the horse labours under difficult respiration, his mouth is very dry, his tongue parched and hot, he declines food but receives water; sometimes seizes his hay with seeming eagerness, then drops it in disappointment; the body is generally costive, and in the early state of disease, there is a proportional obstruction of urine. Let a fever proceed from whatever cause, the indications of cure are still the same; diminish the preternatural heat to the degree that constitutes its healthy state, remove all internal obstructions, and, by a proper and judicious administration of medicines (calculated to subdue the original cause), all dependent symptoms will certainly subside.

The first necessary step to a rectification of such inflammatory or diseased state of the blood is a reduction in quantity, therefore instantly *bleed*, according to strength and circumstances.

If the horſe is *coſtive* in body, the excrements hard, dark in colour, and foul in ſmell, the ſymptoms of diſeaſe powerful, with ſtrong heaving in the flanks, do not delay the aſſiſtance of the following emollient glyſter, which, being compoſed of ingredients entirely DOMESTIC, may be moſt expeditiouſly provided.

TAKE water gruel two quarts;
Coarſe ſugar half a pound;
Common ſalt four ounces (or ſingle handful:)
Olive oil a quarter of a pint.—Mix together, and inject moderately warm.

This, by its gentle relaxing property, will probably promote deſirable evacuations in both ſtool and urine: being equal to any other that can be preſcribed for the purpoſe, however prepared with articles remote from preſent practice or difficult to be obtained. If obſtructions ſhould not be removed, or the neceſſary evacuations enſue, repeat the operation in four hours after; ſtrengthening your injection with two ounces of *lenitive electuary*, and three ounces of *Glauber ſalts*, both being diſſolved in the gruel. This will produce certain evacuations, as the

firſt by its retention will have relaxed the indurated contents of the inteſtines, and rendered them ready for immediate expulſion, by the active power of the additional ſtimulants here preſcribed. In two or three hours after ſuch evacuations (or ſooner if ſeemingly requiſite) let a maſh of *ſcalded bran* be placed in the manger, to which, if he refuſes, a handful of oats may be added by way of inducement; if ſtill declined, let them be removed, and a ſmall quantity of very ſweet hay left in the rack. Let him be gently rubbed over, moderately clothed, and well littered up with clean dry ſtraw, after giving him one ounce of *nitre* diſſolved in a ſmall draught of warm water, ſlightly impregnated with a proportion of thin gruel.

Previous to farther DIRECTIONS for the treatment of fevers, or INSTRUCTIONS for the preparation of medicine, it becomes unavoidably neceſſary to ſay ſomething upon the quality and indiſcriminate uſe of that excellent article *nitre*, the purpoſes of which are ſo frequently proſtituted in its general application by *all* claſſes and in *all* caſes, in compliment to BARTLET'S *unlimited* eulogiums; who has not only, in a variety

variety of inſtances, blended it in compoſition with its *oppoſites* in *effect*, but ſtamped it with *his* opinion ſo great a ſpecific, that a few obſervations on its virtues and *real uſes* become immediately neceſſary to the propriety of its future adminiſtration being better underſtood.

OSMER was likewiſe ſo infatuated with its reported perfections, that he became an advocate for its unlimited utility, and, like his predeceſſors, pronounced it an infallible ſpecific for all thoſe diſorders he condeſcended to take a ſuperficial ſurvey of; urging the adminiſtration of it to almoſt any proportion upon every occaſion, though, in the very ſame page, he confeſſes ſome horſes "ſhall not be able to take "the ſmalleſt quantity without being affected "with *gripes* or *cholic*, therefore it is always "beſt to begin with a ſmall quantity."

That it is *cooling*, allays *thirſt*, promotes the *ſecretions*, and is an uſual aſſiſtant likewiſe in a courſe of *alteratives*, is admitted; but how far it is eligible to give it in *fevers*, in the *very large* proportions recommended by BARTLET and OSMER, will be beſt decided by giving the

matter a farther inveſtigation. For inſtance, he urges the adminiſtration of it to attenuate and thin the denſe ſizy blood, during the effect of inflammatory fevers; this property of attenuation being allowed, what muſt be the natural concluſion or conſequence of giving ſuch large quantities, "*as three or four ounces three times a* "*day?*" Why, every *profeſſional man*, knowing the mode by which it *muſt* inevitably affect the ſyſtem of circulation, would naturally expect it to diſſolve the very craſſamentum of the blood, and reduce it to an abſolute *ſerum* or aqueous vapour.

That *nitre* has its peculiar good qualities and ſalutary effects, when *prudently* adminiſtered, no rational practitioner will ever deny; but the variety of experiments repeatedly made upon its efficacy, by the moſt eminent profeſſors ſince the practice of GIBSON, BRACKEN, and BARTLET, has undoubtedly deprived it of a *conſiderable portion* of its former eſtimation, and it is now reduced to that rank of merit only experimentally found to fall to its ſhare. Taking it therefore with the properties it is poſſeſſed of and entitled to, not looking up to it as the *grand arcanum* of infallibility or *medical idolization*,

idolization, I venture to pronounce, its good effects can only be obtained by judicious administrations of such proportions as are properly calculated to promote the purposes for which they are designed. Its properties and effects being NOW more generally ascertained than FORMERLY, the inconsistency of blending it (in large quantities) with medicines intended to promote perspiration is palpably striking; as it is well known to every medical practitioner its intermediation would rather tend to destroy the earnest intent of the whole.

On the contrary, given in small quantities of *half an ounce*, or *ounce*, once or twice a day in the beginning of fevers, with *good nursing*, *moderate clothing*, *warm mashes*, and *diluting drinks* of thin gruel, it may frequently have a very good effect; but should the predominant symptoms not submit to that treatment, no *larger* doses of *nitre* should be ventured upon to hazard a too great and sudden dissolution of the blood, or an obstruction to the critical perspiration, upon which a speedy cure very much depends.

Upon the non-submission of symptoms to these means, the following gentle system must

 be

be adopted and regularly continued, to relax the rigidity of the pores, and produce a pliability of the ſurface, preparatory to the perſpirable criſis, which is now become neceſſary to ſolicit, by every proper medicine that can be offered for that purpoſe. To promote this, give one of the following balls, and let it be repeated every ſix or eight hours as may be found neceſſary:

TAKE mithridate ſix drachms;
Aniſeed and compound contrayerva powders each half an ounce;
Snake-root (in powder) two drachms;
Salt of hartſhorn one drachm;
Syrup of ſaffron ſufficient to make a ball.

But where the adminiſtration of medicine in this form may be objected to, or a drink thought more convenient, the following may be ſubſtituted in its ſtead:

TAKE of the ſtrong infuſion of camomile (commonly called camomile tea) half a pint:
Mindererus's ſpirit a quarter of a pint;
Saffron wine two ounces;
Antimonial wine one ounce.—Mix together.

This

This drink, or one of the above balls, may be continued every ſix or eight hours, according to the emergency, till relief is obtained, or circumſtances urge an alteration in the mode of treatment. Small quantities of drink (about two quarts) ſhould be given once in three or four hours, prepared in the proportion of a quart of thick gruel to a gallon of water; in each draught of which may be given half an ounce of *nitre*, or an ounce of *cream of tartar*; with the farther addition of a quarter of a pint of the following acidulated liquid, ſeparately prepared for the purpoſe.

TAKE of good honey one pound;
Beſt vinegar a pint and a half; boil over the fire a few minutes, taking off the ſcum, and ſet by for uſe.

Should any ſwellings appear upon the glands of the head or neck, a cough come on, or a critical diſcharge be perceived at the noſtrils, keep the head warm that the flux may be promoted to that part.

If the predominant ſymptoms ſhould not ſubmit in four-and-twenty or ſix-and-thirty hours,

hours, attend to thoſe moſt alarming, and proceed to their mitigation accordingly; if ſtill coſtive, repeat the *laxative glyſter*, or the following drink:

TAKE Epſom ſalts and cream of tartar, each three ounces;
Soluble tartar one ounce; diſſolve in three quarters of a pint of thin gruel; then add tincture of jalap half an ounce, and tincture of ſenna two ounces.—Mix.

Should the cough increaſe, *bleed*, in proportion; if the urine is ſmall in quantity, high in colour, or depoſits a turbid ſediment upon being ſaved, give *nitre* frequently, and in ſmall proportions, as before directed. During all the tedious ceremony of indiſpoſition wait with patience, and attend to the indications of *Nature* more than the bewildered doubts and prognoſtics of the FARRIER, who, knowing little of the *anatomical ſtructure*, leſs of the *animal economy*, and totally incapable of forming any *conſiſtent* idea of the properties of medicine, ſtands a perplexed ſtranger to both *cauſes* and *events*, profeſſionally inſenſible to the foundation of either *hope* or *fear*.

In

In difficult and alarming caſes, recourſe muſt always be had to the different preſcriptions introduced under their proper claſſes, *varying*, *increaſing*, and *diminiſhing*, the articles or proportions, according to the ſtate of ſymptoms or diſeaſe for which they are preſcribed. Upon a horſe's improvement, every ſign in *food*, *water*, *eaſe*, and *reſt*, is ſo evidently calculated to give ample proof of ſpeedy recovery, that any recital of circumſtances ſo readily diſtinguiſhed would be entirely ſuperfluous. Therefore naturally concluding every intelligent obſerver will plainly perceive, when his horſe is getting out of danger, how *ſoon* medicine is unneceſſary, and *when* perfectly recovered, I conſider it only neceſſary to obſerve, where the diſtemper has been violent, and the inflammatory ſymptoms ran high, ſo as to leave any perceptible taint upon either *eyes* or *lungs*, in a heavineſs upon the *firſt*, or an oppreſſion upon the *latter*, a courſe of mild purgatives ſelected from the *purging balls*, (No. 1, or 2,) p. 36, will be very neceſſary and advantageous; letting it be clearly underſtood that no ſuch plan is to be adopted if the termination of the diſorder ſhould happen in the ſevere part of the winter, when a courſe of *mild diuretics* is to be preferred, as particu-

larised

larifed in p. 75; remembering that *neither* can be proceeded upon till the horfe is fo much recovered in ftrength and appearance as to render unneceffary any fear of local or conftitutional weaknefs. The mode of treatment here laid down, and ftrenuoufly recommended, is a fyftem eftablifhed upon the principles of *reafon* and *reformation*; not the effufion of wild chimerical experiments, engendered by *folly* and promoted by *ignorance*, but a courfe of practice (expofed to no lottery of *chance* or certainty of *danger*), the refult of *attentive ftudy*, *accurate* OBSERVATION, and *long* EXPERIENCE.

Having thus unavoidably enlarged upon the nature and treatment of fuch *febrile* complaints as frequently come under common obfervation, I fhall advert to the neceffary confideration of thofe difeafes called *epidemic* or *malignant*; and are fo termed from their being in general contagious or infectious, and at certain times local or fixed to particular parts of the kingdom; at other feafons almoft univerfal, bearing in either cafe the common term of "a diftemper among "the horfes." As *epidemic* difeafes appear differently at different feafons, varying in fymptoms,

toms, for which no exact cause can be ascertained or reason supported, but the excessive *drought* of one season, or *dense atmosphere* of another, it must evidently appear that, under such circumstances, no accurate description of corresponding symptoms can be collected from books without a very minute and proper attention to the nature of attack.

To these leading traits all the judgment and penetration of the FARRIER, or *superintendant*, must be directed; for, as such disorders are in general complicated, and not distinguishable under any *particular* head, but partaking of *many*, every striking symptom should be well observed and distinguished from its opposite, or classed with its concomitant, till a parallel being drawn between its most predominant features, some degree of certainty is ascertained, to which class it bears the *greatest* affinity, or to what head it *properly* belongs. And as this work abounds with medicinal aids, carefully adapted to *every* purpose, the reader cannot possibly be so destitute of comprehension, as not to be enabled (upon particular occasions,) to make some necessary alterations, as the intent and effect

effect of the medicines prescribed are in general pointed out and explained.

We will, therefore, in consequence of the great fatality attending EPIDEMIC disorders, conclude they are more entitled to consideration as *pestilential* disease than any other: admitting this conception to be clear, it becomes necessary to say enough to make the subject sufficiently understood, without protracting it to an extreme of medical *minutiæ* that cannot tend to render the matter more profitable or entertaining. In those diseases where the origin cannot be ascertained the cure becomes a matter of greater obscurity; but, in general, proceeding from whatever cause, the *blood* is in an impoverished state, and the *crassamentum* found upon evacuation to be dissolved (or liquefied) very much *below* the standard of health; for, being deprived of the due proportion of its stimulative property, it becomes consequently inadequate to its peculiar purpose of circulation. The whole *arterial* system being thus deprived of proportional distributions to every part of the frame, becomes too feeble to sustain the shock;

and,

and, ſinking under the *putrid* or *malignant miaſma*, diſplays the degree of oppreſſion nature labours under in ſymptoms ſo very *uncertain*, that no literary deſcription can accurately correſpond with.

It will therefore (as repeatedly recommended) prove highly neceſſary to attend particularly to ſymptoms, and proceed accordingly. At any rate *blood* ſhould be immediately drawn upon the very firſt appearance of diſeaſe (in QUANTITY correſponding with CONDITION), that its *quality* may be the better aſcertained. Should obſtructions be obſerved in the body, they muſt be directly removed by gently ſtimulating or emollient *glyſters*; the appetite ſhould be attended to, and gratified in maſhes of *malt* and *bran*, *bran* and *oats*, or *plain bran*, ſtirring into either of the laſt, while hot, four ounces of *honey*. Common drink of gruel water, impregnated with *nitre* or *cream* of *tartar*, as before directed, may be given as occaſion requires. Every five, ſix, eight, or ten hours, (according to the ſtate and danger of the diſeaſe), let one of the following ALEXIPHARMIC BALLS be adminiſtered, firſt removing any inteſtinal obſtruction

obstruction of *stool* or *urine*, should such be present:

TAKE of Venice treacle six drachms;
Compound powder of contrayerva, snake-root, saffron, and London philonium, each two drachms.
Syrup (if necessary) to make the ball.

Or where, in compliment to ancient practice, a drink may be preferred as more applicable or convenient, the following may be prepared:

TAKE of genuine Peruvian bark (in powder) six drachms;
Compound contrayerva and snake-root (in powder) each two drachms;
Saffron and ginger each a drachm;
Best brandy quarter of a pint;
Boiling water half a pint.
Let the saffron be cut very small, and infused in the boiling water, covered close, for a quarter of an hour; then, having the other ingredients ready in a mortar, add the brandy first; and lastly, mix with the infusion of saffron, and give without waste if possible.

In an hour after either the *ball* or *liquid*, two or three quarts of the gruel drink may be given warm,

warm, and future proceedings regulated by ſymptoms and circumſtances: increaſing appearances of DANGER muſt juſtify exertions of ALACRITY and FORTITUDE. Enlarge your quantities and multiply your doſes, aiding your judgment by frequent references to the different preſcriptions under ſimilar ſymptoms: proportion your medicines by the dictates of reaſon and the degree of hazard to which the patient is expoſed.

Should any critical ſwellings or formations of matter appear at the decline of *fever* or *epidemic* diſeaſe, their ſuppuration and diſcharge muſt be promoted by the rules laid down under thoſe heads; obſerving if a horſe diſplays in his general habit (as *eyes*, *heels*, &c.) a great degree of *foulneſs*, to embrace the firſt opportunity of carrying it off by the inſertion of a *rowel*, and regular courſe of either *antimonial* or *mercurial alteratives*, whichever upon inquiry may appear moſt applicable to the caſe.

On the contrary, ſhould the original complaint ſo relax the ſtomach, impair the digeſtive powers, or debilitate the ſyſtem, as to produce

an irregularity in habit, bearing alternate appearance of HEALTH and SICKNESS, correſponding in ſome degrees with the *intermittents* or *agues* of our own ſpecies, *cordial ſtomachic reſtoratives* are the medicines upon which the expectation of cure may be with moſt certainty formed; therefore prepare the following balls:

TAKE of Peruvian bark (in powder) four ounces;
Mithridate (or diacodium) two ounces;
Winter's bark, ſnake-root, and camomile (in powder) each one ounce;
Honey ſufficient to make a maſs, which divide into ſix balls.

Of theſe let one be given every night and morning, when the horſe is in a ſtate of temperance, perceptibly free from every appearance of extreme heat or cold, continuing them till double the above are taken, ſhould the caſe require it. Where a drink is preferred, one of the balls may be gradually diſſolved in three quarters of a pint of thin gruel, to which may be added a common glaſs of good brandy. As there are no more caſes coming into an exact line of ſimilitude with thoſe we have now treated

treated on, we of courſe come to ſuch as (from their frequent occurrence) rank in equal eſtimation.

WORMS.

WHAT inveterate obſtacles theſe inſects are to a horſe's improvement, where they have unluckily gained poſſeſſion, *time* and *experience* have ſufficiently demonſtrated. They are of ſo pernicious and deſtructive a tendency, that, having once ſecured a ſettlement in either ſtomach or inteſtines, the horſe becomes a prey to perpetual depredation, till effectual methods are taken for their total extirpation. The worms with which horſes are ſo frequently perſecuted, are to appearance of many different ſorts and ſhapes; but the kinds moſt generally known and obſerved, are the two diſtinct kind of BOTS and the ASCARIDES or ſmall ſhort *worm*.

The different BOTS are remarkable for taking their ſeats as oppoſite to each other in the animal as they are in their own formation; for the

the BOT, whoſe reſidence ſeems fixed in the *ſtomach*, and in the interſtices or folds of which the eggs are ſaid to have been diſcovered, upon diſſection, is not at all unlike (in ſhape and make) the earth GRUB WORM, ſo ſingularly remarkable for its deſtructive havock upon the roots of the ſtrawberries, in large plantations, in the early part of the ſeaſon, particularly in dry ſprings. They are furniſhed not only with a complete pair of prominent tuſks, that grow horizontally from the head, having great power of compreſſion, and exceedingly ſharp at the point, but an infinity of legs ſo minutely fine, that even a momentary inſpection will inſtantly remove every degree of ſurpriſe at their cauſing ſuch excruciating pain upon a part ſo exquiſitely irritable as the nervous coat with which the internal membrane of the ſtomach is moſt delicately covered.

The ſecond ſort are ſeen frequently adhering to the rectum, or internal part of the fundament, in the action of voiding the excrements; and are often forced away with the contents. To give the reader a conception of theſe perfectly clear, it is impoſſible to communicate or receive a ſtronger idea than a formation directly midway

midway between a very ſmall earthworm and a millepedes, or woodlouſe, partaking of the length of the former, and the feet of the latter, extremely ſharp, and exceedingly numerous. Immediately after their ejection they continue to writhe and twirl moſt rapidly upon the ſurface of the dung, bearing great affinity to the action of an eel when taken from its natural element and placed upon land.

There is alſo ſometimes ſeen adhering cloſely to the ſame parts, and diſcharged in the ſame manner, an indolent kind of BOT, appearing almoſt inanimate, that keeps its hold only by a point like the *leech*, and is, in form, exactly like the *grub*, or *worm*, that may be ſo plentifully extracted (by preſſure only) from thoſe prominences perceptible upon the backs of horned cattle during the hot months in the ſummer ſeaſon.

Thus much is introduced to prove the *variety* of thoſe inſects, in general ſo prejudicial to the frame when once they have gained admiſſion, or ſecured their ſeats: reſpecting which ſuch a diverſity of opinions have been broached, and nothing finally ſatisfactory aſcertained of their origin, either in the human

ſpecies or brute creation. Some avow their *animalculæ*, or *eggs* to take place in the impurities of ſlimy mucus, accumulated in the ſtomach, and there brought to perfection; others aſſert their formation and conſequent progreſs to be carried on in the inteſtines; and many are not without belief that the *animalculæ*, or *eggs*, are conveyed into the body with a part of the vegetable world upon which they ſubſiſt, and there brought to their ſtate of perfection.

I ſhall barely venture to hint at the *poſſibility* of their undergoing (in ſhape or appearance) in the different parts of the body, as the *ſtomach*, *inteſtines*, or *rectum*, thoſe changes that we well know take place in the *ſilk-worm*, *caterpillar*, &c. *ſeeming* to conſtitute a different ſpecies, though the contrary is univerſally proved by even ocular demonſtration of the very act of *mutation*. As enlarging upon the great conſiſtency and probability of this circumſtance can only extend the field for imagination, without adding at all to the utility or elucidation of the ſubject, that indeterminate point ſhall remain undiſturbed, while we proceed to the more material inveſtigation of conſequences and cure.

Whatever

Whatever doubts or opinions may have been held, or gone forth, reſpecting their origin or different kinds, one opinion has been long univerſal upon their effects; that is, where they have taken poſſeſſion for any length of time, or in any great degree as to number, no *care*, *art*, or *attention*, can give your horſe the appearance of HILARITY, HEALTH, and CONDITION. He is in perpetual anxiety for a conſtant ſupply of either food or water, and in return but poorly repays the gratification; for, in the midſt of all, he ſeldom, or *indeed never*, looks well; after having been ſometime a prey to them he gets low in fleſh, hard in his hide, his coat ſtares, he always ſeems dejected, ſweats upon trifling exerciſe, and that ſweat perceptibly unhealthy, and remarkably foul in effluvia.

The ſmaller kind of BOTS, and the ASCARIDES, or ſmall round worms, are attended in general with no other ſymptoms or inconveniences than the laſt deſcribed; on the contrary, the BOTS, whoſe ſtation is ſuppoſed (hitherto) to be confined to the *ſtomach*, when ſtrong in number and come to maturity, are ſo ſevere in their operations that the great irritability of the part occaſions the moſt excruciating pain

 and

and predominant appearance of diſtreſs. The horſe is not only diſtreſſed with all the before-mentioned proofs of bad ſtate of body and internal decay, but likewiſe with violent periodical pains, approaching to convulſions or ſeeming madneſs; he diſplays all the external ſymptoms of *gripes*, *ſpaſms* in the *ſtomach*, *ſtrangury*, nay even of a *complication* of *diſorders*; but where the evacuations of ſtool and urine are not ſuppreſſed, the original complaint may be attributed to this cauſe.

Of all the various methods that have been adopted in rational and regular practice (or the experiments under adventurous ſanction), none can lay ſuch claim to approbation as that certain and indubitable cure—a courſe of *mercurial* phyſic. *Antimonials* and preparations of *tin* have had each their advocates, as well as thoſe botanical deceptives, *rue*, *garlic*, *tanſey*, *ſavin*, and *box*; all calculated to amuſe, but none to convince. Experience has determined the ſpecific effects of *mercurials* in this caſe abſolutely infallible; before the power of which every ſpecies of WORMS, and their *oviparous* remains, indiſcriminately fall, and are totally extirpated without admitting the ſhadow of doubt.

So

So ſoon therefore as they are ſuſpected, or at leaſt ſo ſoon as they are aſcertained, to have taken poſſeſſion, it will be prudent to prevent a horſe being hurt in appetite, reduced in fleſh, or altered in condition (by their conſtantly preying upon the internal coat of the ſtomach, and injuring thoſe minute paſſages through which the chyle or nutritive parts of the aliment is conveyed into the circulation, for the general ſupport of the frame), to proceed upon ſome one of the following courſes without delay.

Prepare your horſe for the courſe of phyſic by the inſtructions given under that head, page 35; and let your doſe be adapted to the ſtrength, ſize, and condition of your ſubject, by theſe rules: if the horſe is thorough bred, and delicate in ſhape and make,

To the purging ball, No. 1, add calomel one drachm and a half.

If the horſe is beyond this pitch of delicacy, ſtronger in make, and more entitled to the appellation of HUNTER, ſhewing ſome proportion of BLOOD,

TAKE

TAKE the purging ball, No. 2, to which add calomel two drachms.

Should the ſubject be of a ſtill ſtronger make, conſtituting what we term a STOUT ROAD HORSE,

To the purging ball, No. 3, add calomel two drachms and a half.

If on the contrary very large, ſtrong, foul, WAGGON HORSES, or powerful COACH HORSES, ſhould become the ſubjects, they will very well bear the following, to produce the proper and deſired effects:

TAKE the purging ball, No. 4, to which add calomel three drachms.

By the operation of the firſt doſe upon either ſubject, obſervation may be made whether diminution in the purgative articles is required, or any addition found neceſſary. Proper care muſt be uſed to avoid every probability of taking cold, and the regular courſe of three doſes gone through, at the diſtance of ſix or eight

eight clear days between each. But, as the prevalent love of novelty may with ſome produce the expectation of an alternative, the following PURGING BALL will be as certainly efficacious; obſerving to add of *jalap two drachms* to the preſent preſcription, if the horſe ſhould be either of the two laſt claſſes deſcribed.

TAKE of Barbadoes aloes ten drachms;
Æthiop's mineral half an ounce;
Soap, India rhubarb, and ginger (in powder) each one drachm;
Oil of aniſeed and ſavin each thirty drops;
Syrup of buckthorn or roſes to make the ball.

The courſe of operation to be managed with the ſame care and precaution as thoſe before deſcribed; the leaſt doubt of their efficacy need not be indulged, as a courſe of *either* will certainly obliterate them from every part of the inteſtinal canal, and the ſubject will, in a very few days, with proper care, attention, food, and exerciſe, evidently demonſtrate his advantage in being perfectly relieved from ſuch diſagreeable company. But as there will moſt undoubtedly be horſes troubled with WORMS

in

in the posseſſion of thoſe, who, from the nature of their avocations, cannot ſubmit them to ſo long a reſpite from buſineſs as is neceſſary for a regular courſe of *purging medicines*, it will naturally be expected an effectual ſubſtitute ſhould be held forth for the gratification of all parties.

To thoſe therefore who cannot render the adminiſtration of MERCURIAL *purgatives* a matter of perfect convenience, the following courſe may be adopted with the greateſt certainty of equal effect:

TAKE of Æthiop's mineral ſix ounces;
Levigated antimony four ounces;
Sulphur, prepared ſteel, and aniſeed powder, each three ounces;
Honey ſufficient to make a maſs, which divide into nine balls.

Of theſe let one be given *every morning* for *three* in ſucceſſion; then omit *three*, and repeat for *three more* in ſucceſſion; then omit for *three* mornings, a *ſecond* time, and repeat your remaining balls on the *three* ſucceſſive mornings, when

when the *whole nine* will be consumed, and certainly productive of the purpose for which they are intended. The great advantage attending this method of destroying WORMS, is the horse's being enabled to pursue his constant work, but care should be taken he is not too much exposed to severe cold or rainy weather during the time of taking the balls.

For the accommodation of those to whom the business of giving a ball may be a work of trouble or difficulty, the *honey* may be omitted; and the other ingredients, being well incorporated in a mortar, must be divided into nine equal parts, and mixed with the night or morning feeds of corn, (it being first sprinkled with water in the manger, to ensure adhesion and prevent waste) being given with the same distinctions and variations in respect to time, as specified in the above instructions, when given in the form of *balls*.

JAUNDICE,

JAUNDICE,

COMMONLY CALLED

THE YELLOWS.

THIS is a diſorder common to horſes of every deſcription, to which they are ſubject from various cauſes; the moſt material of theſe we ſhall accurately explain. The more ſimple and leaſt dangerous complaint, paſſing under this denomination, ariſes ſolely from an obſtruction in the biliary ducts, or in the gall-bladder, ſituated between the two lobes of the liver; whoſe immediate purpoſe it is to aſſiſt in ſecreting the bile from the blood, and promote its conveyance to the inteſtines, where (by its acrid and ſtimulating property) it is deſtined to excite the periſtaltic motion, by which they expel their contents.

In the jaundice ariſing from this cauſe, the ducts or pipes for the paſſage of bile are obſtructed by *ſlime*, *mucus*, or *viſcid coagulum*; the

the fluid, thus impeded in its ufual progrefs, regurgitates, becomes immediately incorporated with the blood, and, through the fyftem of circulation, diffufes itfelf to every part of the frame, denoting its prefence by an early appearance of yellownefs in the *eyes*, *mouth*, *tongue*, and *faliva*. To thefe pathognomonic or invariable fymptoms may be added thofe not altogether fo certain in its earlieft ftate; the horfe generally feems heavy, dull, and dejected, with lofs of appetite and confequent rejection of food, more than will barely fubfift nature; a flight fymptomatic fever foon comes on, and keeps pace with the difeafe; a fluggifhnefs or averfion to motion is plainly peceptible; a foul, faint fweat appears upon the leaft exercife; and the urine is of a dark faffron tinge, refembling an infufion of that article; the dung varies much in different fubjects, but is IN ALL many degrees paler, and more indigefted, than the excrements of horfes in high condition.

The indications of cure naturally arife out of the very defcription of the difeafe; to effect which there will be but little difficulty, provided it is taken upon its firft appearance, when it may moft probably be totally removed by the following

following interpoſition of MILD DEOBSTRUENTS, without recurring to a courſe of *purgatives*, which may not at all times be perfectly convenient. If, on the contrary, the diſorder ſhould have been obſerved ſome time, a *courſe of phyſic* muſt precede other intentions of cure, as will be hereafter explained. If diſcovered in its earlieſt ſtate, let two or three *maſhes* of *ſcalded malt* be given at proper periods, to relax the indurated contents of the inteſtines; theſe being aſſiſted, if neceſſary, with an emollient, or the domeſtic laxative *glyſter*, as mentioned page 239. The body being ſufficiently relaxed to remove every probability of obſtruction, let the following plan be adopted and regularly perſevered in:

TAKE of Caſtile ſoap eight ounces;
Turmeric (in powder) ſix ounces;
Soluble tartar three ounces;
India rhubarb two ounces;
Long pepper (in powder) one ounce;
Saffron half an ounce;
Syrup or honey ſufficient to make the maſs;
Which divide into *ten* balls, and give one every morning.

During

During this courſe, every requiſite attention muſt be paid to *appetite*, *food*, and *gentle* exerciſe; maſhes of *malt* and *bran* may be given every, or every other night, to keep the body properly lax, and regular in evacuation; to aſſiſt which two ounces of *cream of tartar* may be added once a day, in the morning or evening water, being previouſly diſſolved in a pint over the fire, and added to the remainder.

The diſeaſe, if ariſing from the cauſe before-mentioned, and attacked in its infancy, will generally ſubmit to the above courſe and treatment only; but in more advanced caſes double the quantity may be found neceſſary, with the addition of *mild phyſic* or *moderate bleeding*. This is certain, where the complaint has not been attended to in its *early* ſtate, and ſymptoms are ſo high as to ſubſtantiate a degree of virulence, the *phyſic*, and a repetition of the above proportion, had better be adopted. Although there is no very predominant reaſon to be urged in favour of *bleeding*, yet a ſmall quantity may be loſt, not only to aſcertain its preſent *ſtate*, but to promote a ſlight change in the circulation. Two or three *maſhes* muſt be given on the two ſucceſſive days after bleeding: on the third morning

morning give the firſt of the following PURGING BALLS, repeating it at the diſtance of ſix or eight days between each doſe, till *three* are taken, regulating the whole courſe by the treatment ſo often repeated, and the precaution neceſſarily urged to avoid cold; more particularly where the *cathartics* are impregnated with *mercury*, as in the preſent inſtance:

TAKE ſuccotrine aloes one ounce;
India rhubarb, jalap, and ſaffron, each two drachms;
Calomel and ginger each a drachm;
Syrup of ſaffron ſufficient to form the ball for one doſe.

This ball is ſo accurately proportioned as to be nearly applicable in ſtrength to any ſubject for this diſtemper, where no *violent* effects are to be required; but ſhould any alteration in force be deſired for a horſe remarkably ſtrong, or delicate in conſtitution, increaſe or diminiſh its ſtrength, by an addition to, or diminution of, the *jalap*; the other ingredients remaining in their preſent proportions.

In three days after the laſt doſe is completely ſet, and the horſe recovered his appetite, begin

upon the following courſe of warm *deobſtruent* reſtoratives, giving one every morning without remiſſion till the whole are taken.

Take Caſtile ſoap eight ounces;
Turmeric and filings of iron each four ounces;
Aniſeed and elecampane each two ounces;
Vitriolated tartar one ounce and a half;
Oil of aniſeed three drachms. — Honey ſufficient to make the maſs; and divide into a dozen balls.

During the time of taking theſe, let the former inſtructions relative to food, exerciſe, dreſſing, &c. be ſtrictly adhered to, with ſuch other little attentions as circumſtances require; remembering to relinquiſh the medicines by gradations, as every other morning, or once in *three*, but not to diſcontinue them entirely, till *all* ſymptoms totally diſappear.

The diſtinct kind of this diſeaſe, ariſing from a remote and very *diſcouraging* cauſe, is that ſpecies originating in an *induration* of (or *ſchirroſities* upon) the *liver*. I ſay diſcouraging, becauſe LITTLE or no hope of permanent relief can be entertained, as may very naturally be concluded from even a ſuperficial conſideration of the caſe, not only by its remote ſituation, ſo

ſo diſtant from the power of the moſt active medicine; the great certainty of no advantage being obtained but by the *circuitous* communication through the medium of the blood, and the additional reflection, palpably clear to the judgment of every reader, that no *ſolvent* can probably be conveyed through the circulation *only*, ſufficiently powerful to reſolve or extirpate either *ſwelling*, *ſchirrhoſity*, or *tubercle*, upon a part ſo diſtant from the ſeat of action as that we now treat of.

As the neceſſary ſteps for PALLIATION of ſymptoms, or HOPE of *cure*, will conſequently be expected, *bleeding* is of courſe premiſed, to reduce the contents and take off ſome degree of ſtricture from the veſſels; remove obſtructions in the body by *maſhes* of *malt* and *bran*, for two or three days, as before directed, then proceed to the courſe of *mercurial* purging balls here recommended, attending to the mode of treatment ſo often repeated:

TAKE Barbadoes aloes one ounce;
Caſtile ſoap half an ounce;
Jalap and calomel each two drachms;
Ginger one drachm;
Oils of juniper and aniſeed each twenty drops;
Syrup ſufficient to form the ball for one doſe.

This

This courſe (of *three* doſes) and their operations being minutely attended to, let no care or attention be omitted to bring him as near his former pitch of *ſtrength*, *appetite*, and *appearance*, as poſſible; ſo ſoon as he has reſumed which, a beginning may be made upon the *laſt* reſource, and from theſe *only* can the moſt diſtant hope of MITIGATION or CURE be formed.

TAKE of Caſtile ſoap ten ounces;
Gum ammoniacum and turmeric each four ounces;
Salt of tartar three ounces;
Extract of black hellebore and oil of ſavin each ſix drachms;
Syrup of honey ſufficient to make twelve balls.

Of theſe let one be given regularly every other morning; on the intermediate days give one of the following *mercurial alterative* powders, calculated to give joint aſſiſtance without delay, and promote every advantage that can be expected by all poſſible means, adapted to this diſtant cauſe of complaint:

TAKE Æthiop's mineral, prepared antimony, fulphur, and cream of tartar, of each three ounces.—Mix together in the mortar, and divide into twelve papers, giving one, with the feed of corn, every other morning, fprinkling the corn with water to prevent its wafte in the manger.

The above balls are calculated (by their peculiar efficacy) to ftrike at the very root of difeafe; the reputation of *each* article having been long eftablifhed either as a *folvent* or *deobftruent*, and evidently adapted to act in concert for the general purpofe; no farther experiments or changes need be attempted or undertaken, as this courfe will abfolutely effect all that is in the power of medicine to perform. And fhould they fail (after fair trial) in the intent for which they may be given, a rupture of the *tumour*, and its becoming *ulcerated*, or a *fchirrofity* of the *liver* conftantly increafing, will, (in oppofition to all art and every human endeavour), ufher in *death* to clofe the fcene, and demonftrate the *fallibility*, of all our boafted *fpecifics*.

Horfes are faid alfo to be fubject to a regurgitation of bile, from an inflammatory affection of

of the liver, when occaſioned by the bite of any venomous inſect or animal, as the viper, ſlow-worm, land-eſt, &c. whether ſuch inflammation or bilious appearance is produced by the bite or not, if there are other local ſymptoms, as ſwelling, pain, and inflammation, bleeding becomes immediately proper; then let the part be well waſhed with ſoap and warm water, ſo as to raiſe a ſubſtantial lather; wipe dry with a cloth, and bathe the ſurrounding parts for ſome minutes with equal portions of fine olive oil and white wine vinegar; afterwards apply a poultice of emollient ingredients, as may be ſelected by referring to the index, and let it be repeated twice a day till the ſwelling or ſymptoms ſubſide. Should the horſe be attacked with a violent ſymptomatic fever to a great degree, adopt the methods recommended in that claſs; at any rate give one ounce of *nitre* twice a day in his water, and aſſiſt in cooling the body by *maſhes* to relax, prepared with *malt* and *bran* equal parts, or *oats*, *bran*, and a few ounces of *honey*.

CLASS VIII.

THE STRANGLES, GLANDERS, STAGGERS, AND CONVULSIONS.

STRANGLES.

NOT one feasible reason has ever been adduced why this disease is so general that any horse is hardly ever known to escape; they are even subject to it at all times of life; but the periods of attack are mostly when rising *three*, *four*, or *five* years old. SOLEYSELL and GIBSON vainly conceived they threw great light upon the subject, by comparing it to the small pox, "because," say they, "young horses are generally its subjects." "For," says GIBSON, "the blood of young horses may reasonably "enough be supposed unequally fluid, having "not

" not as *yet* been ſufficiently comminuted by " frequent *circulations.*" His *meaning* may be poſſibly right, but moſt *unhappily* expreſſed to make clear his intention: to demonſtrate this, let us diſſect the phraſeology, not aſſuming the unpleaſing taſk of criticiſm, but as a prelude to the eſtabliſhment of our own ſyſtem hereafter explained. He ſays " the blood having not " as yet been ſufficiently comminuted," that is, in plain terms, or ſound Engliſh, not properly *pulveriſed* or reduced to powder: however, I am willing to give him credit for a meaning he did not think fit to explain, and acknowledge he intended to have ſaid (had it not ſmelt too ſtrong of vulgarity) " ſufficiently mixed." To this remark, notwithſtanding its ſublimity, I enter my PROTEST; and cannot avoid expreſſing ſurpriſe, that any profeſſional, conſiderate author, could ſuppoſe the blood ſhould inceſſantly flow, for three, four or five years, without the *craſſamentum* and *ſerum* being ſufficiently incorporated or " *comminuted.*"

I will, upon the occaſion, ſo far ſuppreſs my reſentment at this feeble attack upon the ſyſtem of circulation, as to forego the great inclination I feel to enlarge much more upon ſo prepoſte-

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rous a poſition, and acknowledge, as no one ſound reaſon has ever been given for the cauſe in queſtion, I ſhall not preſume to introduce any thing dictatorially deciſive upon the ſubject, but ſubmit to the conſideration of others, what appears to me to contain every *juſt* reaſon that can be aſſigned for the appearance of a diſtemper attacking each ſubject to a certainty, at different periods, without contagion, or any cauſe hitherto eſtabliſhed, but that it is ſo. For my own part, after affording it every degree of conſideration, there is abſolutely but ONE rational cauſe to be offered why horſes, at the periods before-mentioned, become *then* ſubject to this diſtemper, in a greater or leſſer degree, according to circumſtances; as for inſtance,

Thoſe horſes (or colts) that have been conſtantly well fed without reſtraint for three, four, or five years, muſt, with their food, have imbibed an accumulation of impurities; theſe having never been once agitated by evacuations, excited by art, or perſpiration promoted by exerciſe, muſt conſequently remain ſtagnant in the blood, till the horſe being brought into uſe for the purpoſe he is intended, when the groſſneſs and viſcidity that has ſo long lain dormant

mant ſoon becomes perceptible; the fluids are too thick, ſluggiſh, and heavy, for their diſtinct appropriations; the lungs are firſt overloaded, a languor follows, to that a difficulty of breathing or ſhort cough ſucceeds; and, laſtly, the great effort of NATURE diſplays itſelf in the diſeaſe before us: and that is moſt judiciouſly made in the glandular parts, where ſhe is nearly adequate to her own work.

This rational progreſs of the morbid matter has ever affected me ſo forcibly with the idea of conviction, that nothing but a judicious, clear, and comprehenſive elucidation, (diveſted of ſurmiſes and conjectures), demonſtrating an oppoſite cauſe, can ever reconcile me to *another* opinion. I appeal, without ſubterfuge or ambiguity, to the profeſſional and enlightened reader, whether this is not the regular proceſs; if this lurking viſcidity, this glutinous impurity, is not rouſed from its latent communication with the juices, and called into action, by bringing the frame into ſudden exertions and conſtant exerciſe, loaded (in circulation) with the weight that has been ſo long accumulating without interruption, from either purgatives, diuretics, or even perſpiration? If this

this is not the *true* caufe, why does it not appear before they come within the tree of the faddle, or the trammels of harnefs? for, experience demonftrates the truth of this obfervation, that *twenty* horfes for either faddle or cart have this diftemper after being taken into work, to every *one* attacked with it previous to their being broke and brought into ufe.

Having introduced thus much to gratify the expectation of every reader anxious for the elucidation of the caufe, it becomes neceffary to advert to the difeafe itfelf; the firft attack of which is perceived in a dull, fluggifh heavinefs and inactivity; the horfe becomes difpirited, lofes his appetite, is feized with a hollow hufky cough, occafioned by the irritability of the inflamed glandular parts in the throat and about the root of the tongue; to excite a degree of moifture in the mouth that may allay this difagreeable fenfation, he is often picking his hay, but eats little or none; a degree of fymptomatic heat comes on, and a confequent clamminefs and thirft is perceptible. As the diftemper advances, he becomes proportionally languid and inattentive; a fwelling (fometimes two or three fmaller furround-

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ing) is now discovered to have formed itself underneath the jaw, and in general midway between the bones, which is at first very hard, exceedingly painful, and visibly increasing; he now swallows with difficulty, heaves in the flanks, and his whole APPEARANCE evidently urges the necessity of an immediate attempt to relieve Nature from the oppression of her own weight.

The first object for consideration is the state of the subject: if the evacuations are regular (as they generally are) and the feverish symptoms moderate, (not approaching to violence) let the swelling be examined, and its suppuration promoted. First clip away all the long or superfluous *hairs* that cover or surround the part, then foment with small double flannels, dipped in a strong decoction of camomile, marshmallows, or rosemary, for ten minutes, as hot as can be conveniently submitted to, and prepare the following *poultices*.

TAKE of coarse bread, barley meal, and camomile or elder flowers, each a handful; boil over the fire in a sufficient uantity of milk, or the decoction for the fomentation; into which stir about a third (of the whole quantity) of white lily root, washed clean

clean and pounded to a paste; adding thereto of linseed and fenugreek (in powder) of each an ounce, stirring in, while hot, of turpentine two ounces, and of lard, four, laying it on moderately warm, and bandaging firm.

This proportion is meant for two poultices, as the fomentation should be *repeated*, and the application of poultice *renewed*, every night and morning, till an opening in the swelling is effected; upon which appearance of discharge let the aperture be a little enlarged with a *bistory*, or the point of any sharp instrument adequate to the purpose; afterwards dressing with tow, spread with the stable digestive ointment, or common yellow basilicon, first made warm, and some of the unguent, (in preference to a tent) plentifully insinuated within the orifice, to facilitate its effect. Over this digestive, for the first two or three dressings, *continue* the poultice; by which treatment, though attended with a little more trouble, you may most assuredly shorten the disease: by this method your discharge will be copious, every symptom will gradually decline, and the cure, under the following aids and regulations, becomes speedily complete.

Though

Though bleeding is in general a very indifferent practice, where a flux of matter is solicited to any particular part for suppuration, yet circumstances of danger (sometimes) not only justify but powerfully direct a deviation from the path of custom. For instance, should the fever run high, and all other symptoms equally violent, either in the beginning, or during a more advanced state, bleeding must be certainly submitted to, but not in too large quantity. Mashes must be the constant food, in small proportions, to prevent waste; in each of which put of *liquorice* and *aniseed* powders half an ounce, and about two ounces of *honey*, unless a quart of *malt* is introduced, when the honey may be omitted. The drink should be given little and often, impregnating the warm water with a portion of scalded bran or water gruel; the head to be kept well covered with a hood, or other temporary substitute, as the warmth will greatly tend to assist in promoting the necessary discharge. When circumstances and weather will permit, the horse should have the advantage of air and short gentle exercise, regular dressing, and the accustomed course of stable discipline, only in a less degree than usual.

It is a *conſolation* in this diſtemper, that a ſymptom of danger ſeldom occurs, unleſs from neglect or abſolute cruelty in uſing or driving a horſe to extremity in the height of diſeaſe, ſo as to produce great fever and inflammation. The diſorder generally *terminates* with a running at the noſe, in a greater or leſs degree, which ſhould be frequently cleanſed from the inſide of the noſtrils, by means of a ſponge ſufficiently moiſtened in warm water to prevent its acquiring an adheſion to thoſe parts, or a foulneſs and fœtidity that would ſhortly become acrimonious and corroſive. When the wound is entirely healed, the horſe has regained his appetite, and may be conſidered perfectly recovered from the languor and debilitation which this complaint conſtantly produces, he ſhould be put upon a gentle courſe of mild *mercurial phyſic*, if there are no circumſtances to forbid it: this ſhould be prepared with due attention to his ſtate and condition, ſelecting it from a variety of *purging preſcriptions* afforded by the index under that head. And this becomes the more immediately neceſſary, ſhould a copious and offenſive diſcharge continue from the noſtrils after healing the abſceſs, and leave room to ſuſpect

the caufe is feated upon thofe internal parts hereafter defcribed in the next article of *Glanders*.

The diforder nearly related to this, and paffing under the denomination of VIVES, is no other than the fame fpecies of difeafe, only attacking the fubject in an infinitely lefs degree; the juices being lefs corrupted, inflammation is not fo readily excited, nor does it arrive at the pitch neceffary to produce fuppuration. The fwellings thus fixed, continue fome time in a dormant ftate, the fymptoms often light, and indicating no certainty of conclufion by maturation or abforption. If thefe fwellings evidently *increafe* (however flowly) and feem to *threaten* a difcharge, it is a critical effort of Nature, and muft be promoted by the methods already pointed out. On the contrary, fhould they recede and begin to difappear, embrace the firft opportunity to carry off any ill effects that may arife, by a dofe or two of *phyfic*; avoiding, by all means, the ill-advifed method of driving them into the circulation by an external application of mercurials. But fhould fuch a ridiculous cuftom be adopted, in compliance with old books or

ancient practice, *palliate* the impropriety by *physic*, or a course of *alteratives*.

Where the glandular parts are affected from the palpable effects of cold, and a slight obstruction of the pores by a sudden check in perspiration (as in removing from a warm stable to a cold one on a journey, or some such circumstance that is not always discoverable,) constituting small tumours (called *kernels*) under the ears or throat, *bleed* in proper quantity, *clothe* moderately, give *warm comfortable mashes* for a few nights, and an ounce of *nitre* every night and morning in the *water*.

It is necessary to be remarked and well remembered, that the disease we now treat of, by neglect and inattention, sometimes degenerates to a confirmed GLANDERS; a distemper well known to be attended with the inconveniences of difficulty, certain expence, and inevitable danger; and where the circumstance does really occur from the above cause, if the sufferings of the animal were not involved in the event, the *loss* of the horse would be a very applicable PUNISHMENT to the *inhumanity* of the master.

GLANDERS.

GLANDERS.

This diseafe has ever been to the fraternity of *Farriers* what the *gout, ftone,* and *confumption,* have proved to the FACULTY, a never-failing fource for conftant attendance, long bills, and large fums total. And though, like all other diftempers, confidered incurable, "too ferious to make a joke of," I muft be indulged in the effufions of fancy naturally arifing from a very minute inveftigation of the caufe and its confequences. We are told by thofe who have preceded us, that "the caufe "and feat of the glanders have been till lately "fo imperfectly *handled,* and fo little under-"ftood by writers of this diftemper, that "it is no wonder it fhould be ranked among "the *incurables:* but a *new* light having been "thrown upon the whole affair by the ftudy of "M. La Fosse, the King of France's farrier, "who has been at the pains to trace out and "difcover, by DISSECTIONS, the fource and "caufe of this diforder, we hope the method "he has propofed, with fome *farther* experi-

" ments and improvements, will ſoon bring to " a certainty of cure (in moſt caſes at leaſt) a " diſtemper ſo dangerous to our horſes, and " that hitherto has eluded the force of art."

We are then informed M. LA FOSSE's work " has the approbation of the Royal Academy " of Sciences;" that " he has diſtinguiſhed " ſeven different kinds of glanders, four of " which are incurable;" much more is introduced to corroborate his opinions, and give weight to the *very nice* diſtinctions that conſtitute this *great variety* of glanders. He then introduces a moſt elaborate deſcription of the *neceſſary* operation of trepanning, with an explanatory plate ſo *invitingly* finiſhed, that the appearance of the apparatus is almoſt ſufficient to induce any man to have his horſe's head perforated (or *laid open*), merely to indulge in the happineſs of becoming a voluntary dupe to M. LA FOSSE's experiments.

His cures, *almoſt incredible*, are then enumerated; you are told of *three* horſes he trepanned, each in two places: the internal parts were conſtantly ſyringed, and they were perfectly recovered; " the wound and perfora-

 tion

"tion filling up in twenty-ſix days, the "horſes ſuffering *no inconvenience* from the "operation, though after this experiment "they were PUT TO DEATH." Many quotations might be introduced upon which I could much enlarge, but, in ſo doing, ſuch obſervations would unavoidably extend to too great a length; and, as ſome juſt ſatire upon ſuch unaccountable abſurdities muſt appear, I ſhall endeavour to render it perfectly applicable to the ſubject before us.

In the firſt inſtance, it may not be amiſs to make proper acknowledgments to the French King's farrier, and his *trumpeter*, Mr. BARTLET, for dividing and ſubdividing *one* into *ſeven* diſtinct (or *imaginary*) diſeaſes: in ſhort, upon accurate inveſtigation, we find the fertile M. LA FOSSE (and his echo) have defined ſix different diſcharges from the noſtrils to conſtitute ſo many *(nominal)* glanders, and then deſcribe a ſeventh, and tell us that is the "*real* "glanders." It is impoſſible to paſs over the *fineſſe* of the Frenchman, or the kindneſs and *credulity* of his copyiſt, without ſaying ſomething in animadverſion upon this attempt to impoſe upon the world in general, without

even the basis of consistency for a foundation.

To take this business a little methodically, it may not be inapplicable (without any offence to M. La Fosse, or the Royal Academy of Sciences, who so *generously* patronised his great discoveries) to introduce a short story, many years in circulation, of the celebrated witty dean of St. Patrick, who, holding in great contempt the learned acquisition of F. R. S. addressed a letter to the PRESIDENT, "requesting him to take the sense of the body "upon the *peculiar* properties of *hemp*, that it "should, upon application, *immediately* cure a "fractured leg!" This letter (from so great a man) being communicated to the "FEL-"LOWS," in full assembly, was productive of sequestered studies, nocturnal lucubrations, and various experiments to almost every individual; numerous meetings were held; but consultation and emulation producing no discovery, at the end of three weeks a second letter arrived from the dean "soliciting par-"don for an omission in his last, which was "to inform the society that the LEG *was of* "WOOD." I introduce this circumstance not as

as a burlefque upon fo great and learned a body, but to prove that fuch, as well as individuals, are liable to error and mifconftruction.

My predeceffor (as I have before remarked) then fays, " with fome farther experiments " and *improvements* he hopes this diftemper " will be brought to a certainty of cure." Now what he can wifh or defire by " farther " experiments and improvements," is beyond my abilities to difcover: he defcends moft minutely to the operation of trepanning; or, in plainer terms, taking two pieces of bone out of different parts of the fcull by perforation, then plentifully *foaking* with detergent *lotions*, adding a variety of inftructions for *injections*, *dreffings*, &c. to complete a cure of what, *till then*, had been confidered incurable. To keep up the farce of inconfiftency, we are at laft confidently affured that fuch operations being performed, " after opening the cavities, fhould " it by *probing* be difcovered that the bones " are carious (or, in other words, *rotten*) the " beft way *then* will be to difpatch the horfe, " to fave unneceffary trouble and expence." I cannot refift the temptation I feel to tranf-

pose this language, and display it in plain *English* thus. In fact, deprive the horse of half his head, in compliment to the *pecuniary* feelings of the farrier, and if you find the remaining half will not answer the purpose of the whole, cut his throat, or shoot him through the head, to save the *operator's* credit. Previous to the serious investigation of this case, I must beg permission (in imitation of my *learned* predecessor H. BRACKEN, M.D.) to introduce a *second* story not altogether inapplicable to this complicated chapter upon heads.

A certain chemist having dedicated much *time, trouble,* and *expence,* to the preparation of a *balsamic elixir*, brought it at *last* to so great a degree of perfection that it would, upon the first application, instantaneously *incarnate, cicatrize* and *cure* a wound of the most dreadful appearance. Having confirmed the discovery by a number of inferior instances, he applied to his friend and servant John to sit down and have his head taken off and replaced with the *elixir,* to demonstrate its efficacy. But John, knowing his duty better, declined in compliment to his master, who, he

insisted

inſiſted upon it, was entitled to the PREFERENCE, as the original inventor, and conſequently to *all* the credit and emolument; the maſter, (but not without ſome reluctance) ſubmitted to the equity of John's deciſion, who ſeparated his maſter's head from the body moſt *chirurgically;* when, having plentifully *baſted* both *head* and *trunk*, with the *elixir* of all *elixirs*, he inſtantly replaced it; when, to the happy admiration of both maſter and man, the former (after a temporary torpitude) recovering, walked towards the looking-glaſs, where, finding his face turned towards the ſhoulders, accuſed his confidant of having put his head on the WRONG way; who moſt prudently and judiciouſly replied, he had ſo placed it to enſure his maſter's *credit;* for he was very certain if he had not, the world would never have believed it had been off.

I am induced once more to ſolicit pardon of the Academy of Sciences, M. LA FOSSE, and the admirers of BARTLET'S theory, for the introduction of this "experiment and improvement," ſubmitting the inference entirely to thoſe gentlemen who have (unluckily at this moment) glandered horſes in their poſſeſſion.

It

It would be rather inattentive and remiſs in me to paſs over the uncharitableneſs, or rather cruelty of dooming to death the *three* horſes ſo *trepanned*, *ſyringed*, and *completely* cured by M. La Fosse "in twenty-ſix days;" unleſs we are to conceive the *poſſibility* of putting "them "to death" on the twenty-ſixth day, to avoid their natural diſſolution on the *twenty-ſeventh*, the better to enſure the honour of the boaſted diſcovery, and the additional "approbation of "the Royal Academy of Sciences."

This *poſſibility* may be very *probable*, and indeed is no unjuſtifiable or unfaſhionable policy in phyſician, farrier, or quack, as every newſpaper amply teſtifies; they daily abound with ſingular, miraculous, *incredible (imaginary)* cures, conſtantly affected by mercurial or antimonial noſtrums, but not a *ſingle word* of the HUNDREDS that annually fall victims to the neceſſities of medical adventurers, who, with *fortune* ſufficient to pay for an *advertiſement*, half a ſcore *phials*, a *ſolution* of *mercury*, or a quart of *ſoap-lees*, boldly commence their depredation upon the public; and this they are now the more *entitled* to do by their extenſive contributions to the exigences of government,

government, whoſe STAMP of approbation they are in poſſeſſion of; and a report is in circulation, that *one* is at preſent preparing at the office for their ſole diſpenſation, with the very emphatical inſcription of "Kill or cure by act "of Parliament."

A long experience, and a want of faſhionable flexibility, have eſtabliſhed in me ſo great a degree of incredulity, that I am totally inſenſible to the novelty of a *man* in a *quart bottle*, a *ghoſt* in *Cock-lane*, the taking off *one half* of a horſe's head to relieve the *other*, or curing every (*incurable*) diſeaſe to which human nature is liable, by a *mercurial drop*, an *antimonial pill*, a *vegetable ſyrup*, or an *ætherial ſpirit*: I ſhall deſcend therefore from the ſublimity of ſo much *eminence*, and, gently gliding into the vale of reaſon, reſume the original path from which it will be undoubtedly thought by SOME I have digreſſed MUCH too long.

It conſequently becomes neceſſary to obſerve that upon whatever part this diſeaſe has taken its ſeat, it has been conſidered by almoſt all parties, and through almoſt all experiments,

abſolutely

abſolutely incurable. To corroborate an opinion ſo univerſally received and admitted, it does not apear to me that a tedious technical deſcription of its true ſeat, aſcertaining it to be in "the pituitary membrane, the maxillary "ſinuſes, the frontal ſinuſes, or cavities "above the orbits of the eyes," can give additional weight, or enlighten the underſtanding of the reader. The dull diſcouraging deſcription of a misfortune, to evade the ultimate force of which there is no probable (or indeed poſſible) appearance, can prove but a very ſlender conſolation; I therefore diſclaim the idea of attempting impoſition upon any application that may be made to this work for information, and heartily condemn the *ridiculous* belief of SEVEN diſtinct kinds of glanders, and the ſtill more ridiculous diſcrimination by which they are *pretended* to be brought about. They are ſo truly *puerile* and *nugatory* that a medical man may (with as *much* appearance of *truth* and *reaſon*), madly attempt to juſtify the abſolute exiſtence of ſeven kinds of *ſmall-pox*, or *meaſles*, according to their different ſtages or gradations. The true ſtate of *his* repreſentation (diveſted of its *neceſſary* ambiguity) is *plainly* this; he has mutilated, ſeparated, and com-

complicated, a variety of ſymptoms, endeavouring to form diſtinctions that may keep up the farce, and ſupport the opinion he advances, which neither the caſe or circumſtances will admit; for the obtruding penetration of any profeſſioniſt inſtantly plucks off the maſk of ſpeculation, and the intentional deception recoils upon the author with additional diſgrace.

To demonſtrate the caſe more comprehenſively or clearly, the fact appears, that any corroſive matter diſcharged from the noſtrils, and ſuffered to continue for a length of time, ſo as to conſtitute ulcerations and corrode the bones, will inevitably degenerate into, and conſtitute the diſeaſe generally underſtood by the appellation of glanders; every ſtagnant, acrimonious, or putrid matter, is poſſeſſed of this property, and more particularly when lodged (or by ſinuſes confined) upon any particular part. Diveſted of profeſſional TRICK, CHICANERY, and DECEPTION, this is the incontrovertible explanation, whether proceeding from an ulceration of the lungs, or the inveterate glandular diſcharges from the head (where the caſe is of long-ſtanding, and the bone carious) they are equally *incurable.* Perſevering

ſevering in my opinion, long ſince quoted, that *prevention* is preferable to *cure*, I ſhall point out ſuch methods as are the moſt eligible to adopt, upon the bare apprehenſion of ſuch complaint, or any diſorder that may be likely to terminate in a diſeaſe of ſo much difficulty, expence, and danger.

In reſpect to the medical and domeſtic management; where the lungs are the ſeat of diſeaſe, as in the firſt attack of coughs, &c. directions ſo clear and explanatory are laid down through the whole of the ſixth claſs, that there is not the leaſt room to add a ſingle addition upon the ſubject; to that claſs, under its different heads, I refer the reader for any inſtructions that a variety of ſymptoms may render neceſſary. But where a ſwelling or tumour gives ocular proof that matter is forming under the ears, jaws, or between the bones (about the root of the tongue), take every poſſible method to produce a ſuppuration and diſcharge of matter; for, in moſt caſes, an external evacuation becomes the criſis, and greatly preferable to the chance of miſchiefs that may be the reſult of repulſion, particularly where the matter is in an unhealthy ſtate, and calculated

calculated to communicate its morbid effects with virulence wherever it takes its feat; which, upon being repelled and compulfively abforbed into the circulation, it will of courfe be empowered to do, if not fpeedily carried off, by mercurial or antimonial preparations.

Should *cough* or *difficulty of breathing* attend, draw blood from a remote vein in moderate quantity, to mitigate either of thofe fymptoms; but neither being prefent, let the operation be omitted, unlefs particularly urged or indicated by a great degree of inflammatory heat. So foon as the fwellings about the neck, head, or throat, have acquired a palpable prominence, foment twice a day with the following decoction:

> TAKE camomile, wormwood, marfhmallows, and elder flowers, of each a large handful; boil in three quarts of water for a quarter of an hour; then ftrain off, and foment the fwelling well with flannels dipped in the hot liquid, and apply the herbs warm by way of poultice to the parts, confining them on, and repeating the ceremony for two or three days.

By this time fome degree of obfervation may be made whether the tumours tend to fuppuration,

ſuppuration, if ſo, they will increaſe in ſize, becoming pliable or ſoft to preſſure in the middle; in which caſe apply the poultice, and proceed as directed in the Strangles, p. 281. On the contrary, ſhould the ſwellings continue hard and immoveable, a running coming on at the noſe, let notice be taken whether the matter is of a kind, white, healthy appearance, without ſmell, and diſcoloured; or bearing different tinges, and ſtreaked with blood; if the former, it is favourable, and the complaint may be firſt treated as directed under the articles of cold and cough, p. 200; but ſhould it prove of the laſt deſcription, care ſhould be taken to aſcertain the fact, that every precaution may be uſed in its infancy, to prevent what may ſoon become a caſe of trouble and diſquietude. At any rate the following plan ſhould be adopted without delay:

Take roſemary, lavender flowers, ſouthernwood and marjoram, of each a handful; boil in two or three quarts of water; and, putting into a pail, let the horſe's head be fixed over it as near as poſſible, ſo long as the fumes paſſing up the noſtrils can be ſuppoſed to take effect as an internal fomentation.

By this method the viſcid and glutinous matter may be ſoftened in the paſſages, and the inflammatory ſtricture taken off the tumefied glands. This operation ſhould be repeated twice every day: all the practice and preparations recommended under the heads of coughs and ſtrangles, with glandular diſcharges from the noſtrils, may be referred to, and ſuch methods perſevered in as are there pointed out, moſt applicable to prevalent ſymptoms and concurring circumſtances.

Should the diſcharge continue to increaſe in quantity and virulence, becoming very offenſive both in colour and ſmell, not only continue the before-mentioned fumigation, but throw up either noſtril, (or both, if the matter ſhould be ſo diſcharged) with a ſtrong forcible ſyringe, half a gill of the following injection three or four times a day, firſt made milk-warm, and then thrown up with the full power of the inſtrument:

TAKE of linſeed one ounce;
Camomile and elder flowers each half an ounce; boil in three pints of water for ſome minutes, then ſtrain off, and add *mel Ægyptiacum* (or Egyptian honey) four ounces, mixing well together at each time of uſing.

If

If the matter bears all thoſe appearances of malignancy that threaten a corroſion and rottenneſs of the bones, continue inceſſant in the uſe of both fumigation and injection, putting the horſe immediately upon a mild courſe of unction in the following way: Let *two*, or at moſt *three*, drachms of the ſtrong *mercurial ointment* be very well rubbed into the glandular tumours, under the throat or ears, every night for a fortnight; firſt taking away with the ſciſſars all ſuperfluous or long hairs, that the mercurial particles may be with more certainty abſorbed by the veſſels, and taken into the circulation. If the owner of a horſe labouring under this difficulty wiſhes, like a drowning man, to avail himſelf of ANOTHER twig, he may call in the aid of mercurial phyſic, or alterative medicines; from a variety of which, choice may be made by referring to the Index, and making examination under thoſe heads; an exact repetition of the numerous preſcriptions being evidently unneceſſary where ſo little can be expected from their effects.

Opinions have ever been different reſpecting this diſeaſe being communicated by infection; and though ſome have *affected* to oppoſe

the

the idea, they obliquely coincide in opinion, by acknowledging it is much the ſafeſt way to "ſeparate the ſound from the unſound, and "not run any hazard with a good horſe when "it may be ſo eaſily avoided." Whether we conſider this as a neceſſary caution, or a proof of conviction, the maxim is equally reſpectable, and ſhould be conſtantly retained in the memory. Where there is the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect even a probability of danger from the very chance of contagion; and more particularly ſince the prevalence of opinion has reduced the belief of infection to almoſt a certainty, no perſon can hardly be found ſufficiently *fool-hardy* to place a ſound horſe in a ſtable where one ſtands, or is ſaid to have lately ſtood, with this diſtemper upon him.

It again becomes unavoidably neceſſary to make a few additional remarks upon the boaſted operation and diſcovery of M. La Fosse, from which ſuch great and extenſive advantages would have *probably* been obtained, had the ungenerous act been prevented of taking away the lives of his *three* patients, after they had withſtood the *glanders*, a double perforation

foration in (or drilling of) the *scull*, repeated *washings* of the *brains* with detergent injections, and a subsequent *regeneration* of *parts*: That the operations *may* have been performed as described, and the horse, (or *three* horses) may have lived twenty-six days, I do not attempt to deny, nor is it in *my* power to disprove; but this I will boldly venture to affirm, that the certain *expence* and *hazard* can be but a very slender *lottery chance* for any proprietor who may unluckily have a horse labouring under the extremity of this dreadful disease.

I cannot believe, nor indeed do I expect, disinterestedness can ever become so truly triumphant, as to permit any farrier to be so great an enemy to his own interest as to recommend DEATH, or discourage the expectation of CURE, so long as circumstances and the persuasive power of his rhetoric can justify the idea of hope; but how far it may be worth while to encounter the difficulties of anxiety, tedious expence, long sickness, attendance, perpetual nursing, and the danger of infecting whatever horses remain in, or may come to the

the ſtable, is more the duty of others to conſider than me to point out.

Contracting therefore all the attending conſiderations into one point of view, I ſhall openly and fairly enter my opinion againſt the operation of *trepanning*, ſo plauſibly held forth with all its ſpecious advantages. For what does the whole amount to more than this?—If the horſe ſhould abſolutely recover, and (what is ſtill more unlikely) become adequate to the very purpoſes he was deſtined to before the attack; when the *long illneſs, ſupport, attendance,* and *farrier's bill,* are balanced againſt his VALUE, he muſt be a moſt excellent horſe, and very much above the line of mediocrity, to have the *credit* accompt in his favour. In fact, the moſt probable conjecture is, his inevitable diſſolution; but, ſhould he miraculouſly eſcape from both the diſtemper and operator, ranking under the denomination of *a cured horſe,* he may, perhaps, be *then qualified* to linger out a wretched exiſtence in ſome park or paſture, but *never* enabled to encounter labour or fatigue.

The "task of justice thus performed," I take leave of this subject, with an earnest recommendation to all classes never to neglect horses, in the slightest degree, when attacked with colds, coughs, strangles, a running at the nose, or indeed any other complaint that may, either by a rapid or gradual progression, degenerate to a disease of so much trouble, difficulty, and danger. The rational system of practice in this disorder may be forcibly repeated, and inculcated in a very few words. So long as the attack continues in its early and simple state, be industriously attentive to the execution of such instructions as are given under the different heads of those symptoms that are then most predominant; but, should patience and fair trial demonstrate the non-submission of disease and inefficacy of medicine, the glands or kernels under the jaw-bone continuing during the whole course inflexible, the matter first tinged with blood, then becoming deep in colour and most offensive in smell, the carcase emaciated, and the whole frame sinking under universal depression, the *first* loss will be *ultimately* best, in a resignation of his hide to the collar-maker, and his remains to the hounds.

Before

Before I cloſe my obſervations upon this diſeaſe, let it be well underſtood, that during the whole courſe of management, the head of the horſe is to be kept as warm as poſſible, and in proportion much more ſo than the body, either in a double kerſey hood, or a ſingle external, and a flannel (or ſeat-cotton) one underneath; for, it may readily be conceived (without much information) nothing can contribute more to a ſolution of the humours and promotion of their diſcharge, than a critical relaxation of the pores, particularly upon the very ſeat of diſeaſe: from this conſideration ariſes conviction, that aſſiſting circumſtances co-operate with and are as neceſſary as the external or internal adminiſtration of medicine; experience having afforded ample proof that a combination may effect what is not in the power of individuals to perform.

The ſtrong mercurial ointment directed for the repulſion of Glandular tumours under this head, as alſo in the Farcy (p. 143) may be procured at any medical diſpenſary by that name, or thus prepared:

TAKE quickfilver four ounces;
Hog's lard half a pound;
Balfam of fulphur (or turpentine) half an ounce.
Rub the quickfilver well in a mortar, with the balfam of fulphur or turpentine, till they are fo well incorporated that the globules difappear, then add the lard (juft warm and liquefied) by fmall quantities that it may be fufficiently fmooth, and let it be kept clofe covered for ufe.

STAGGERS AND CONVULSIONS.

A MULTIPLICITY of long ftanding diftinctions, conftituting a variety of different difeafes in former practice, have, by nice attention, in modern improvement, been nearly reduced to the two heads under which we now write; that is, fuch diforders as principally affect the head, having their feat in the brain or veffels leading thereto. In this defcription are included thofe that have been formerly diftinguifhed under feparate heads, as Apoplexy, Convulfions, Epilepfy, Stag-Evil, Palfy, &c. but as fuch inveftigations (founded as they muft be moftly upon conjecture) will evidently extend the thread of information to an indeterminate

terminate degree of refinement, I ſhall decline entering into the explanatory parts, ſo minutely and tediouſly defined upon former occaſions, reciting only the general ſyſtem upon which the cauſe is founded, and then proceed to quote from others, circumſtances that may juſtify the bringing ſuch a variety of diſorders into a ſingle point of view.

How far the pretended accuracy of formerly diſtinguiſhing one of theſe diſeaſes from another, may be reconciled to modern comprehenſion, or generally credited, I know not; but confeſs, where the whole formation of judgment and deciſion is to reſt upon the penetration of the obſerver only, and no information come from the patient, circumſtances could or can but very ſeldom combine to form ſo ſingular a diſtinction. Experience and obſervation may undoubtedly do much in a collection of ſimilitudes and probabilities, but never enough to aſcertain the diſtinct invariable cauſes and effects of diſeaſes, where the moſt trifling difference is hardly acknowledged; more particularly when it is reconſidered that the cauſe of nearly all theſe diſorders is in the original ſeat of nervous irritability,

tability, the brain; or in thoſe parts connected with, or dependant upon, its ſtructure and purpoſes; except when they are underſtood to be ſymptomatic, or depending upon ſome original remote cauſe; as the effect of bots preying upon the ſtomach or inteſtines; internal ulcerations, or complaints not immediately diſcoverable; theſe may ſometimes happen, but very rarely to affect the frame with ſymptoms ſo truly alarming.

To avoid entering into new deſcriptions and unentertaining definitions, that muſt be technical to be accurate, and conſequently extended to a length that can neither gratify the expectation or improve the judgment of the general reader, I ſhall, in as conciſe a way as the ſubject will permit, introduce an abridgment from the opinions of GIBSON, which is in fact furniſhing the whole advanced by his ſucceſſors; who, without exception, generouſly tranſmitted his ideas, and informations, forgetting (or omitting) to elucidate the ſubject with any brilliant obſervations of their own. "APOPLEXY (ſays he) is uſually defined "a privation of ſenſe and motion, excepting "only a languid one in the heart and breaſt;

"and

" and this either proceeds from a cause with-
" out the vessels, viz. when the blood or any
" other fluid happens to break out of some
" vessel within the brain, or when there hap-
" pens to be preternatural bones or tumours
" bred and contained within the skull, or
" any other extraneous matter that may, in
" any sort, press upon the soft substance of the
" brain, causing those deadly disorders. But
" this is a species that is incurable, and, for
" the most part, seizes suddenly, without any
" foregoing tokens or warnings. Thus in an
" APOPLEXY sense and motion are in a manner
" quite lost, because of the pressure that is
" made upon the origin of all the nerves that
" arise from the head: but, in a VERTIGO,
" objects that are at rest appear as if they
" were turning round, and by that means
" occasion any creature to reel and stagger;
" and this proceeds from the vibrations and
" tremors of the optic nerve, whereby the
" images falling not directly but successively
" upon the different parts of the *retina*, an
" object that is at rest will therefore appear
" as if turning round; and this may be occa-
" sioned either when an animal is fearful of
" falling, or from a repletion or over-fulness
" of

" of thofe arteries which are fituated near the " optic nerve, which, by preffing upon the " brain, will caufe a fhaking in that nerve. "

" Now (fays he) if we examine a little carefully into all the different appearances of " that diftemper which farriers call *the ftaggers*, " we fhall find them reducible to one of " thefe maladies above defcribed." He then proceeds to prove that the ftaggers may be the effect of either; then mentions an attack when the horfe is firft turned to grafs, after a day or two's full feeding, and defines that apoplectic; and a fourth, that is, " either " a true apoplexy, or a vertigo, or perhaps " both." I omit enlarging here upon thefe palpable abfurdities and direct contradictions, quoting them to demonftrate the inconfiftency of following him through all thefe *turnings* and *windings*, to eftablifh a profeffional myftery in deceptively attempting to afcertain diftinctions where none can with truth or certainty be formed.

" The following evil, or convulfions, (he fays) " is that which, in the phyfician's terms, " comes under the denomination of an

" *Epilepfy*,

" *Epilepsy*, and seems to be no other than an " APOPLEXY or VERTIGO, accompanied with " convulsions, either as the cause or effect." This being a kind of synonymous ambiguity, I shall so consider it, and revert to his definition of *convulsions* at large; where he says, " The cause of convulsions is, first, whatever " wastes and exhausts the body, or any of " its parts; as the taking away too much " blood, violent purging, hard labour, or long " sickness. Secondly, whatever fills the body " too much, and gives origin to obstructions " in the blood vessels or nerves, or brings " a debility and weakness into the stomach; " and, lastly, wounds, or whatever else causes " pain and inflammation: as to the cure it is " the same with that of APOPLEXY and VER- " TIGO." He has thus technically and abstrusely laboured through a multiplicity of close written pages to perplex the mind and confound the judgment, misleading his readers by repeated attempts to prove the distinct existence of all these separate diseases; though at the conclusion of each description, he acknowledges they are nearly synonymous, and come directly under the same methods of cure.

This is absolutely the fact brought into the compass of truth, and will exculpate me from the accusation of neglect or deception in not treating separately upon such diseases; and by introducing a train of *imaginary* symptoms, endeavour to give the appearance of weight to what must be termed a mere matter of conjecture. As they are disorders that luckily happen but seldom, I shall confine myself to their description and treatment as the *staggers* and *convulsions* only; the instructions necessary for the management of those being universally admitted adequate to the intentional cure of the long list of *et cæteras.*

Horses, upon the approach of any of those disorders, whose seat is directly in the brain, or nervous system, display a previous weakness and inactivity, seeming to move reluctantly, reeling or staggering in their walk, frequently blinking their eyes, as feeling some aukward depression or uneasiness from the effect of light; they are averse to handling, and brought out of the stable with difficulty: in time, a visible tremor comes on, and after reeling (or frequently turning round, if loose) they

they fall almoſt lifeleſs to the ground, having the perceptible power of breathing only, but that in a degree of violence and agitation: this is termed the APOPLEXY, or STAGGERS, admitted ſynonymous and ſimilar in cauſe, ſymptoms, and effects.

The great variety of ſymtoms that have been hitherto worked up to a pitch of extravagance, excited a degree of credulity to the diſcrimination of theſe diſeaſes, would render it a palpable burleſque upon the ſubject to go over a ſimilar ground; they having included and enumerated every poſſible ſymptom (common to all diſtempers) in the deſcription of this claſs, determined to include the *whole*, that no *one* circumſtance might be wanting to juſtify their aſſertions, or confirm their judgment. Whether it is Epilepſy, Palſy, Convulſions, or Stag-evil, ſymptoms are amply furniſhed: we are repeatedly told "The "horſe reels and ſtaggers; his eyes are fixed "in his head; he has no ſenſe of what he is "doing; he ſtales and dungs inſenſibly; he "runs round and falls ſuddenly; *ſometimes*, "he is immoveable, with his legs ſtretched out "as

" as if he was dead, except only a quick motion " of his heart and lungs, which caufes a violent " working of his flanks; *fometimes* he has in- " voluntary motions and fhaking of his limbs " fo ftrong, that he has not only beat and " fpurned his litter but the pavement with it." Here is ample proof how much I might indulge myfelf in playing upon the alternatives they admit, fo *cautioufly* guarded with their *adverb* of poffibility; I could introduce a very long chain of quotations in the fame ftyle of ambiguity or duplicity, plentifully interfperfed with their favourite fafeguard "*fometimes* he is " up, and *fometimes* he is down; and *fometimes* " he is hot, and *fometimes* he is cold; *fometimes* " they recover, and *fometimes* they prove mortal," &c. but it has ever been the intent of this work to make the CAUSE, SYMPTOMS, and CURE of every difeafe, as clear as the nature of each cafe will admit; being unavoidably interfperfed with medical remarks and occafional explanations, where technical terms could not be evaded; I fhall therefore revert no more to a fucceffion or repetition of fymptoms, where enough has been already pointed out to explain to any rational obferver a cafe originating in the caufes we now

now treat of; and whichever it is, or to what denomination it is moſt properly entitled, the ſeat of diſeaſe being the ſame, the cure muſt be correſponding: but in theſe, and in all other diſorders, a little judgment muſt be exerted to regulate the treatment by circumſtances, as ſymptoms cannot on every occaſion be collected from books, or be found in one diſtemper always the ſame.

Diſeaſes originating in the moſt abſtruſe receſſes of nature, and that will admit ſuch a complication of conſtructions, may proceed from a variety of cauſes, clearly comprehended; as, in all probability, they may likewiſe from many that we are entirely unacquainted with. Among the former is that cauſe originating in the preternatural increaſe of the velocity of the blood, inſtantaneouſly affecting the brain; as is annually confirmed by the loſs of hundreds, in madly exceeding the bounds of humanity, and exhauſting the ſtrength and power of an animal made by Nature ſufficiently ſtrong to bear almoſt every taſk the degeneracy or avarice of man could be ſuppoſed to invent. In corroboration of this circumſtance, of the premature deaths occaſioned by increaſing the velocity of the

the blood beyond the limits prefcribed by Nature, I prefent to the reader's imagination that infinity of moft beautiful horfes that upon every principal road in England conftantly fall victims to the rapidity of MAIL COACHES, FLYING MACHINES, DILLIES, and POST TRAVELLERS; more particularly in the extreme heat of fummer, when they are feen daily dying martyrs to the eagernefs of *impatient* travellers, or the innate cruelty of inhuman drivers. To thefe fome (but a very few) of private property may be added, hard drove upon long and fpeedy journies, and others imprudently rode, and improperly managed, during chafes of great length, in ftrong deep countries, with fleet hounds.

Others become the fubjects of thefe diforders from great irritation (with fevere and excruciating pains) in the ftomach and bowels; the powerful effects of worms or bots in the inteftinal canal; fharp acrid medicines; a repulfion of any morbid matter from the furface, without its being carried off by proper evacuations; or wounds, diflocations, &c. They are frequently known to attack *very* fuddenly, and terminate in death *very* fpeedily; at others the

approach is indicated by the ſymptoms before recited. The moſt rational methods of cure will be to correct or diſcharge the primary cauſe, to allay the ſpaſms, and to reduce the extreme degree of irritability, by ſtrengthening the nervous ſyſtem ; the cauſes of irritation are not only remote but various, and relief muſt conſequently be occaſionally obtained by different means.

The firſt ſtep to cure will be, at all events, to draw blood, and that in quantity according to exigences and the ſtate of your ſubject. In caſes of real alarm and danger bleed in two veins remote from each other, to cauſe the greater revulſion. Although it becomes abſolutely neceſſary to ſtimulate and rouſe the animal powers after the paroxyſm, little can be done during the fit; however, a glyſter may be prepared, according to the following directions, and given as ſoon as poſſible.

If the cauſe is aſcertained (or ſuppoſed) to proceed from an increaſed velocity of the blood, and conſequent inflammation upon the brain, give the glyſter preſcribed in p. 45: if from extreme irritation in the ſtomach and bowels,

give

give the *domestic glyster*, p. 239, with the addition of liquid laudanum half an ounce. If the continual preying and depredations of bots, or worms, are the cause, give for the present, the following *glyster ;* and so soon as the horse is sufficiently recovered to go through the course, proceed as directed under that head :

TAKE of rue, savin, and wormwood, each a handful; boil a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water, with four ounces of common salt; then strain and add tincture of asafœtida two ounces, olive oil a quarter of a pint, and let it be thrown up moderately warm.

If the complaint proceeds from a too free use of sharp or acid medicines, make an addition of two ounces of Venice treacle, and three drachms of liquid laudanum to the common *domestic glyster* before specified. For similar complaints, proceeding from indeterminate causes, the *glyster*, p. 45, will be undoubtedly applicable.

Should spasms or convulsions prove so violent that, by a contraction of the muscles, the jaws are locked, or fixed, for any considerable length of time (the fit being of long duration) recourse

recourſe muſt be had to nutritive glyſters, that the frame may be ſupported, notwithſtanding its inability to receive aliment by other means. Theſe may be prepared of different kinds, as boths, gruel, milk pottage, calf's feet jelly, thin; or a decoction of ground rice, mixed with ſtarch. So ſoon as the fit is ſufficiently off, to admit the advantage of medicine, give the following BALL, if it can be conveniently adminiſtered:

TAKE myrrh, ammoniacum, and aſafœtida, of each three drachms;
Ruſſia caſtor, and camphor, each a drachm;
Syrup ſufficient to make the ball.

This ſhould be repeated every ten or twelve hours, for two or three days, or till the abſence of the fit leaves no apprehenſion of return. Where circumſtances or ſymptoms may render a drink more convenient, the following may be prepared and given at the above ſtated intervals:

Take of valerian root and horſe-radiſh root (ſcraped or ſliced) each two ounces;
Virginian ſnake root and muſtared ſeed (bruiſed) each one ounce; upon theſe pour three pints of boiling water; let them be covered cloſe; and when nearly cold enough for uſe, ſtrain through a cloth, uſing preſſure to the ingredients, that the whole may be extracted. *Half* of this to be given for one doſe, and repeated in ſix, eight, or ten hours, as circumſtances may require.

In caſes of danger, and at a great diſtance from towns, where the above articles cannot be immediately obtained, ſubſtitute a ſtrong infuſion of rue, camomile, horſe-radiſh, muſtard, or penny-royal; taking two ounces of each of the *three* that can be moſt expeditiouſly procured, and pour upon them three pints of boiling water; let them ſtand till nearly cool, ſtrain off, and give the proportion above directed, repeating it as there ſpecified; remembering this is preſcribed only as a temporary ſubſtitute, till more powerful reliefs can be obtained; and not by any means to be put in competition with the efficacious ſtimulants before recommended.

When

When the fit is gone off, ſhould the ſubject be left in a kind of ſtupor, or nervous debilitation, with ſpaſms or twitchings in the ſtomach and bowels that occaſion great pain, it will be readily perceived, and more particularly aſcertained by his frequent looking back to one ſide or the other, with his noſe towards the ſeat of pain, and his uneaſy ſhifting from place to place. In ſuch caſe anodynes will afford the greateſt certainty of relief; therefore give either the following *ball* or *drink* ſo ſoon as convenient:

TAKE galbanum, aſafœtida, and ſtorax pill, each half an ounce;
Syrup of diacordium ſufficient to make the ball.

Or,

TAKE of valerian root one ounce and a half, ſnake root half an ounce; let both be bruiſed to a groſs powder, and infuſe in boiling water a pint and a quarter, with ſaffron two drachms; when ſufficiently cool, ſtrain off, and add tincture of aſafœtida one ounce, liquid laudanum two drachms, giving the whole a little warm.

If the ſpaſms or twitchings are frequent and violent, the drink will be preferable to the ball,

as coming by much the readieſt into action and effect. Where this medicine cannot be given as a drink, it may as a glyſter, either with or without the ſaffron, repeating it at any diſtance of time that occaſion or circumſtances may require.

Should any local paralytic affection, or contraction of the muſcle, produce a ſtiffneſs or inactivity upon any particular part, friction, with ſtrong penetrating embrocation, muſt be immediately brought into uſe and perſevered in; of that claſs are the following:

TAKE oil of Barbadoes tar eight ounces:
Ætherial oil of turpentine and camphorated ſpirits of wine, each four ounces.—Mix together, and let the affected parts be ſubſtantially bathed with ſuch proportion as may be adequate to the caſe, every night and morning.

Or,

TAKE opodeldoc ſix ounces;
Oils of origanum, amber, and wormwood, of each half an ounce.—Mix well together, and uſe as above.

Whichever

Whichever is adopted (though the former is certainly the firſt in power, and higheſt in eſtimation) muſt be rubbed into whatever part may be affected, with great patience and aſſiduity, as nothing but length of time, and perſeverance in the operation, can effect a ſufficient penetration to the remote ſeat of complaint. Horſes that are of a full plethoric habit, when attacked with this diſeaſe, ſhould, ſo ſoon after recovery as they are able to bear it, be brought under a courſe of regular evacuations, ſuch as are moſt applicable to their ſize, ſtate, conſtitution, and condition. If they are inclined to fluctuating acrimonious humours, or viſcid heavy foulneſs, let purges be ſoon brought into uſe; and introduce a rowel, if the caſe indicates the propriety, taking off ſomewhat of their former high feeding. If the ſtomach and bowels have been the ſeat of diſeaſe from irritability, either by internal weakneſs, or improper treatment, aſſiſt the general ſyſtem with a dozen of the *reſtorative cordial balls* (p. 209.) after a proper continuance of the nervous medicines, letting one be given every morning. If from worms, ſo ſoon as he is ſufficiently recovered from the alarming

alarming ſtate of diſeaſe, give one of the *mercurial purging balls*, according to his ſtate and temperament, regulating the courſe as particularly explained in page 261 and 262.

The general and proper mode of treatment in every ſtage of theſe complaints having been explicitly introduced, I ſhall beg leave to obſerve, preſcriptions and compoſitions innumerable might be added, in compliance with cuſtom, to give the ſubject an appearance of greater weight, by prolonging, extending, and varying, the methods of cure. But the fact is, ſuch claſs of medicines are at once brought forward for *every* diſeaſe, as are well eſtabliſhed and high in eſtimation for their different effects, that paltry, extraneous, deceptive aids, may be totally rejected, to prevent unneceſſary trouble, expence, and diſappointment. In the preſent we have nearly *abandoned* the ancient practice; we applaud no "burning ſetons, with "red hot irons;" recommend no "chewing "balls to champ upon," compoſed of *aſafœtida, ſavin*, and a combination of articles to create a nauſea, and render the ſtomach eternally uneaſy: nor do we adopt the ſyſtem of "ſtitching

" ſtitching up in the ears *garlic, rue, aqua* " *vitæ, cloves, ginger*, and *bay ſalt*," either as remedies or provocatives to madneſs; but ſubmit to public conſideration and practice, ſuch methods of treatment and cure as are founded on the baſis of ſafety, reaſon, and experience.

CLASS

CLASS IX.

CHOLIC, SCOURING, AND MOLTEN GREASE.

CHOLIC.

It has been a profeſſional cuſtom, time immemorial, to diſtinguiſh every diſorder of the ſtomach and bowels, producing extreme pain, by the denomination of GRIPES, OR THE FRET; though little has been produced by the beſt writers to explain the different cauſes, and ſtill leſs to eſtabliſh a conſiſtent method of cure. This deficiency, it muſt be acknowledged, has not ariſen from a want of preſcriptions; on the contrary, they have been moſt liberally diſpenſed; but when the great variety of recipes that have been offered to public experiment, become ſubject to the accurate

curate inſpection of the *enlightened* practitioner, they may perhaps appear to be more the collected effuſions of *fancy* than the effects of *judgment.* As it is not, however, the preſent intention to divert the mind to former modes of practice, let us endeavour to make the diſtinct cauſes of complaint properly underſtood, previous to the introduction of ſuch courſe of medicines as *experience* has clearly demonſtrated moſt ſafe and applicable to the relief of diſeaſes, upon which we proceed to treat.

The diſorders to which horſes are moſt ſubject in the ſtomach and bowels (excluſive of thoſe occaſioned by worms and bots, already ſeparately treated on) are thoſe *kinds* of Cholic which it will be neceſſary to diſtinguiſh as the *flatulent* and *inflammatory.* The Flatulent Cholic is that ſpecies of inteſtinal pain, occaſioned by an accumulation and retention of wind, which, by its expanding force, in a conſtant fluctuation and effort for diſcharge, extends the ſtomach and inteſtines to a certain degree (or perhaps their utmoſt elaſticity); when coming into direct oppoſition with the contracting power of the abdominal muſcles, certain pain is excited in a greater or leſs degree,

degree, according to the circumference and extenſion of the parts, the collection of confined air, and the proportional ſpaſm produced by its effects.

This kind of Cholic comes on ſuddenly, and may, in general, be readily diſtinguiſhed by the rumbling of the impriſoned air through the inteſtines for vent or diſcharge. It is occaſioned by haſty and full feeding after long faſting; drinking cold water when hot, or in too large quantity; or when the obſtructed perſpirable matter is thrown immediately upon the bowels by a powerful revulſion, effected in a change from heat to extreme cold, &c. There is no gradual progreſſion in this complaint from ſlight ſymptoms; its appearance is moſtly ſudden, and attack violent; the ſubject becomes in a greater meaſure outrageous; he ſtrikes his belly with his feet, looks wildly on either ſide towards his hind parts, lies down unexpectedly, and riſes as ſuddenly. When the pain is excruciating, vibrations of the whole frame are perceptible; to theſe a palpable moiſture or ſweat ſucceed, but not of long duration; a rigor or ſhivering frequently follows the perſpiration; he repeatedly lies down, rolls him-

ſelf

ſelf upon his litter; and, ſeeming exhauſted with pain, ſtretches himſelf out as in a dying ſtate. The firſt ſtep to *relief* muſt be regulated, in ſome meaſure, by the eaſe or difficulty of obtaining thoſe articles that are rendered by circumſtances moſt adequate to the purpoſe. If in or near a town where the medicines can be readily procured, let the following BALL be prepared and given ſo ſoon as poſſible:

TAKE aniſeed powder one ounce;
Mithridate half an ounce;
Grain of Paradiſe and ginger, (both in powder) of each two drachms;
Oils of juniper and aniſeed each a drachm;
Syrup ſufficient to make the ball.

This ball to be repeated in two hours, if the urgency of the caſe ſhould render it neceſſary; on the contrary, if the circumſtances are much alleviated by the firſt, repeat it in four or ſix hours, as circumſtances may require. Where a drink is thought preferable, or the adminiſtration more convenient, and the ingredients can be eaſily obtained, prepare the following:

TAKE

Take coriander, ſweet fennel, aniſeeds, and Jamaica pepper, bruiſed, each an ounce and half; grains of Paradiſe half an ounce; ginger two drachms. Bruiſe ſeparately in a mortar; then boil in three pints of thin gruel for ten minutes; ſtrain, and add of compound aniſeed water, or, in want of that, Geneva or brandy, half a pint: of this compoſition let half be given ſo ſoon as poſſible, and the remainder in two, four, or ſix hours, as the mitigation or ſeverity of ſymptoms may dictate.

If the diſtance from a town, or difficulty of obtaining the above preparations, ſhould render a ſubſtitute unavoidable, the following attempt to relieve ſhould be inſtantly adopted:

Take of ginger, caraways, nutmegs, Jamaica pepper; (or in fact of any two ſpices the houſe affords in the emergency), each an ounce; bruiſe together in a mortar, and boil a few minutes in three quarters of a pint of gruel or ale, with two or three ounces of ſugar; then ſtrain and add a gill of Geneva or brandy, giving the drink moderately warm.

This, in country places, and remote farm-houſes, may be found an uſeful and convenient ſubſtitute during the time unavoidably neceſſary

neceſſary to procure more powerful and efficacious remedies.

After a repetition of either of the two former compoſitions, ſhould the horſe not be relieved either by evacuations of ſtool, urine, or expulſion of wind, let the body undergo a gentle motion, by leading about for a quarter of an hour (or longer), if it can be juſtified by circumſtances.

Should this combination of endeavours to relieve fail in effect, the thoughts muſt be immediately diverted from a continuation of warm cordial ſtimulants to a relaxation of the inteſtines; to promote which the following *glyſter* ſhould be prepared and adminiſtered with the greateſt expedition.

Take camomile, marſhmallows, wormwood, elder flowers, or roſemary, of any two moſt convenient, each a large handful; Jamaica pepper, and ſenna, of each one ounce; ginger (bruiſed with the pepper) half an ounce: boil in two quarts of water for a quarter of an hour, ſtrain off, preſſing the ingredients; then add of olive oil and Geneva, or brandy, each a quarter of a pint, and let the whole be thrown moderately warm into the paſſage by gradual and gentle preſſure.

This

This is to be repeated in three or four hours, if by the evacuation of foul indurated excrements and expulſion of wind a proportion of relief is obtained, but the ſubject not perfectly at eaſe; on the contrary, ſhould no relief be obtained, and the horſe continue in extreme pain, recourſe muſt inſtantly be had to the following *laxative drink*, which, if circumſtances require, muſt be occaſionally repeated till relief is obtained, by great expulſions of wind or plentiful evacuations.

Take ſenna two ounces; boil a few minutes in three quarters of a pint of water, with three drachms of ginger bruiſed; then ſtrain and diſſolve in the liquid four ounces of lenitive electuary, and ſix drachms of ſoluble tartar; adding three ounces of tincture of ſenna, and one of the tincture of jalap.

So ſoon after this as the horſe is inclined, ſupply him frequently with ſmall quantities of ſubſtantial gruel moderately warm; and when he is ſo much relieved that the pains have evidently ſubſided, in conſequence of either of the above modes of treatment, let him be ſupplied with comfortable maſhes, and warm water (ſlightly impregnated with gruel) at proper intervals,

intervals, for a few days; confirming the cure and ſtrengthening the ſtomach and bowels, by giving, for a few mornings, one of the *reſtorative cordial balls*, preſcribed in p. 209. The judicious inquirer will obſerve, the former fiery practice (of pepper, gin, turpentine, brine, and a long liſt of *et cæteras*), is rejected, as founded upon the baſis of uncertainty and danger; conſequently not entitled to a place in the Modern Syſtem of Farriery. The WONDERFUL variety of preſcriptions commonly obtruded for the particular purpoſes of appearance, are here intentionally avoided to prevent deception: the above method of treatment, with the progreſſional alternatives, being abſolutely adequate to every poſſibility of relief, where the collection and retention of wind are ſuppoſed to conſtitute the diſorder paſſing under the *general* denomination of FRET, OF CHOLIC.

THE DISTINCT KIND OF CHOLIC

I NOW proceed to explain, is diſtinguiſhed, in common practice, by the appellation of *Gripes*; but, for the better comprehenſion of all parties, I ſhall conſider it an Inflammatory Cholic, without

without reverting to the language of others, terming that "bilious," to which, in my humble opinion, there can in this inſtance be no *bilious* explanation appertaining. In the predominant ſymptoms of theſe kinds of Cholic, there is but little difference; in the inflammatory, of which we now treat, they however run higher, or, in other terms, more violent; the pain is evidently excruciating, and proceeds from coſtiveneſs, with great accumulation of indurated fæces, or hardened excrements. The rectum ſeems loaded, and viſibly preſſed to the fundament, which appears prominent; a conſtant ſtraining and endeavour to expel dung, with no other diſcharge than a diſcoloured, hot, ſharp, liquid; a frequent poſition is formed for ſtaling without ſucceſs; and the extreme pain ſoon produces ſymptomatic fever, with ſhort breathing, heaving in the flanks, extravagant actions, and general exertions, that very much alarm with the apprehenſion of immediate danger. To allay which, it will be adviſeable to take off the ſpaſm or ſtricture from the inteſtines, by an expeditious ſolution and diſcharge of their contents, thereby preventing inflammation and its certain, if not immediate, conſequences. This deſirable event muſt be

ſolicited

ſolicited by a combination of efforts, without inconſiderately waiting hour after hour for the reſult of a ſingle adminiſtration; a junction of aid muſt therefore be formed for the occaſion, and the following *glyſter* prepared and injected without delay:

TAKE of common gruel three pints;
Epſom ſalts four ounces;
Tincture of ſenna and Olive oil each a quarter of a pint.

This being adminiſtered, let a *laxative drink* be prepared with the following ingredients, and given ſo ſoon as circumſtances will permit:

TAKE ſenna one ounce;
Carraway ſeeds bruiſed, and cream of tartar, each half an ounce.—Boil for ten minutes, in three quarters of a pint of water, in which diſſolve four ounces of Glauber ſalts, then ſtrain, and add tincture of jalap one ounce.

If relief, and plentiful evacuations, are not obtained by theſe means, ſo ſoon as may reaſonably be expected, prevent (if poſſible) the increaſe of inflammatory ſymptoms, by taking

away a moderate proportion of blood from the neck; for, in the advanced ſtage of the diſorder, appearances of danger can only be ſubdued by a removal of obſtructions. It may, therefore, be naturally inferred (without introducing, in compliance with cuſtom, a multiplicity of preſcriptions, to embarraſs the mind and perplex the judgment) that theſe effects can only be produced by perſeverance in a repetition of either or both the above, as exigences may direct or dictate, till the neceſſary diſcharges are obtained; without which, inflammation and mortification will inevitably enſue. Glyſters muſt conſequently follow each other, without much intermiſſion, till the point is carried; to promote which, let ſmall quantities of warm thin gruel be frequently offered, with one ounce of nitre in each: warm maſhes may alſo be given, if the horſe ſhould be inclined or enabled to receive them.

Immediate eaſe generally ſucceeds the neceſſary evacuations, the ſubject then only labouring under the laſſitude that is ſo conſtantly the concomitant of extreme pain. All obſtructions therefore being removed, and plentiful

discharges obtained, contribute the support that nature will so evidently stand in need of, by preparing a comfortable warm mash of oats and bran, equal parts; into which stir of aniseed, liquorice, and elecampane powders, each one ounce. In two or three hours after this mash is consumed, give the following cordial *stomachic ball*, or drink, as may be most applicable to the intent or opinion of the operator or superintendant; washing down either with two or three quarts of very thin gruel, if the horse be inclined to take it:

TAKE mithridate and aniseed (in powder) of each half an ounce;
Saffron and London philonium each two drachms;
Oil of aniseed one drachm; Syrup (if necessary) to make the ball.

THE CORDIAL CARMINATIVE DRINK.

TAKE anise, coriander, and sweet fennel seeds, of each one ounce; carraway seed and ginger each half an ounce. Let them all be reduced to a gross powder, and boiled in a pint and half of gruel till reduced to a pint; then strain, pressing the ingredients, and let it be given of a proper warmth.

This will prove, upon moſt occaſions, all the medical aſſiſtance the ſubject will require; but after recovery his ſtate and condition ſhould be attended to; no ſtrong exerciſe, or cold water, can be proper for the firſt two or three days; his feed ſhould likewiſe be regulated by appetite or inclination; rather feeding often, and in ſmall quantities, than to hazard a relaxation of the tone of the ſtomach, and a debilitation of the digeſtive powers, by large feeds at diſtant periods. If there are any indications of weakneſs, languor, inactivity, loſs of appetite, heavineſs, and averſion to motion, or ſlight ſymptoms of pain, proceed to a courſe of the *cordial balls*, p. 209, giving one every morning, or every night and morning, ſhould any of the above recited circumſtances render it neceſſary. Previous to the final diſmiſſion of this article. it cannot be inapplicable to enforce an exertion of the attention abſolutely requiſite in the management of horſes, where caſes of imminent danger (as in the preſent inſtance) may almoſt inſtantly ariſe from what at firſt may appear trifling and ſuperficial.

Invariable

Invariable refolutions fhould, therefore, be formed and adhered to, ftrictly avoiding whatever may conftitute the foundation of either trouble or danger. A horfe fhould never be fuffered to ftand long in a wet and dirty condition after chafe or journey; to drink cold water when hot, or fpring water from well or pump, when pond or river can be obtained: his feed fhould be likewife regularly difpenfed, with proper refpect to equation in time, and proportion in quantity. The quality, as well as quantity, of both hay and corn, muft ever be held in conftant remembrance, thefe being jointly and individually neceffary to a permanent eftablifhment of health, ftrength, and condition. To poffefs all which in a high degree, and to proceed for ftrong and powerful exertions in the field or on the road, his regular confumption fhould be two bufhels of oats and two truffes of hay per week.

The ftate of the body refpecting evacuations fhould not be neglected; regularity in thefe will be equally neceffary with punctuality in food: the ftate of a horfe's body may be moft accurately afcertained by the appearance of his dung; if it is ejected of a fine bright colour

colour (inclining to that of a new guinea,) moderate in conſiſtence, regular and adheſive in form, coming away without great efforts and an extenſion of the fundament, approaching to pain, the body may then be conſidered in a proper and healthy ſtate; but when the dung comes away with ſeeming labour, is remarkably hard in ſubſtance, very dark in colour upon falling, and ſtrong or fœtid in ſmell, it may be fairly concluded, the contents of the inteſtines are indurated, and nearly approaching a ſtate of diſeaſe. When they are obſerved to be in this condition, a gentle promotion of evacuations or courſe of purgatives may be premiſed, as very ſalutary preventives of danger, expence and trouble.

SCOURING, OR LOOSENESS.

AN aphoriſm of the juſtly celebrated *Boerhaave*, that "Nature never purges herſelf but "when ſhe wants purging," is ſo firmly fixed upon the baſis of truth, that it has been very ſeldom ſubject to exception. But as there are, in

in fact, so few rules, (either physical or moral) that will not admit of some, it can create no surprise that the maxims of so great a man should be entitled to their trifling proportion. To elucidate a text from the authority so truly respectable, and bring the matter into a fair discussion for every comprehension, it will be unavoidably necessary to enlarge a little upon the subject we wish clearly to explain.

The fact is, when a quantity of gross food and collected impurities are accumulated and pent up within the confined limits of the intestinal canal, whether obstructed in the first or last passages, the inconvenience (though different in symptoms) may be ultimately the same in effect. For the aliment, by the obstruction in its natural progress through the stomach or intestines, and preternatural retention there, acquires a degree of acrimonious malignity, that, at a certain period, (depending upon the habit and constitution), stimulates and begins to act upon the internal coat of the intestines, till, by the stimulus of one, and the irritability of the other, a solution of the excrements ensues; and Nature is enabled to relieve herself, by throwing off that load which the

the attention of the maſter, and the interpoſition of art, would ſometimes do well to remove. And this is the more neceſſary to be retained in memory, when it is recollected that where Nature fails in, or is inadequate to, the production and completion of this effort, in her own defence, ſhe becomes gradually overpowered; the inteſtines are enormouſly loaded, and the over-repletion at length inevitably conſtitutes the Gripes or inflammatory Cholic, on which we laſt treated. But where Nature is fortunately adequate to her own work, and the accumulation is ſpontaneouſly carried off, *Boerhaave's* maxim is ſtrictly verified; and it becomes palpably clear to every obſerver, Nature does not purge herſelf till ſhe wants purging.

This kind of Lax or Looſeneſs, is moſt readily diſtinguiſhed from ſuch as ariſe from other cauſes; the horſe is previouſly dull, heavy, and inactive, ſeemingly oppreſſed, and viſibly overloaded, though without any appearance of extreme pain, but ſubject to a general diſquietude; the dung firſt comes away with a degree of ſolidity; the evacuations then become more frequent, and at laſt looſe; the diſcharges

are

are at length rapid in ſucceſſion, large in quan tity, dark in colour, fœtid in ſmell; bearing the appearance of impregnation with greaſe, as if with ſome foul oily ſubſtance in the inteſtines, ſimilar to the laſt diſcharge after the injection of a glyſter. Nature, in the preſent inſtance, generally performs her own work with ſo much eaſe, that the leaſt appearance of pain is hardly perceptible. In preference to the cuſtom of waiting day after day for its termination, thereby giving it an opportunity, by its acrimonious quality, (which may irritate and affect more or leſs, according to circumſtances and the ſtate of the ſubject acted upon) to debilitate the frame, it will be moſt prudent to give the following *laxative drink*, and aſſiſt Nature in carrying off what it would be highly improper to retain:

Take ſenna and cream of tartar each two ounces;
Epſom ſalts three ounces;
Ginger bruiſed half an ounce.—Boil in a pint of thin gruel for ten minutes; then ſtrain and let it be given a little warm, and the gentle operation encouraged by frequent ſmall quantities of gruel-water.

On the contrary, ſhould this plan be rejected as unneceſſary, and the looſeneſs or ſcouring continue

continue for any length of time, ſo as not only to expel the accumulated contents, but, by its ſharp and acid quality, to ſtimulate the inteſtines, and cauſe an expulſion of the mucus, (with which they are internally guarded) with ineffectual ſtrainings and painful ſenſations, warm cordial reſtringents will be highly neceſſary, and may be adminiſtered in the following forms:

A CORDIAL RESTRINGENT BALL.

Take diaſcordium ſix drachms, gum arabic, prepared chalk, and armenian bole, each half an ounce; ginger (in powder) one drachm; oil of aniſeed forty drops; ſyrup, a ſmall quantity, to complete the ball.

This may be repeated in ſix, eight, or twelve hours, as the ſeverity of the caſe may require; the *reſtringent maſh* (p. 46.) may be occaſionally brought into uſe. If ſolid food is refuſed, a gruel ſhould be given for drink, made ſo thick as to be but barely liquid. If the expected relief be not ſoon obtained, and the ſubject is affected with ſpaſms or twitchings in the inteſtines, add to the above ball two drachms

drachms of liquid laudanum, or ten grains of opium. If the horſe is inclined to drink frequently, (as in all probability he will be) give one ounce of gum arabic diſſolved in a ſmall quantity of water, and added to his gruel once in every five or ſix hours.

Where a ball is found inconvenient, or a drink preferred, let the following be prepared:

TAKE calcined (commonly called burnt) hartſhorn three ounces;
Gum arabic one ounce;
Cinnamon half an ounce;
Ginger two drachms.—Boil in a quart of water till it will produce a pint clear of the ingredients; then ſtrain and add tincture of Japan earth one ounce and a half; liquid laudanum two drachms.

The above ball and drink are powerfully reſtringent; and, with the cordial aromatic aſſiſtance, are admirably calculated to reſtore the tone of the inteſtines, and reduce their irritability. No larger field for relief need be explored; increaſe or diminiſh any of the different ingredients, as circumſtances may require or judgment direct; and bring the doſes of

of either nearer to each other, if appearances of danger juſtify the neceſſity.

Should the predominant ſymptoms refuſe ſubmiſſion to a repetition of the medicines here preſcribed, prepare the following *anodyne glyſter*, and repeat it once in eight or twelve hours, till ſucceſs attends the joint adminiſtration:

THE ANODYNE GLYSTER.

TAKE linſeed two ounces; gum arabic one ounce. Boil in two quarts of gruel for ſome time; then ſtrain and add of diaſcordium one ounce and a half; liquid laudanum half an ounce, and cold drawn linſeed oil four ounces. Let it be thrown into the body with a proper bag and pipe, uſing gentle preſſure.

So ſoon as the inteſtinal acrimony is obtunded by theſe means, and the excrements reſume their original form, let the return of natural ſtrength be ſolicited by every care and attention; give occaſionally warm comfortable maſhes, as moſt applicable to the ſtate of appetite, and let no water entirely cold be drank for ſome days; introduce your dry feeds by degrees,

degrees, and let half a dozen of the *cordial balls*, (p. 209.) be brought into uſe; giving one every morning or evening to prevent flatulence, and act as a warm reſtorative ſtimulant to the ſtomach and inteſtines.

Having ſo much enlarged upon this diſtinct kind of Lax or Scouring, proceeding from repletion, it becomes neceſſary to animadvert upon the ſame diſorder, when originating in a different cauſe. A ſevere laxation, or looſeneſs, then is known frequently to ariſe from a depraved ſtate of the ſtomach, and a debility or weakneſs of the powers neceſſary to the purpoſes of digeſtion. The loſs of appetite is occaſioned by a relaxation of the elaſticity or natural tone of the ſtomach; the blood is impoveriſhed by a deficiency in its nutritious ſupport of chyle through the lacteals; and the bile becomes equally defective, in being deprived of its due proportion of ſtimulus, conſequently inadequate to the taſk it is deſtined to perform.

The chain of operation being thus obſtructed, the whole ſyſtem is in a great meaſure deranged, and the half-digeſted aliment ſoon engenders fermentation by its acidity; and, in

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an effort of nature, prepares itſelf for approaching expulſion. The inteſtines, from the crude indigeſted aliment, and inert ſtate of the bile, ſoon become relaxed, and the contents run off almoſt ſpontaneouſly, the horſe ſeeming little prepared for or concerned in the event. The diſcharges continuing, become in a few days almoſt inceſſant, and conſtitute frequent irritations, and ſevere ſtrainings to dung, with no other effect than an ichorous ſcalding liquid, or trifling evacuations of ſlimy mucus, from the internal coat (or lining of the inteſtines).

In this particular caſe there requires a general relief to the univerſal debility of the inteſtinal track; the firſt ſtep to which muſt be to ſheath the acrimony, and reduce the irritability in both the firſt and laſt paſſages; then gradually reſtore the powers of digeſtion, and invigorate the whole ſyſtem by a courſe of ſtomachic reſtoratives.

THE ANODYNE RESTRINGENT BALL.

TAKE of India rhubarb, and compound powder of gum dragon, each half an ounce; columbo root (in powder) two drachms; ginger (in powder)

one

one drachm ; opium fifteen grains ; conferve of orange-peel fix drachms ; fyrup of diafcordium fufficient to form a ball.

This is to be repeated in twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four hours, as exigencies may require. For a fubftitute the following drink will prove equally applicable and efficacious.

THE ANODYNE DRINK.

Take linfeed, burnt hartfhorn, and gum arabic, of each one ounce ; boil in a pint and half of water to a pint ; then ftrain and add tincture of cinnamon two ounces ; liquid laudanum two drachms.

Let this be given every morning for three in fucceffion ; the *reftringent mafh* (p. 46.) may be occafionally offered, or, in refufal of that and dry corn, give a warm mafh at proper periods, compounded of bran and ground oatmeal equal parts : if the ftimulus and irritation continue, without any perceptible remiffion or fubmiffion of fymptoms, let the following *glyfter* be given once in every twenty-four hours.

THE

THE ANODYNE STARCH GLYSTER.

TAKE boiled ſtarch, of moderate conſiſtence, three pints; gum arabic (in powder) two ounces; liquid laudanum half an ounce; cold-drawn linſeed oil four ounces.

So ſoon as the purging (or rather irritation and ſtraining) is ſubdued, the appetite will conſequently increaſe, and become in ſome meaſure reſtored: attend to that circumſtance, and promote it by every poſſible means, aſſiſting for three or ſix mornings with one of the following *reſtorative ſtomachic balls.*

THE RESTORATIVE BALL.

TAKE Venice treacle half an ounce; Peruvian bark ſix drachms; columbo root and camomile flowers (in powder) of each two drachms; oil of carraways five-and-twenty drops; honey ſufficient to make the ball.

If the horſe ſhould be very much reduced in fleſh, continue weak in body and appetite, forming the appearance of general debilitation let the frame be univerſally aſſiſted, and the cure completed by a dozen of the balls preſcribed (p. 209); giving one every morning either in the ſtate there directed, or diſſolved in a ſufficient portion of gruel.

MOLTI

MOLTEN GREASE

Is a diſorder produced in general by too great, ſudden, or powerful exertions, when a horſe is not in *proper condition:* as ſtrong and ſevere hunting, long and ſpeedy journies, or hard driving in carriages, when firſt taken from graſs loaded with impurities: juſt out of a dealer's poſſeſſion, full of light flatulent food; or when too full of fleſh for violent exerciſe. In ſuch caſes, from the internal heat, increaſed circulation, and temporary inflammation, the fat ſeated upon the membranes in various parts of the body undergoes rarefaction and rapid ſolution, making diſtinct efforts for diſcharge by the different emunctories. The proportion neareſt the veſſels becomes abſorbed by the blood (retarding circulation,) thereby producing ſome degree of fever; another part makes its appearance with the excrements; a third portion fixes upon the lungs, and obſtructs reſpiration; to theſe a laxation of the inteſtinal contents ſucceeds; and, laſtly, a looſeneſs, or ſcouring, of which we laſt treated;

ſo that in the preſent inſtance we plainly perceive the poſſibility of almoſt a complication of diſorders, originating in a ſingle cauſe, and the foundation of THAT CAUSE, *indiſcretion.*

A little reflection upon the incontrovertible truth of this obſervation will ſurely point out to every *humane* maſter and faithful ſervant the great danger of *over-riding*, *driving*, or *fatiguing*, any horſe whatever beyond the line of prudence and conſiſtency, when not in high condition for the ſervice he may be engaged in, whether turf, field, or road. Let it be conſtantly held in remembrance, more horſes are ruined and deſtroyed by cruelty and neglect than by chance or accident. The ſubject we now treat on proves (more than any other) the abſolute neceſſity of inſuring CONDITION previous to a courſe of conſtant buſineſs; this muſt be obtained by a proper removal of thoſe *impurities* or *viſcidities* that lay the foundation of what the lineal deſcendants from   have, time out of mind, denominated *humours*.

That proceſs, when firſt taken up from graſs, or too full of fleſh, is particularly explained

explained under the heads of *feeding*, *bleeding*, and *purging*, in the early part of this work; including inſtructions that cannot be too much reſpected or perſevered in, by thoſe who wiſh to produce their horſes at all times, in ſuch ſtyle (for ſervices of difficulty or danger) as has long been the ſource of equeſtrian emulation in the ſporting world, from the lucky poſſeſſor of a numerous ſtud, to the more humble dependant whom fortune perſuades to be *compulſively* content with one.

The ſymptoms are in different ſubjects more or leſs violent, according to the ſtate and condition at the time of attack; varying in all, either in a greater or leſſer degree, in proportion to the parts moſt affected by the ſudden revulſion and original cauſe. Where-ever the ſolution has proved moſt partial, the effect will become moſt predominant; as for inſtance, upon the bowels, lungs, or circulation of the blood by abſorption; in the firſt, great pain attends the laxation or looſeneſs; in the ſecond, great difficulty of breathing from the expanſion of the lungs, may produce ſymptoms of inflammation there, as explained in p. 214. And when the maſs of blood is

generally affected, and preternaturally loaded, fever muſt conſequently enſue. Theſe ſymptoms, as before obſerved, all vary in different ſubjects; but one is *pathognomonic* or *invariable* in all, which is the general incorporation of a greaſy ſubſtance with the excrements, nearly ſimilar to the ſeparated particles of congealed oil in froſty weather; previous to the entire ſolution of the inteſtinal contents, and ſo long as the dung retains its uſual form, the greaſy hue appears only upon the ſurface, but as it advances in diſeaſe, it becomes more intimately united.

So ſoon as ever the indications are perceived, proper methods ſhould be inſtantly taken to relieve Nature from the threatened oppreſſion, by ſuch evacuations as predominant ſymptoms direct; at any rate let plentiful bleeding be the firſt ſtep to reduce preſent, or prevent approaching, inflammation. If fever has not come on too rapidly, give, ſo ſoon as circumſtances will permit, the mild *laxative drink* preſcribed under the head of *flatulent cholic*, p. 334; but, ſhould the horſe be ſtrong and powerful, (the diſeaſe being in its infancy) give without delay the *purging drink*, p. 42, repeating

repeating it in three or four days, if preſent appearances juſtify the propriety of the practice.

If the ſubject is greatly depreſſed with palpable fever, diſquietude, loſs of appetite, and internal painful ſenſations, glyſters muſt be ſubſtituted; but as theſe need not be compoſed of variety, make uſe of the *glyſter*, p. 239, which may be moſt eaſily prepared. To attenuate the blood, relieve the lungs and take off the heterogeneous load from the circulation, as well as to mitigate all ſymptoms of fever (if ſuch there are) adopt the mode of treatment particularly deſcribed, p. 245, taking in the aſſiſtance of the *pectoral decoction*, p. 216, if the lungs are very much oppreſſed, and ſymptoms of approaching inflammation are at all apprehended. The appetite muſt be attended to and ſolicited in every ſtage of the diſeaſe, by comfortable maſhes, and the trifling minutiæ ſo often repeated in the preceding part of the work.

So ſoon as alarming or predominant ſymptoms ſubſide, proceed to a courſe of the mild *purging balls*, p. 219, going regularly through three doſes, at ſuch periods as are beſt adapted

to

to the ſtrength of the horſe. In a few days, after working off the laſt doſe, begin upon the following warm *diuretics,* (well guarded with aromatics) giving one every morning till the whole are taken.

THE CORDIAL DIURETIC BALLS.

TAKE Caſtile or pure white ſoap ten ounces;
Nitre and roſin each ſix ounces;
Aniſeed (in powder,) four ounces;
Camphor and ginger (in powder,) each one ounce;
Oil of juniper ſix drachms. Honey ſufficient to form the maſs; which divide into balls of two ounces each.

The above medicines and treatment are ſingularly adapted to every purpoſe in the cure of this diſeaſe; the *purging balls* before mentioned will prove much more adequate to this caſe than any that can be ſelected. The work begun by the *alterative purges* will be completed by the gradual effects of the *diuretics;* and, with proper attention to the rules laid down in the firſt pages of this work, the horſe may be ſoon produced in good ſtate and condition.

CLASS

CLASS

STRANGURY, AND OTHER DISORDERS OF THE PARTS NECESSARY TO THE SECRETION AND EVACUATION OF URINE.

STRANGURY.

THE parts that by ſome defect or injury conſtitute the cauſe of theſe complaints, are ſo nicely conſtructed, and ſo remotely ſituated, from every poſſible means of inſpection, that a great degree of judgment and delicate diſcrimination muſt be exerted before a diſtinction can be made, or a juſt and deciſive opinion obtained. The ſtrangury is an obſtruction or temporary ſuppreſſion of urine, and may ariſe from different cauſes; for, as before obſerved, the variety

riety of parts appropriated to the ſecretion and excretion are ſo numerous as to render the exact cauſe of diſeaſe a matter of ambiguity and uncertainty, with even thoſe who *ought* to be the beſt enabled to form a deciſive opinion (or rather a *certain* conjecture) from their courſe of extenſive practice. The STRANGURY is ſometimes a concomitant to the inflammatory cholic, and is then the effect of preſſure from the indurated fæces or hardened dung retained in the rectum, or ſtraight gut. When it ariſes not from this cauſe, it may proceed from inflammation in the kidnies, ulcerations there, ſpaſms upon any particular part, or inflammation of the neck, or the bladder itſelf. When it is the conſequence of Cholic, and proceeds only from that original cauſe, it may be conſidered merely ſymptomatic, and will be entirely ſubdued with the firſt complaint, to which the ſaline medicines and ſtimulus of glyſters there preſcribed will very much contribute.

The ſigns of this ſuppreſſion are too palpable to be miſtaken: the ſubject is (after a long retention of urine) in an almoſt perpetual poſition to ſtale without effect, indicating by action

action and attitude the expectation of an unusual discharge; when, after frequent straining, the effort terminates in a groan of seeming disappointment. The horse in general is now in a great degree of acute pain, appears full in the flank, somewhat dejected, and, to a minute observer, seems not only conscious of his inability, but to supplicate assistance and relief. The ancient practice of inflaming the parts by an immediate use of violent stimulants, as cantharides, turpentine, and large quantities of camphor, is, with the strictest justice, exploded; having been experimentally found, upon most occasions, to increase, by their powerful stimulus and irritation, what they were intended to remove; by such ill-advised and mistaken application of medicine, frequent inflammation has been produced and much mischief ensued.

The most rational and certain means of obtaining speedy relief will be to lessen the stricture upon the parts, by a moderate loss of blood; then reduce inflammation by emollient internals, promoting the secretion and evacuation of urine by very gentle stimulants and mild diuretics. This systematic method of

of obtaining a cure will not be so satisfactory to many of the rustic *learned* practitioners, who, closely adhering to old customs, old rules, and old books, would rather attempt to force the very blood unsecreted through the urinary passages, by a course of *Spanish flies*, or *oil of turpentine*, than adopt any method, however improved, in the formation of which their *extensive* abilities have not been consulted.

By this abominable and infamous practice the lives of many valuable horses have been taken away, the proprietor attributing to disease what nine times out of ten is the effect of ignorance. From an observation so just, or, in fact, a reflection so alarming, arises the palpable necessity of this work, and the probable utility of its publication, to the very great number of gentlemen and sportsmen, who, residing in remote spots, or distant parts of the kingdom, cannot have constant recourse to farriers of judgment, extensive practice, and nice discrimination. To prevent, therefore, the frequent dreadful effects of confidence and ignorance on one hand, or an injudicious use of powerful and dangerous medicines on the other, every man will do well to interpose his

his authority, and be well and clearly informed of the cauſe and intended method of cure, previous to the adminiſtration of a ſingle medicine for any complaint whatever.

On the contrary, in the more populous and enlightened parts of the kingdom, farriers are known, whoſe abilities and practice rank them high in eſtimation; but as theſe are certainly not the growth of every ſoil, or produce of every pariſh, moſt owners of horſes conſtantly in their poſſeſſion will not find either their time or attention entirely waſted, by endeavouring *occaſionally* to form a tolerable acquaintance with the ſubject matter of the work before us. In a convenient or proper time, after bleeding, throw up the following *emollient glyſter*:

Take of thin gruel three pints;
Nitre two ounces;
Gum arabic one ounce and an half;
Olive oil four ounces;
Let it be injected moderately warm, and retained in the body as long as poſſible.

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So ſoon after this glyſter as the horſe is inclined by appetite to receive it, give a maſh of two parts malt, and one bran, they having been ſcalded together and ſtirred till of a moderate warmth; after this, if the ſubject has not ſtaled in conſequence of bleeding, glyſter, and maſh, have the following balls expeditiouſly prepared to forward the evacuation:

TAKE Caſtile ſoap ten drachms;
Sal prunella one ounce;
Camphor two drachms;
Aniſeed powder ſix drachms;
Oil of juniper one drachm and a half;
Syrup of marſhmallows ſufficient to make the maſs, which divide into two equal parts, giving one in ſix hours after the other; if the former is not ſucceſsful.

Theſe are very ſafe, mild, and efficacious, in general producing the deſired effect, without any uneaſy ſenſations. Where a drink is preferred, as coming into a more applicable mode of adminiſtration, the following will prove equally ſerviceable:

TAKE juniper berries (bruifed) two ounces; boil in a pint and a half of water, for fome time, then ftrain, (to produce by fqueezing the berries three quarters of a pint); to this add of nitre and gum arabic (in powder) each an ounce.

This drink, or the above ball, to be repeated at diftinct periods of four hours each (if a repetition of the firft at the end of fix hours does not effect the defired purpofe) till relief is obtained by plentiful evacuations.

Thus much by way of inftruction where *ftrangury* is occafioned by fpafm, or inflammation of the bladder or neck; but as it may alfo proceed from an inflammation or ulceration of the kidnies, and a paralytic affection or palfy of the fame parts: in either of which, fymptoms are frequently doubtful, and feldom certain; circumftances may confequently vary in different fubjects, fo as to render the true feat of difeafe a matter of conjecture only.

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The only ſymptoms to which ſome certainty may be attributed are the following: if proceeding from ſpaſm on either part, there may be frequent periodical relaxations that will permit the urine to flow in ſmall quantities for a very ſhort time, when it may as ſuddenly ſtop; in this caſe the urine will be of its uſual colour, or at times rather deeper, as if not perfectly complete in its ſecretion from the blood. In ſuch caſe the treatment is exactly as already pointed out; but with the additional directions to repeat the glyſter and bleeding occaſionally, till the point is carried. The gentle *diuretic* medicines muſt be likewiſe continued at leſs diſtant periods; that is, their diſtinct doſes muſt be brought an hour nearer to each other, till the purpoſe is effected; this method being found greatly preferable to the "kill or cure" practice, frequently producing inflammation, convulſions, and all their dreadful conſequences.

But where the cauſe originates in a palſy of, or ulceration upon, any parts neceſſary to the offices of evacuation, no great expectation of cure can be indulged; but more particularly

in

in the former, with which approaches certain death. When the kidnies become totally inadequate to their general purpofe, a fuppreffion and general ftagnation confequently enfue, the lofs of the animal becoming inevitable; and although relief is fometimes moft expeditioufly obtained, in an inflammation of the parts, by a gentle method above directed, yet in an ulceration much is not left to hope. In this cafe there is vifible pain and difquietude, the evacuation is not totally fuppreffed, being only at times temporarily obftructed; it frequently alters its appearance, being fometimes thick, depofiting a turbid fediment, as if impregnated with membranous matter; at other times tinged with blood, the evident effect of a corroded folution of the difeafed part. In this inftance the following balls or drink only can be relied on, for any expectation of permanent relief or probable mitigation:

Take of myrrh one ounce; Castile soap and Locatelli's balsam each three ounces; nitre and aniseed (in powder) each two ounces; balsam of Peru, six drachms.—Mix together with soap of marshmallows, and divide into six balls, giving one every morning.

The diet should be both nutritive and balsamic, consisting of warm mashes impregnated with honey or malt; both or either of which will greatly contribute to the general purpose. If symptoms are mitigated, and relief obtained, by these means, surely farther instructions must be unnecessary to recommend a perseverance till the cure is completed; to which rest, gentle exercise, and stable care, will prove very useful aids. When an obstruction, or partial suppression of urine, arises from spasm, convulsion, or stricture, upon any of the parts necessary to be concerned in secretion or evacuation, they can only be allayed or removed by time and opiates, to relax the seat of disease, and reduce the irritability. The following *ball* will be applicable to that intention, repeating it at such times as the circumstances of

of the caſe may render neceſſary and unavoidable:

TAKE of Caſtile ſoap half an ounce; nitre, roſin, and compound powder of gum tragacanth, each two drachms: opium (in powder) ten grains; oil of juniper thirty drops.—Mix.

The following *drink* may be ſubſtituted, if a liquid is required, as it will prove equally efficacious:

TAKE thin gruel three quarters of a pint; gum arabic, and nitre (in powder) each one ounce; liquid laudanum three drachms.—Mix.

This (as the ball above) may be occaſionally repeated.

Horſes are likewiſe liable to, and often ſuſtain, injuries upon the parts we now treat of, by being overloaded with ſolid heavy ſubſtances upon the loins, ſtrains in drawing great weights, and many other incidental circumſtances, to which they are conſtantly ſubject in their different employments. The defects ariſing from ſuch cauſes originate in a relaxation or rupture of ſome one or more of

that infinity of membranous fibres, that in ſuch caſe conſtitute the ſeat of diſeaſe. Theſe injuries diſplay themſelves by an evident wincing and local debility, perceptible upon the leaſt motion to the moſt common obſerver; they are alſo attended with great variations in the evacuation of urine, either by temporary ſuppreſſion or partial obſtruction, according to the original ſeat of pain and its effect upon the neighbouring parts. In theſe diſorders the urine is ſeldom copious, its diſcharge frequent, but in ſmall quantities; generally of a very high colour, and in may caſes tinged with blood,

Ariſing from whichever of the before-mentioned cauſes, a revulſion may be made by drawing blood from the neck; not more to prevent ſtagnation and conſequent inflammation, (if from a bruiſe) than to conſtringe the mouths of the finer veſſels, if lacerated or ruptured.

The following balſamic *reſtoratives*, blended with gentle *diuretics*, may be then proceeded upon, with the aſſiſtance of ſtimulative corroborants;

borants; as an external application, if the muſcular parts are ſuſpected to have ſuffered ſome degree of relaxation, by any of the means before deſcribed, an embrocation follows:

Take Locatelli's balſam ten drachms; myrrh (in powder) three drachms; balſam of Tolu a drachm and a half; oil of juniper a drachm; liquorice powder to make a ball.

This to be given every other morning for a fortnight or three weeks, aſſiſted with an ounce of gum arabic, diſſolved and given in the water a little warm, and well impregnated with gruel, twice every day. If the caſe is ſo ſevere as to require (by its viſible debility) external aid, let a portion of the following *embrocation* be gently and patiently bathed upon the part affected, twice or thrice every day.

Take opodeldoc and camphorated ſpirits, of each three ounces; oil of origanum two drachms; extract of Saturn one ounce; mix the extract with the ſpirits, then add the opodeldoc; and, laſtly, the origanum, ſhaking well together every time of uſing.

The medicines in this claſs are particularly efficacious, and will (by bringing the doſes nearer to each other in reſpect to time as occaſion or exigencies may require) be found greatly preferable to the dangerous ſyſtem of powerful ſtimulants, ſo forcibly recommended in former practice, when the adminiſtration of medicine was deſtitute of the numerous advantages reſulting from the indefatigable inveſtigations of modern improvement.

CLASS

CLASS XI.

DISORDERS OF THE EYES.

THERE is no one part of this tract more entitled to serious investigation than the subject now before us; for as no blemish or defect can take so much from the original value of a horse as the loss of his eyes, so it unluckily happens there are few cases less understood or more improperly treated. The rays of information can be but trifling to the general reader, from a dull anatomical description of the *globe, tunica cornea;* the *aqueous, crystalline,* and *vitreous humours;* the distinct anterior or posterior *chambers;* the action of the *muscles,* or the *optic nerve.* The elaborate study of so complicate and delicate a structure (in the formation of which such an infinity of

parts

parts and technical terms are included) can afford but very ſlender intelligence to the literary inquirer; as ſuch a wonderful variety of minute diſtinctions cannot be comprehended by deſcription, a juſt and accurate diſcrimination of parts being only to be acquired by attentive and repeated diſſections.

We ſhall, therefore, for the advantage of general comprehenſion, conſider the eye in its external appearance only, with the diſeaſes and injuries to which it is liable, reverting occaſionally to the great delicacy of its ſtructure, and the exquiſite ſenſibility of the parts that conſtitute the whole. The ſuperficial deſcription, taken into conſideration, becomes diveſted of technical jargon, and diſtinctly comprehended by every individual in poſſeſſion of the bleſſing of ſight; upon which baſis may be formed a very fair idea, blending an occaſional reference to their own ſenſations; with ſuch explanations as will be introduced to make the different degrees of diſeaſe ſufficiently underſtood.

Previous to every additional obſervation, it becomes indiſpenſably neceſſary to introduce

ſome few remarks upon the cruelty and inconſiſtency of ancient practice; ſubmitting ſuch concluſions and inferences as will naturally ariſe to thoſe readers who recur to this work for information, amuſement, or to ſink a tedious hour in the ſerious taſk of criticiſm. It has been before-mentioned how exquiſitely ſenſible this organ is of irritation; and it muſt be admitted, no argument whatever can undergo a more candid diſcuſſion than in an application to our own feelings, inconveniences, and diſquietudes. To the ſenſations therefore of every individual I ſubmit the reflection, and venture to believe there are none who may honour me with a peruſal of theſe pages but will, by a momentary retroſpection, communicate to memory the recollection of ſome acute pain, or excruciating anguiſh, he muſt, in all probability, have experienced from either the obtruſion of an almoſt impalpable particle of duſt, or the attack of an inviſible inſect.

Revolving ſuch circumſtances for a few moments in remembrance, I claim his attention to the following corroboration of that infamous practice I have, in the courſe of this work,

work, ſo repeatedly, and (I flatter myſelf) juſtly, condemned. For inſtance, GIBSON directs an infuſion of unſlacked lime powerfully impregnated with ſal ammoniac; and tells you at the ſame time "it is an excellent waſh for "all old obſtinate ulcers." Let any patient reader draw an imaginary parallel between the almoſt inexpreſſible irritability of this delicate ſtructure and the callous ſurface of an "obſti-"nate ulcer;" he will then, no doubt, form a proper judgment to decide upon the conſiſtency of the practice. With a wonderful variety of alternatives, preſcribed in all poſſible forms, we are directed by BARTLET "to take off the "film, by blowing into the eye equal parts of "white vitriol and ſugar-candy finely pow-"dered." And BRACKEN moſt *judiciouſly* recommends "glaſs finely powdered, mixed "up with honey and a little freſh butter."

A number of ſimilar inſtances might be introduced, from different authors, to juſtify the obſervations already made upon a practice ſo ſtrange in its original adoption, and ſo infamous in its effect: I ſhall however draw the attention only to a few remarks, firſt upon the preſcription of GIBSON, whoſe compoſition

must possess incredible virtue to prove equally applicable to an organ of such exquisite sensibility, and the foul surface of an inveterate ulcer. BARTLET's wonderful nostrum of *white vitriol* and *sugar-candy* is also most singularly entitled to *admiration;* for the corrosive quality of its ingredients, and the mode of application taken into the consideration, will render it unnecessary for me to obtrude a single thought of my own upon the occasion. But the *infallible specific* of BRACKEN cannot be suffered to pass without *proper respect,* as it must afford matter of speculation to the curious, to inquire by what means an established composition, for even the destruction of rats, shall be so *magically* divested of its pernicious effects, as to be admitted a salutary application to that part of the frame endowed with the greatest portion of sensibility.

These remarks submitted to public consideration, we proceed to expatiate upon the different diseases of the eyes, whether as natural blemishes, hereditary defects, or proceeding from external injuries. Such list might be very much extended by enlarging distinctly upon the remote and separate disorders; as the

gutta

gutta ſerena, cataract, film, &c. but as relief is rarely obtained in theſe caſes, a very minute and extenſive deſcription of the component parts that conſtitute the cauſe, can add but little, if any, to the general information.

The *gutta ſerena* is a partial or univerſal loſs of ſight, where no palpable defect or fault appears in the eye, except that the pupil is a little more enlarged or contracted. The appearances of this blemiſh are various, as well as the cauſes and effects, ſome of its ſubjects being totally blind, and others barely enabled to diſtinguiſh between light and darkneſs. The ſigns are a blackneſs of the pupil of the eye, its ſize being larger or leſs than uſual, according to the cauſe, and its not contracting or dilating upon a ſudden expoſure to any degree of light. In order to the cure, attend to the cauſe as the firſt ſtep to an adminiſtration of medicine, from which, in truth, no great expectation can be formed either internally or externally; more particularly from the former, as the ſeat of diſeaſe is ſo very remote from the centre of medicinal action. If the defect ſhould originate in a contraction of or com-

compreſſion upon the optic nerve, very little can be done with an expectation of ſucceſs; and much leſs if it ariſes from a palſy of that or any neighbouring part.

A *cataract*, like many other diſeaſes, is attributed by different practitioners to different cauſes, though the greater part coincide in opinion that the defect is in the cryſtalline humour of the eye, which, becoming opaque, prevents the admiſſion of thoſe rays upon the *retina* that conſtitute viſion. To enter at large into the profeſſional definition of theſe diſtinct diſeaſes, and moſt minutely into the probable or poſſible means of relief, would be to extend this ſubject beyond the limits or compaſs of the work itſelf. I ſhall therefore reconcile to myſelf the communication of a fact almoſt univerſally acknowledged—that little, even in the human ſpecies, is now expected from the famous operation of couching; an experiment that is, taking it "all in all," productive of advantages ſo very trifling, the recommendation of it here can avail but little, particularly as the expences added to the hazard and uncertainty of cure could

could gain but few profelytes to the practice.

In all blemifhes or defects where a thickening of fome one of the coats, membranes, or humours of the eye, has formed an appearance of *cataract* or *film*, it has been an eftablifhed and moft contemptible cuftom to beftow a plentiful application of *corrofive* powders, unguents, and folutions, for the purpofes of obliteration; without a fingle reflection upon the abfurdity of endeavouring to deftroy by corrofion, what is abfolutely feparated from the furface by a variety of membranous coverings, according to the diftinct feat of difeafe; with which it is impoffible to bring the intended remedy into contact, without firft deftroying the intervening or furrounding parts by which the inner delicate ftructure is fo numeroufly guarded. It may not be inapplicable to ftrengthen this remark, by reverting to the great difficulty of folving a ftone in the human body, to effect which fo many unfuccefsful attempts have been made; the mere folution of the *calculus* out of the body is a matter univerfally known to the Faculty; but the great and

difficult

difficult object of cure is, to discover a *solvent* that will act upon the stone in the bladder of the patient without injury to the parts in its passage, or where it is contained.

This is a blessing too great, I fear, ever to be obtained by even the noblest exertions of human study and application. Seeing, therefore, the cause just treated on in nearly a similar point of view, with the almost palpable impossibility of removing such obstacles, without increasing the malady, I am consequently prevented from introducing a chain of prescriptions that can positively only amuse or deceive, as the methods hereafter pointed out for the relief of different causes or external injuries may be in the above cases adopted as palliatives, according to circumstances; but sorry I am to acknowledge, that in such instances NATURE will, in all probability, prove the least dangerous and expensive FARRIER.

The cases that most frequently occur, requiring medical aid or topical application, are generally the effects of *cold*, *blows*, *bites*, or other external injuries. In those proceeding imme-

immediately from *cold;* you perceive a viſible inflammation upon the globe of the eye, and internal ſurrounding parts, as the edges of the eye-lids, &c. The eye ſeems diveſted of its former tranſparency, bearing a thick cloudy appearance upon its outer covering, and is conſtantly diſcharging an *acid ſerum* or ſharp water that in a ſhort time almoſt excoriates the parts in its paſſage. The horſe drops his ears, becomes dull and ſluggiſh, frequently ſhaking his head, as if to ſhake off the ears, becomes low and depreſſed, diſplaying, in every action, pain and diſquietude.

Here a revulſion of the perſpirable matter has by ſome obſtruction (either partial or univerſal) been thrown upon theſe parts, to the effects of which they become more liable from their extreme delicacy and conſequent irritability. To remove which, bleeding (in proper proportion) muſt precede every other conſideration; to this ſucceeds a ſpeedy adoption of, and perſeverance in, the methods directed, p. 198, with occaſional references to p. 243, and the following pages for inſtructions, ſhould ſymptomatic fever attend. To cool the parts

parts and allay the irritability occaſioned by the ſcalding ſerum, prepare the following lotion:

Take ſugar of lead one drachm;
White vitriol two ſcruples;
Spring water half a pint;
Brandy or camphorated ſpirits one ounce or two table ſpoonfuls.
Let the eyes and ſurrounding parts be gently waſhed with a ſponge, or tow, impregnated with the above ſolution, twice or thrice every day.

Should the inflammation not ſeem likely to ſubſide, but continue fixed on the part, threatening violence, have recourſe to a dozen of *diuretic* balls, p. 106, uſing gentle work or moderate exerciſe.

The effects ariſing from blows or bites may be diſplayed by different appearances, according to the ſeverity of the injury ſuſtained. Should inflammation and ſwelling proceed from either cauſe, bleeding will be a preparatory ſtep to an early reduction of both; a repetition of which, at proper diſtances of time, may

may always be juſtified by a non-ſubmiſſion of ſymptoms. The following preparation from GOULARD's Extract, for the purpoſe of external application, becomes immediately neceſſary, and is accurately proportioned for this particular occaſion:

TAKE extract of Saturn (commonly called Goulard's) three drachms;
River, or pond water, one pint;
Camphorated ſpirits one ounce;
Mix the extract with the ſpirits, then add the water, and let the parts affected be plentifully embrocated three or four times a day, according to the emergency.

If a large ſwelling, laceration, or wound, attends, after waſhing with the above, apply a warm poultice of bread, milk, and a little of the lotion, ſoftened with a ſmall portion of lard or olive oil, bandaging on, and covering with a hood, to ſecure its poſition. In caſes of leſs danger, and in remote ſituations, diſtant from towns, and the eaſy procuration of medicines, the following may be ſubſtituted, and plentifully uſed:

TAKE

Take beſt white wine vinegar half a pint;
Spring water a quarter of a pint;
Beſt brandy a wine glaſs or half a gill.—Mix.

A wound upon any of the external parts, occaſioned by an inſtrument or ſevere bite, muſt be treated as directed under that head. The above compoſitions are properly adapted to every purpoſe for which they are preſcribed; nor can more powerful or efficacious repellants or aſtringents be applied to thoſe parts, unleſs by the rude hands and ruder heads of uncultivated adventurers and deſperate practitioners.

The former elaborate and deſtructive compoſitions of corroſive powders, blended with greaſy ſubſtances, in the form of unguents, as well as the poiſonous lotions, are long ſince exploded, as totally inadequate to the purpoſes for which they were ſo *learnedly* diſplayed; even that infallible of all infallibles, the great ſecret of Sir Hans Sloane, is at length buried in oblivion, and has given place to more modern improvements. In all caſes where the globe and pupil of the eye retain their tranſparency, ſubject only to ſurrounding inflammation, that, not ſeeming inclined to ſubmit,

occaſional bleedings, a courſe of diuretics, as before preſcribed, or three doſes of mild *phyſic*, may be adopted; aſſiſting the whole with a frequent uſe of either *lotion*, as moſt applicable to reigning ſymptoms.

The HAWS are a preternatural enlargement of the corners of the eyes, become horny, and, being overgrown, approach the pupil, giving the eye the external appearance of bad formation. The inſtrumental extirpation of theſe ſubſtances has been a favourite practice of long ſtanding; and, like all others, has had its alternate proportion of failure and ſucceſs. After ſeparation has been effected by the hand, needle, and inſtrument of the operative FARRIER, any ſimple ſtyptic or aſtringent is generally applied, and it is then juſt an even bet, or chance, whether you ſucceed in the intentional effect of your operation; for, having ſeen it repeatedly productive of inflammation, and, laſtly, total blindneſs, I cannot conſcientiouſly recommend the practice; on the contrary, to eſtabliſh my own want of taſte, confeſs I would encounter the leſſer evil of the two, and rather (for my own riding) prefer a horſe with *large haws* to one *without eyes*. This opinion may

may appear ſingular to the *profeſſors* of *farriery*, to whom I have ſo particularly addreſſed a variety of paſſages in the early part of this work, and indeed to whoſe approbation it cannot lay claim, being in direct contradiction to the *pecuniary* preponderation of their profeſſional judgment and execution.

CLASS XII.

MALLENDERS, SALLENDERS, LAMPAS, CURBS, QUITTORS, AND RINGBONES.

MALLENDERS

ARE cracks, or oozings, ſituate directly upon the back of the knee joint, occaſioned, in general, more by neglect than any caſual or conſtitutional defect in the ſubject. The matter they diſcharge is, in ſome, thin and acrimonious, in others it forms a glutinous accumulation in its oozing, and bears the appearance of ſmall ſcabs or ſcurfy eſchars upon the ſurface, conſtituting a want of flexibility, or ſeeming lameneſs in the joint. The firſt ſtep to cure is, to have the parts well waſhed with ſoap and warm water (forming a ſubſtantial lather,) repeating the operation night and morning till the eſchars relax from their rigidity,

rigidity, and ſeparate themſelves. And this will be more readily promoted by rubbing in a proper proportion of the following ointment, in an hour after the waſhing, when, by time and wiping, they are tolerably dry.

TAKE camphorated ſpermacæti ointment two ounces; Cinnabar of antimony and oil of tartar, per deliquium, each half an ounce.—Mix, and uſe plentifully twice a day.

So ſoon as the cracks are perfectly free from ſcabs or ſcurf, a cure may reaſonably be expected, by waſhing with equal parts of vinegar and tincture of myrrh, moiſtening the ſurface occaſionally with the *unguent* before mentioned. But where, from long neglect, or an acrimony of the juices, they have acquired a degree of virulence, not ſubmitting to the above treatment, let them be dreſſed twice a day with the ſtrong *mercurial ointment*, previouſly waſhing them well with a compound of vinegar, water, and ſoap lees, equal parts. Should a perceptible foulneſs in the ſubject juſtify the meaſure, take away a proper quantity of blood, and give an ounce of *nitre* diſſolved in water twice a day for a fortnight, or a ſhort courſe of the *diuretic* balls,

balls, p. 106. Where humours are attendant upon other parts likewife, a gentle courfe of *mercurial phyfic*, fucceeded by antimonial alteratives, may be preferred; felecting both from the variety of prefcriptions under thofe heads, taking care to proportion your quantities to the ftrength of the fubject.

SALLENDERS

Are upon the infide of the hough, or hock, what the MALLENDERS are upon the backfide of the knee; they originate in the fame caufe, and are cured by the fame means, rendering unneceffary and fuperfluous any farther obfervations under this head.

LAMPAS

Is an enlargement of the roof of the mouth, particularly in young horfes; and fometimes becomes fo prominent as to project below the teeth of the upper jaw, preventing the teeth of the lower from coming into contact for the purpofe of maftication. The horfe is by thefe means not only deprived of a great pro-

portion

portion of the *nutriment* neceſſary to his ſupport, but becomes *poor*, *weak*, *dejected*, and out of condition. Cuſtom has eſtabliſhed an uſeful and expeditious extirpation, by the actual *cautery* or RED HOT IRON; and, though I am no advocate for ſuch *fiery* remedies, where they can be avoided, yet this is a cure ſo ſpeedily effected by an expert *operator*, and the horſe's ſuffering is ſo very trifling, that when a compariſon is drawn between the temporary inconvenience, and the immediate advantage, no heſitation can be made reſpecting the operation.

It is admitted, againſt the operation, that the LAMPAS appearing in young *horſes*, the roof conſtantly continues to flatten and the teeth to riſe, conſequently time alone may and conſequently would ſurmount the obſtruction; but where they are very prominent, the poor animal muſt patiently wait many months for a good *meal;* and will ſoon prove, by his *emaciated* appearance, the applicable tranſpoſition of the ancient adage that "while the *teeth* "grow the STEED ſtarves."

When

When the operation is performed, wash the part twice or thrice with the following:

TAKE honey of roses and tincture of myrrh, each one ounce.—Mix.

QUITTOR.

A QUITTOR may originate in a blow, bruise, laceration, or what is called a *stub* between hair and hoof. An injury sustained, likely to constitute this blemish or defect, cannot be too soon submitted to the inspection of a FARRIER of extensive *practice*, whose conduct will be consequently regulated by a proper respect to his own reputation. I mean such application should be early made where the CASE is alarming; or, in more superficial concerns, when by circumstances or neglect it becomes the immediate business of the operative FARRIER.

As injuries of the kind open a large field for instructions, many of which must consequently depend upon the appearances of the parts when injured, I can impart such directions only as correspond with the defect in

its ſtate of infancy:—So ſoon as the accident is diſcovered, (which it ought ſoon to be, in the general examination of a *horſe's* feet, that ſhould always take place upon his return from *chaſe* or *journey*), waſh well with a ſponge and warm water, to enſure a thorough cleanſing; then apply a pledget of tow, moiſtened with friar's balſam, tincture of myrrh, or camphorated ſpirits, repeating it once in twenty-four hours, covering the exact ſpot with a portion of ſheet tea-lead, incloſed in a ſmall piece of linen, bandaging firm. All *unctuous* or *greaſy* applications ſhould be avoided, and great care taken not to immerſe the foot in dirt or water till the part is perfectly united, and the ſurface ſufficiently hardened not to admit particles of ſand, gravel, or any other extraneous matter. And this caution becomes the more neceſſary, when it is remembered that real QUITTORS have originated from this very want of attention more than in any other circumſtance; many having been formed and confirmed in what, properly managed, would have been merely a ſuperficial and temporary inconvenience. See p. 160.

CURBS.

A CURB is too univerſally known to require a minute deſcription; it is a conſiderable ſwelling below the hough, rather on the inſide and back part of the hind leg, and ſeems to have been formed by an accumulation of extravaſated fluids that, in their ſtagnation, have acquired a *calloſity*. It is productive of perceptible pain in action, and ſoon eſtabliſhes different degrees of lameneſs in different ſubjects. In its early ſtate attempts may be made with ſome of the powerful repellents, p. 80 or 89; but, upon non-ſubmiſſion, after fair trial, recourſe muſt be had to one of the following bliſters, care being taken to ſecure the application by bandage, the better to enſure a probability of ſucceſs.

TAKE mercurial ointment ſix drachms;
Cantharides and euphorbium (in powder) each two drachms;
Oil of origanum a drachm and a half;
Corroſive mercury one drachm;
Mix the ointment with the powders, and add the oil.

Or,

Or,

TAKE ſpirit of turpentine and olive oil each one ounce;
Euphorbium and cantharides each two drachms;
Oil of origanum three drachms.—Mix.

Where theſe applications are unattended with the deſired ſucceſs, the ceremony of firing by an expert and judicious operator, with the additional aid of long reſt, are the only alternatives that can be adopted.

RINGBONES.

THE extirpation and cure of theſe come ſo immediately into the line of deſcription and mode of treatment with the laſt article, as to render animadverſion entirely unneceſſary: they conſtitute an inconvenience very rarely to be ſurmounted in private practice, conſequently fall to the inſpection and management of the OPERATIVE FARRIER.

Docking,

Docking, cropping, nicking, and ſhoeing, are ſo immediately the concerns of the *ſmith* and *farrier*, that they claim no part of our attention in this publication, being totally unconnected with the inveſtigation of diſeaſe or method of cure. It has been the intention, through the courſe of this work, to render both the original cauſe of complaint, and neceſſary adminiſtration of medicine, as clear as the nature of each caſe would admit; ſuch explanatory paſſages having been blended with the different parts as muſt perfectly reconcile the whole to every comprehenſion. Enough has been ſaid under the diſtinct heads of GREASE, HIDE-BOUND, SURFEIT, MANGE, and FARCY, to inculcate not only a juſt idea of the blood's circulation, its changes and effects, but to eſtabliſh a clear and perfect conception of all thoſe cauſes that conſtitute the foundation of diſeaſes ſo long *ſagaciouſly* diſtinguiſhed by the denomination of "HUMOURS," in failure of a more ſcientific or ſatisfactory explanation.

Influenced originally in the plan and formation of this work by no other motive than the general

general good; and after twenty years experience and obſervation, being more perfectly convinced of the growing neceſſity for ſuch publication, it is now ſubmitted to *public* inſpection, as a prelude to future improvement; with an anxious wiſh that it may prove an excitement to ſome more powerful agent, whoſe ſuperior abilities may do the ſubject greater JUSTICE.

ADDI-

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

THE author having found it moſt applicable to the intentional utility of the preceding work, to form the different diſeaſes, conſequent effects, and reſulting obſervations, into diſtinct claſſes, rendering the whole a chain of unprecedented convenience to the inquirer anxious for information; yet there remaining a variety of very uſeful obſervations and inſtructions that cannot with propriety be blended with either, it becomes abſolutely neceſſary to elucidate the whole by ſuch *additional remarks* as muſt render the work of much greater and more general utility.

A cir-

A circumſtance no leſs worthy obſervation than any of thoſe already enlarged on, is the very little reſpect paid to neatneſs and conſiſtency in the management of draft horſes, who, beyond every poſſibility of contradiction, not only earn their living more laboriouſly, but contribute more to the opulence and ſupport of the natives than any other breed of horſes in the kingdom. When I advert to the management of draft horſes, I wiſh not to be underſtood the pampered carriage-horſes of the great, ſupported in the ſtyle of hunters, for the various purpoſes of public parade and perſonal oſtentation; but that infinity of uſeful animals univerſally employed in agriculture, road waggons, the barge and coal trade, as well as many other purpoſes equally laborious and equally advantageous to commerce and the community. Theſe horſes have undoubtedly the greateſt portion of labour, and moſt probably the leaſt of care and attention; from the extenſive concerns of the proprietors, they are more generally intruſted to the *very indifferent* management of ſervants; to whoſe accounts may be juſtly placed a majority of thoſe defects or misfortunes that ſo frequently occur from blows, bruiſes,

bruiſes, and a long train of probable indiſcretions. From ſuch a variety of careleſſneſs, inattention, and improper management, proceed *bad eyes*, *broken wind*, *greaſe*, *cholic*, and many other incidental diſquietudes: but what renders it a matter of ſtill greater regret is, their falling under the unavoidable medical ſuperintendance of thoſe very VILLAGE farriers whoſe brilliancy of imagination and fertility of invention are ſo particularly diſplayed in different parts of the work.

Diſeaſes ſo evidently reſulting from neglect and bad management, may be as certainly prevented by proper care and attention; taking them therefore in rotation, we may venture to affirm—that by far the greater part of thoſe defects in the eyes, frequently terminating in a loſs of ſight, are more the effect of external injuries than internal deficiencies. The multiplicity of horſes, particularly of the *cart kind*, whoſe reſpiration is attended with ſo much difficulty upon all occaſions, (but ſingularly ſo upon increaſed exertion) as to be termed "broken winded," may be moſt readily and clearly accounted for in the following manner. Excluſive of what has been already ſaid upon this ſubject

subject under its distinct head (and to which the reader is referred), a few additional observations become immediately applicable upon a subject of so much consequence, which cannot be too clearly explained, or too perfectly understood. For *time*, *observation*, and *experience*, having sufficiently demonstrated how very much the viscidity of the blood is increased by *coarse*, *full*, and *foul* feeding, there need be no hesitation in affirming the state of the *lungs*, (or, in a more familiar phrase, the state of the *wind*), to be *more* or *less* affected by the *large* or *small* quantities of *chaff*, or gross latter crop of clover hay, consumed by this breed of horses during their constant work; particularly in *farmers' stables*, where a great part of their aliment consists of those articles with a small proportion of corn. Of chaff thus used and intermixed with the corn, let it be understood there are different kinds, as the chaff of *wheat*, *oats*, and a compound of hay and wheat straw cut together; of all which it is hardly possible to ascertain the most prejudicial. To these the winter consumption of peas-haum and barley-straw may be reckoned no inconsiderable additions, the great quantity masticated to gratify the appetite affording so little nutri-

ment in proportion to the accumulation, that the ſtomach is perpetually overloaded with groſs and heavy impurities, which, by its evident preſſure upon the *diaphragm*, not only affects the elaſticity of the lungs (ſee p. 221.) but engenders a large portion of viſcid glutinous matter, with which the finer veſſels of the lungs, in broken-winded horſes, are found to abound, upon inſpection, after death.

To ſuch ſtrange and inconſiſtent manner of feeding may be added an abſurdity of equal magnitude, in conſtant practice with the ruſtic world in general, but farmers' ſervants in particular, of permitting their horſes to drink an immoderate and unreſtrained quantity of water after full feeding, and the uſual rotational abſtinence of twelve hours; by which mode of practice the tendency to this defect is very much increaſed.

In reſpect to the ſimilar failure in horſes of a ſuperior claſs, I will, without the leaſt cauſe for heſitation, venture to pronounce more have been injured in this reſpect by the careleſſneſs of *boys*, or inadvertency of *ſervants* (in that infernal ſyſtem of HARD GALLOPING imme-

diately AFTER water), than by any other means whatever; in fact, it is a plan so palpably contradictory and destructive, that it should never be permitted by the *master*, or adopted by the *groom*. And there can remain no shadow of doubt but this complaint in every class of horses may be mostly prevented by proper care and attention in the superintendants; the irregularities in *food*, *water*, and the inconsistencies already pointed out, contributing much more to the original cause of such defect than the erroneous formation of parts so *hypothetically* asserted by those who have wrote before upon this subject.

Another circumstance requiring the minute inspection and attentive observation of every proprietor of draft horses is, that injurious practice of country servants (called carters) in giving large quantities of *aniseed*, *diapente*, *fenugreek*, *elecampane*, and other powders, intermixed with their *food*, upon a weak and ill-founded opinion that those articles make their teams appear fine in coat and full in flesh: indeed so strongly are they bigotted to the opinion in many (but particulary the *western*) parts of England, that they expend, (unknown to their

 employers)

employers) a very conſiderable portion of their earnings to gratify this ſtrange infatuation. But the evil does not reſt here; miſchievous invention has gone ſtill further, and they frequently apply *oil of vitriol*, and even *aquafortis*, upon the *tongue* of the horſe, to prevent, as they ſay, "his "taking cold by the uſe of the before-mentioned "ingredients." However abſurd, inconſiſtent, *cruel*, or unnatural, this practice may appear, to ſuch as are unacquainted with the low cunning or ruſtic fineſſe of thoſe employed in the management of what are called "cart ſtables," I aver the fact, as repeatedly brought home to perſonal knowledge and experience; aſſerting likewiſe its having occaſionally coſt me much trouble in endeavouring to deter the parties from ſo injurious and deſtructive a practice, by which alone many fine and valuable horſes have been doomed to diſquietude, diſeaſe, and ſometimes *death*, the cauſe remaining a matter of myſtery to all but the inhuman perpetrators. So palpable a fact ſtands in need of no farther animadverſion, being introduced merely to prove that "ſuch things are," and how evidently neceſſary the eye of circumſpection becomes in the maſter, to counteract the miſchievous imprudence of the ſervant.

We

We now come to a caufe of difeafe very fully treated upon and clearly explained in the fecond clafs; and as there are few difeafes productive of more trouble, expence, and difappointment (or fo frequently relinquifhed as incurable), the neceffary advice by way of prevention cannot be confidered obtrufive. For minute obfervations upon the *greafe* in *cart horfes*, the reader is referred to page 100 of the work; in continuation of which it is abfolutely neceffary to recommend a total reduction of the enormous quantities of hair that is (in compliment to ancient cuftom) permitted to remain upon the legs and heels of horfes of this defcription, that does, beyond every degree of doubt, contribute greatly to the original caufe of this difeafe. For fuch predominant reafon it is earneftly recommended to the proprietors of all draft horfes whatever, to keep their heels as clofely trimmed as poffible; the advantages are numerous and ftriking; the harbour for dirt and filth in winter, and the formation of fweat and duft in fummer, will be equally avoided; to which confiderations may be added the legs being more readily and perfectly cleaned at *all feafons* of the year, and the indolence or neglect

neglect of servants will, by these means, be more particularly counteracted.

No just cause can be assigned by the most obstinate why the heels should not be kept equally clean with the carcase; it is a mode of conduct universally adopted with horses of a superior class, and reason justifies the assertion—that it is as absolutely proper and conducive to health with the one as the other. In addition to this precaution, there is another equally necessary upon the least appearance of *crack*, *scratch*, or eruption; the parts should be immediately washed well with a substantial lather of soap and soft water, then wiped dry, and managed as directed, p. 93, assisting with a coarse of DIURETIC BALLS, selected from the index; for which purpose no medicine can be more admirably adapted, as they generally stimulate and gradually promote the secretions, carrying off, by the mildness of their operation, those sluggish viscidities that found the origin of disease. It is also a circumstance of material consolation to the owner, that during this course, the horse is perfectly adequate to his ordinary employment, free from the restraint he must be

be consequently laid under by the usual purging medicines; and the least doubt need not be entertained but such seasonable administration will obliterate the foundation of much disquietude and trouble.

The last subject we shall enlarge upon of this kind is very frequently both dangerous and alarming, being in general caused more by the inexperience or indiscretion of *boys*, neglect of *servants*, or want of knowledge in the *master*, than any other complaint in the long list of diseases to which the horse is incident. Experience and accurate observation fully justify the declaration that *nineteen* out of every *twenty*, attacked with the flatulent cholic, or *fret*, become so from the previous and uncertain quantity of water inconsiderately given, or permitted to be taken, either when they are exceedingly hot, and the blood in the state of increased circulation, or after being kept a considerable time in extreme thirst; when, in either case, it is generally known they will swallow very large quantities with the greatest avidity. And it may not be considered inapplicable to observe, that, since the former editions of this work appeared in public, I have been twice requested to

to give my opinion and advice in different cafes of the *flatulent cholic*, occafioned by the inadvertency of fervant boys, who had unluckily brought on the complaint in its utmoft feverity by the very means before-mentioned, as well as a fingular cafe of the *ftrangury*, by the horfe's being continued his round in a mill, without permiffion to ftale, notwithftanding his indications and frequent attempts for that purpofe. Thefe allufions are introduced merely to prove the indubitable fact, that fuch inftances occur much more from inattention and neglect than the effect of chance.

Having communicated fuch information upon the caufe of thefe difeafes as may probably contribute, in fome degree, to their prevention, it becomes equally neceffary to introduce a few additional remarks upon cafual inconveniences that very frequently occur, and yet could not poffibly be ranked in any of the particular claffes that conftitute the body of the work. The difagreeable confequences that fometimes happen from the common operation of *bleeding* (by an injudicious or inexperienced practitioner) feem firft entitled to obfervation; more particularly as inftances are not wanting of very

alarming

alarming ſwellings forming immediately on the part of inciſion, ſome of which terminate very unfavourably, either in an indurated tumour, a painful inflammation, tedious ſuppuration, and conſequent diſcharge of matter; a loſs of the vein; or (by imprudent and injudicious treatment) more diſtreſſing events than either. Such caſes ſhould always be particularly attended to upon the earlieſt appearance, when there is little doubt but they will ſoon ſubmit to the following mode of management, which I have never yet known once to fail in a great variety of caſes.

TAKE extract of Saturn, commonly called Goulard, one ounce;
Pond, or river water, half a pint;
Camphorated ſpirits two ounces.

The extract and camphorated ſpirits to be firſt well ſhaken together, then add the water, letting the tumour and ſurrounding parts be moſt plentifully bathed with the compoſition three times a day, bandaging on a flannel or ſubſtantial pledget of tow wet with the ſame, till the ſwelling ſubſides and is nearly obliterated.

The

The oppoſite opinions that have been confidently promulgated, upon the properties of Goulard's extract of Saturn, afford applicable opportunity to venture a few words upon its qualities, and the eſtimation it is held in, and entitled to, among thoſe whoſe extenſive practice muſt have enabled them to decide upon the certainty of its effects. Every valuable diſcovery unavoidably meets its opponents from either pique, prejudice, obſtinacy, or ignorance; the virtues of this medicine as an external may therefore not be univerſally acknowledged; but, ſo far as a long and attentive experience will permit me to decide, I feel myſelf fully juſtified in contributing my mite of approbation to the extent of its efficacy upon numerous occaſions. Particularly as a very powerful corroborant in deep-ſeated ſtrains; a repellent in the early ſtage of inflammatory and painful ſwellings; as well as a general ſpecific in moſt injuries to the eye, by blows, bruiſes, or external accidents: its peculiar property of preventing gangrene or mortification, by plentiful incorporation with poultices, or other topical applications, will be fully proved by thoſe who have occaſion to make the experiment.

By

By this ſmall and diſintereſted tribute to its excellencies, I mean not to be conſidered its immaculate panegyriſt, extolling its efficacy to a degree of unlimited infallibility, ranking it with the *noſtrums* of the day, and publiſhing a *faſhionable certificate* of its poſſeſſing the property of baniſhing every poſſible ill; but to bring its properties fairly into the ſcale of public inveſtigation, upon the foundation of my own recommendation, juſtified by accurate obſervation, affording me every reaſon to believe that where it has been brought into uſe without any good effects being produced by the application, it has failed more from the injudicious dilution of the preſcriber, or inferior quality of the preparation, than any want of efficacy in the medicine alone; and this I am the more readily induced to believe, by the repeated diſcoveries of erroneous proportions in compoſition, even upon the confeſſions of thoſe whoſe want of practice had left them totally inadequate to the taſk of forming a competent opinion upon the different caſes they had undertaken.

From this medical animadverſion we return to the conſideration of tumours before deſcribed, which,

which, having taken a view of in their early ſtate, we proceed to conſider in the more advanced and dangerous ſtages. Upon their non-ſubmiſſion to the treatment already explained, a tendency to induration or ſuppuration may naturally be expected, and in fact diſcovered upon cloſe examination; this being perceived, the latter had better be ſolicited by every poſſible means, beginning with the poultices and fomentations ſelected from the Index; where a variety may be found under their different heads. If appearances are favourable, promiſing ſpeedy maturation, let the treatment be regulated by the directions, p. 115, the progreſs and cure being promoted by the very means ſo minutely deſcribed. But, ſhould theſe endeavours be productive of diſappointment, and no ſtep gained towards a diſcharge of matter, the ſwelling retaining its original firmneſs, without the leaſt indication of fluctuation, an induration of the tumour may be apprehended; to prevent which, ſtimulating ſpirituous applications become immediately neceſſary, and ſhould be plentifully beſtowed:

TAKE

Take ſpirits of wine half a pint;
Camphor ſix drachms;
Oil of origanum two drachms;
Diſſolve the camphor in the ſpirits of wine (by frequent ſhaking), then add the oil of origanum.

The part tumefied to be well bathed with a ſufficient proportion of this liniment twice or thrice a day, leaving a flannel or pledget of tow upon the part wet with the ſame, bandaging up warm; this, by its penetrative property, will ſo reſolve and rarefy the contents of the tumour, and ſtimulate the veſſels, as to leave but little doubt of a gradual repulſion. Should that however not take place ſo ſoon as expected, two drachms of the ſtrong mercurial ointment had better be well rubbed upon the part every morning, about two hours preceding the uſe of the ſpirituous application before preſcribed. If the ſwelling has been permitted to remain ſo long unattended to, that this mode of treatment becomes ineffectual, there is very little hopes of removing the blemiſh by any other means, and, in all probability, they had better never be attempted.

There are other inſtructions neceſſary to introduce upon certain complaints, that, like thoſe before-mentioned, have not been definable under any of the diſtinct claſſes that form the body of the work, Of theſe a *canker* in the foot ſeems entitled to preference, as a defect or miſfortune attended with great pain and diſquietude to the horſe, as well as conſtant anxiety and loſs of labour to the maſter. This complaint is in general occaſioned by neglect, in ſuffering the *thruſh* (by its unchecked continuance) to aſſume a degree of inveteracy, corroding the ſurrounding parts and conſuming the frog by its acrimonious and penetrative property; promoting the growth of fungus in proportion to the deſtruction of parts originally found. The ſafeſt and moſt expeditious method of reducing which, will be by occaſional applications of lint, well impregnated with the following lotion, and properly ſecured upon the part, till, being entirely ſubdued, the cure may be effected with dreſſings of the precipitate digeſtive (p. 163), and the ſurface afterwards hardened by waſhing with tincture of myrrh:

TAKE of corrofive fublimate and Roman vitriol, of each one drachm;
Spirits of wine one ounce;
Spring water half a gill.
Let the fublimate and vitriol be reduced to a very fine powder in a mortar; then add the fpirits by fmall proportions; and, laftly, the water, keeping the whole clofely ftopped for ufe.

To prevent defects in the feet, good ftable management is at all times neceffary, but more particularly that kind of management diftinctly adapted to the foot of the horfe; for every experienced fportfman or judicious obferver muft have perceived how very much the ftate of the feet vary in different fubjects; the hoofs of fome horfes being exceedingly hard and brittle, others equally foft and fpongy. It is worthy obfervation that the feet of all horfes are generally managed in the fame way, without reverting to this material confideration; that is, by ftopping the bottom and oiling the hoof; a mode of treatment exceedingly proper with the hard-footed horfe, but by no means with the other. Horfes whofe hoofs are foft and

and ſpongy, or the frog impaired, ſhould have their feet ſtopped, as directed in p. 95, and the hoof frequently hardened with vinegar, chamber-lye, or ſalt and water.

A canker in the mouth is frequently very troubleſome from its ſituation, and ſometimes productive of great diſquietude by the length of its continuance; it originates in any excoriation or wound in the mouth, becoming foul, and containing a corroding ſlough (in the nature of a *ſitfaſt*) that muſt be brought away or deſtroyed before a cicatrix can be formed to perfect a cure. Various ancient rules and preſcriptions have been tranſmitted from generation to generation for the performance of this elaborate buſineſs; ſome totally inadequate to the intent, and others ſo *efficaciouſly* powerful as to render the remedy worſe than the diſeaſe. To remove every degree of ſuſpence, as well as prevent trouble and diſappointment in the purſuits of noſtrums and *far-fetched* remedies, the following method of cure may be relied upon:

TAKE

TAKE borax and burnt alum, of each half an ounce; let them be reduced to a very fine powder and diſſolved in a quarter of a pint of boiling water; when cold, add one ounce of ſtyptic tincture, and let the parts be plentifully touched with the ſolution twice every day, till the ſlough comes away; when the cure may be completed, by touching occaſionally with tincture of myrrh and white-wine vinegar equal parts.

SANDCRACKS are cavities or cracks in ſome part of the hoof that are in general longitudinal, and the effect of a ſpontaneous ſeparation, occaſioned by the hardneſs of the hoof, or ſome external injury upon the part. Such defect, whether from chance or accident, ſhould be well examined ſo ſoon as perceived, and the mode of management regulated by appearances. The leading points are to prevent the admiſſion of dirt or gravel, and to harden the ſurface with frequent applications of tincture of myrrh; avoiding all unctuous and greaſy applications till the cure is completed. On the contrary, ſhould the caſe prove internal and deep ſeated, the aſſiſtance of an operative farrier of extenſive practice cannot be too ſoon obtained, to prevent, if poſſible, thoſe ble-

miſhes and defects of the feet that inevitably reduce a horſe to little or no value whenever they happen.

The neceſſary and unavoidable remarks upon the management of draft horſes in the Appendix, and the additional obſervations interſperſed with the work, render unneceſſary every apology for their introduction; particularly when it is known to have originated in an anxious deſire of the author to render the whole as perfect as poſſible, in gratitude for its very flattering reception through ſeveral large editions.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

GENTLEMAN's STABLE DIRECTORY,

OR

MODERN SYSTEM OF FARRIERY.

THE unlimited approbation of an indulgent public having ranked the Directory very high in general estimation, it would display an evident want of gratitude in the author not to render the work as perfect as a constant accumulation of *experimental remarks* will permit, and to further increase its acknowledged utility, by the addition of every professional *improvement* that can in the least tend to enlighten a subject so eagerly investigated even by

by thoſe who formerly affected to neglect the ſuperintendance of both *ſtuds* and *ſtables*, as matters too trifling for *perſonal* conſideration.

Such indifference is no longer to be obſerved, or complained of, among the moſt opulent or faſhionable; for the wonderful avidity with which the numerous editions of the Stable Directory have been purchaſed in this, and *repeatedly printed* in a neighbouring kingdom, are demonſtrative proofs that the ſubject has acquired *new life* from ſuch publication, and that the *medical* and *chirurgical* parts of Farriery are emerging very rapidly from the *rude* and *illiterate* hands in which they were originally placed.

Upon this flattering improvement the author has to congratulate the public, as well as his own ſenſations, upon a ſeries of ſuch uninterrupted ſucceſs; for the great purport of his publication may be conſidered in a certain degree gratified, when the firſt fortunes and abilities no longer ſilently and implicitly ſubmit the nobleſt and moſt valuable animal on earth to the ignorance and obſtinacy of every unenlightened adventurer, but with a generous

emulation

emulation condefcend to inveftigate the origin of difeafe, and comprehend the rational method of cure. This palpable conviction has arifen from the very great number of noblemen and gentlemen of the firft eminence, who have not only honoured the author with their confidence and correfpondence, upon the utility of his Directory, and the great efficacy of his Medicines, but called in his affiftance upon cafes of the greateft *difficulty* and *danger*, where a ftrict attention to his inftructions has been attended with the *moft perfect fuccefs.*

In a work of fo much extent, involving fuch variety, and aiming fo much at general reformation, perfection *at firft* was not, *could not*, be expected; conftantly increafing practice and experience, with inceffant application and attention, muft *perpetually* throw new lights upon many parts of the whole, and render perfectly applicable the communication of fuch remarks as may tend to make complete as poffible, a tract, in which the public at large have proved themfelves fo immediately interefted.

Thus

Thus far by way of apology for introducing, under the appendage of *a Supplement*, what became in fact a matter indispensable; for to its *necessity* such a combination of circumstances bear powerful evidence, that it was no longer to be avoided: the *literary* complaints of *some*, and *anonymous* expostulations of *others*, upon the subjects we proceed to treat, as well as the personal superintendance and assistance the author has been required to give, in these very cases, *singular*, *alarming*, and even *fatal*, where nature has been ridiculously checked, or obstinately opposed, render superfluous any farther defence for its introduction.

Although the subject matter of this *addition* is supposed to constitute a mere animadversion upon lameness proceeding from thorn-wounds, and punctured or lacerated tendons, yet there are variety of experimental observations, (however inferior, individually considered) that become equally necessary to our present design of rendering the work as nearly applicable as possible to the wants or wishes of so very numerous a body of readers.

To juſtify, in a great meaſure, the mode of practice to be inculcated, and hereafter laid down; to counteract the malicious or prejudiced remarks of the intereſted or diſſatisfied, as well as to eſtabliſh, upon an *incontrovertible baſis*, the rational, proper, and ſucceſsful methods of treatment, *recent caſes* in point will be quoted; and however improper it may be to introduce the names of characters too eminent for ſuch publication, yet no kind of ſecrecy will be at all neceſſary reſpecting the parties, whenever thoſe ſubjects become the profeſſional topics of converſation between the author and his friends.

Such *caſes* will be likewiſe illuſtrated to demonſtrate the conſiſtency, propriety, and ſucceſs of *modern practice*, in oppoſition to the ancient ſyſtem, ſo repeatedly enlarged upon in the courſe of the work. A very great number of literary applications having been addreſſed to the author, from different parts of the kingdom, requiring a further explanation upon *many* ſubjects, and a continuation of *others*, it is his earneſt deſire to elucidate *every paſſage*, ſo as to render it perfectly clear, and to deſcend to ſuch *minutiæ*, for the gratification of inquirers,

inquirers, as did not appear ſo immediately neceſſary in the firſt formation of the Directory.

But the doubts of *ſome*, and the timidity (added to the inexperience) of *others*, having thrown difficulties in the way of the moſt ſimple operations, it becomes a duty incumbent to obviate thoſe complaints, and leave in future (if poſſible) little room for oppoſition from the intereſted or diſſatisfied.

Theſe obſervations are only made to prevent ſurpriſe at the occaſional introduction of ſome remarks in the courſe of this addition, that may, to the more experienced and enlightened reader, ſeem very much inferior to the magnitude of the ſubject, not conſidering how many there are whoſe infantile judgment muſt receive *every inſtruction* from the pages before them.

Under the influence of this conſideration it becomes (particularly after the frequent oppoſition from ſervants or grooms) perfectly applicable to introduce a few inſtructions upon the very ſimple act of *neatly delivering* a ball to the horſe,

horſe, without a fear of regurgitation; a circumſtance that very frequently happens to thoſe who are little acquainted with the proper mode of operation: and theſe directions will not (to many) appear ſo immediately neceſſary, unleſs I communicate what will hardly be thought *poſſible*, but by thoſe who know the circumſtances to be well authenticated, in my own neghbourhood, where it very lately occurred.

A valuable horſe, the property of Captain W——, having been under a courſe of the Pectoral Cordial Balls for a ſevere cold, eleven had been given without the leaſt difficulty; but in giving the twelfth and laſt of the courſe, the ſervant not perceiving the ball paſs the gullet, erroneouſly conceived the ball was lodged in the throat, and (ridiculous as it may ſeem) abſolutely ſet moſt manfully to work with *half a broom handle* to diſlodge the ball, till he had ſo bruiſed and lacerated the ſurrounding parts, that a violent inflammation enſued, and it was not till after the induſtrious efforts of a fortnight, that the poor animal could be pronounced out of danger from this *new* and very extraordinary mode of operation.

To

To obviate ſuch trouble, and to render unneceſſary the uſe of the farrier's *favourite inſtrument,* "a balling iron," (only calculated to increaſe the difficulty), I preſume to introduce ſuch inſtructions for the adminiſtration of a ball as will enable the operator to deliver it with the greateſt eaſe to himſelf and ſafety to his patient. Firſt holding the ball in the *right hand,* longitudinally and equally ſurrounded by the fingers and thumb, let the *left* be inſinuated on the off ſide of the mouth, when, taking gently hold of the tongue, draw it ſteadily out between the tuſk and the grinders, then graſping it with great firmneſs, introduce the right hand with the ball, and paſſing it up with a proper degree of reſolution, to the higheſt poſſible point, lodge it upon the root of the tongue, inſtantly puſhing it forward with your fingers, and withdrawing your hand, place it under his jaw, let looſe the tongue, and raiſe his head, where, holding it for a very ſhort ſpace, the ball is perceived to paſs without the leaſt difficulty: while, on the contrary, a horſe, either timid or refractory, is made much more ſo by the painful uſe of an iron that, from its very ſhape, appearance, and method of introduction, is evidently calculated to pro-

mote

mote or increaſe the difficulty it was intended to prevent.

Theſe particulars, trifling as they may appear to thoſe expert in the practice, are nevertheleſs more particularly neceſſary in the preſent improving ſtate of medicine, where reformation is making ſuch rapid ſtrides, that the adventurous opinions of ruſtic farriers, and the dangerous compoſitions they provide, bid exceedingly fair to encounter a partial oblivion: and as numbers of the firſt ſporting eminence have publicly declared their unalterable determination to commence and continue their *own farriers*, ſuch directions cannot be too clearly explained or univerſally known.

It will, previous to a continuation upon the ſubject, be perfectly in point to obſerve, it was not till after a very rapid ſale of the *third edition* of the STABLE DIRECTORY, that I entertained the leaſt idea of preparing my moſt *efficacious medicines* for the accommodation of the public in general; and even then the thought occurred not more from the frequent ſupplies required by noblemen and gentlemen at remote diſtances, than an obſervation of great weight,

weight, made by one of the moſt opulent ſporting characters in the kingdom.

‘That having repeatedly purchaſed his ‘Purging Balls ready prepared, he was eter-‘nally perplexed and diſappointed in their ‘effects; ſome being exceedingly *violent* and ‘*dangerous*, while others under the ſame *name*, ‘*price*, and *deſcription*, were ſcarcely percep-‘tible in the operation, and this frequently ‘happened in the ſame ſubject; a contraſt ſo ‘oppoſite, he could no way reconcile but by ‘a ſuppoſition that ſo large a quantity might ‘be made together, as to render impracticable ‘a regular incorporation of the ingredients.’

A remark ſo perfectly appoſite and apparently juſt, immediately determined me upon the perſonal preparation of my moſt powerful preſcriptions, under the *ſeal and ſignature* of

“TAPLIN'S GENUINE HORSE MEDICINES,”

as a counteraction to the adulteration ſo fully explained in the preface; and it is no ſmall recommendation to the undertaking, or gratification to the proprietor, that, from the firſt hour

hour of embarkation, amidſt the incredible conſumption in the metropolis, and almoſt every part of England, to the amount of *many hundred dozens*, not a ſingle complaint of the inefficacy of *purgatives*, *pectorals*, *diuretics*, or any of the whole liſt of his advertiſed medicines, has ever reached the author. On the contrary, innumerable congratulations upon their various good effects are conſtant in arrival; but as declarations bearing ſo much the appearance of faſhionable attachment to *ſelf-intereſt*, will not be univerſally believed palpable proofs of their genuine utility, the applicable introduction of a few conciſe inſtances of their acknowledged efficacy, cannot be conſidered obtruſive, when evidently and equally adapted to the promotion of *public good*.

Before I proceed to the inveſtigation and proper treatment of thorn-wounds, punctured or lacerated tendons, and their dreadful effects, it becomes abſolutely neceſſary I refer the reader to my concluſive remarks upon WIND-GALLS, in the claſs under that head, in the early part of the STABLE DIRECTORY, where it will be found how very emphatically I have repreſented the *hazard*, the *danger* (not to add the *folly*)

folly) of attempting their cure by perforation, and endeavoured to inculcate, *most forcibly*, the only probability of succeeding in the effort, by 'performing the operation with a *bistory*, and 'the motion of *elevation*.'

After such cautions, so earnestly urged, it is strange to relate, that within the circle of my own practice, I have been required to give my assistance in *two cases*, where very fine and valuable horses have been irretrievably lost, and doomed to the hounds they had so nobly followed, by the rash and imprudent officiousness of two of the faculty, who, presuming most certainly more on their confidence than their judgment, sacrificed to self-consequence and the destructive lancet, hunters of *figure*, *fashion*, *speed*, and *value*, not to be exceeded in the kingdom; strenthening by their imprudence, the observation of a celebrated writer, 'that 'more have died by the improper use of the 'lancet than the point of the sword.'

To prevent in future (if possible) such contemptible efforts of professional sterility, to guard the unwary from becoming dupes to their own credulity, and the dangerous efforts of

of hazardous experiments, is much more the motive of inducement to recite ſuch caſes, than any promiſed expectation of permanent relief from the mode of treatment moſt applicable to the predominant ſymptoms of either, which will nevertheleſs be accurately explained.

CASE

OF A

PUNCTURED TENDON.

In the month of Auguſt, 1788, I was applied to by a character of the firſt eminence, to give my opinion upon one of the firſt hunters in England, for which he had been repeatedly offered a hundred and twenty guineas. Upon my arrival I found the horſe labouring under the moſt excruciating and indeſcribable agony, totally unable to ſet his off hind foot to the ground, and, from the higheſt poſſible condition, very much emaciated in a few days with the extremity of pain. Inveſtigating by inquiry

quiry the cauſe of complaint, I was informed that a ſtudent in ſurgery, from one of the hoſpitals, had lately been upon a viſit to the family; he was frequently in the ſtables, and perceiving an enlargement juſt above the foot-lock joint, which denominating a *windgall*, he diſplayed a great deſire to obliterate by *perforation*. This being too kindly (too inadvertently) permitted by the owner, he attempted the operation with a *common lancet*, but with ſo little fortitude and ſucceſs, that in making his inciſion, the natural motion and rejecting effort of the animal, faſcinated the inexperienced operator in his firſt attempt, and deprived him of his inſtrument (which was the next day found in the litter), but not till he had given a deſtructive proof of his inability, and afforded a moſt ſtriking corroboration of the remarks before alluded to in "The Directory," upon this unlucky mode of extirpation.

Proceding to minute inſpection, I found the whole joint and ſurrounding parts in the higheſt ſtate of tenſion and inflammation; the orifice of the injury ſo very trifling as barely to admit the end of a probe, and ſo exceeding painful as not to bear the leaſt preſſure, but by much

much difficulty and perſeverence; from every predominant ſymptom (and they were all equally violent) I could not entertain a momentary doubt, but the *extenſor tendon* was as much punctured, lacerated, or divided, as the diminutive ſize of the inſtrument uſed, and the obſtructive motion of the horſe would admit. This apparent fact I was induced to believe (by the ſeverity of pain, and almoſt uncommon violence of ſymptoms), that the point of the lancet was *broken off* in the attempt, and retained in the wound; upon premiſing this fear to the groom, he aſſured me that was not the caſe; for the inſtrument was perfect *when found.* How that could be, after remaining under a horſe in his litter for twenty-four hours (as the lancet was not produced) will never be clearly reconciled to my *own opinion*, who have ſo conſtantly ſuch an inſtrument in my hand.

To return: finding the orifice (ſmall as it was) diſcharge, *upon preſſure*, a bloody ichor, or indigeſted ſanies, and the edges to have acquired a very rigid calloſity, I determined (that the digeſtion might not be a moment retarded, when ſufficiently ſuppurated for ſeparation) to enlarge the orifice, by dividing the

integument *superficially* with the biſtory, to the length of an inch in the whole.

I then proceeded to the immediate uſe of a fomentation, prepared exceedingly ſtrong from the various aromatic herbs, as roſemary and lavender blended with wormwood and camomile, continuing to foment the whole limb, from above the hough downwards, with a large ſponge, conſtantly impregnated with the decoction, hot as it could be applied, without injury, for at leaſt a quarter of an hour, then dreſſing with a pledget of very warm yellow digeſtive, covered the whole *affected part* with a powerful ſuppurative poultice, and repeated the fomentation, dreſſing, and poultice, twice every day, till a tolerable diſcharge was promoted, which was not for ſome conſiderable time; and even then effected by increaſing the heat of the fomentation and the ſtrength of the poultice, as much as circumſtances would bear.

The general intent of the treatment was in ſome degree anſwered; for the pain was greatly mitigated (*except in motion*) and the diſcharge moderate, but ſo very *fœtid*, and of ſo corroſive

rosive a tendency, that it formed *sinuses* in every direction downwards, surrounding the bones to the different depths of two, three, or four inches. A separation of parts in the present complication was absolutely impracticable, without rendering to a certainty the remedy worse than the disease. Thus situated, no hope of cure could be entertained but by a reunion of the divided parts; to promote which, a constant syringing with detergents was adopted at every dressing, the wound was covered with lint, plentifully impregnated with the stable digestive, as warm as could be applied with safety, first insinuating as much as possible within the orifice (in the manner of a tent), and covering all with a common poultice of bread, milk, and oil, as the best bed for so tender a part.

By a perseverance in this mode of treatment the sinuses were perfectly united from the bottom, and the wound completely healed (or cicatrized) in little more than a month from the time of my being called in, with no other *external* inconvenience than a trifling enlargement of the joint, and an apparent callosity of the integument. But, as I had every reason to

 believe,

believe, from the firſt moment of inſpection, ſo it terminated, in oppoſition to every humane endeavour of the owner; for, after a run of near twelve months, with no other perceptible advantage than a ſeeming relief from violent pain, and without the power of walking or uſing even *gentle motion* with the foot affected, an end was unavoidably put to his exiſtence, amply demonſtrating the danger of experiments, and the prudence of ſometimes

> "Bearing thoſe ills we have,
> "Rather than fly to others we know not of."

A caſe of the ſame complexion, and produced by the *very ſame means*, will hereafter come under recital; but, as its termination has been very different from the former, I ſhall introduce others in the way they occurred.

After all that has been theoretically and practically advanced by different writers (including what has been ſaid upon the ſame ſubject in The Stable Directory) it will, no doubt, afford the moſt ſingular ſatisfaction to many, that an opportunity has offered to introduce a ſucceſsful and well authenticated caſe of he Farcy, where a complete cure has been effected

effected by the rational syſtem already laid down, with no other variations but ſuch as temporary appearances rendered unavoidably neceſſary.

A SUCCESSFUL CASE

OF

THE FARCY.

In the month of September, 1788, I was called to one of the moſt opulent characters in Windſor-Foreſt (reſiding in the neigbourhood of the caſe before-mentioned), who, having a blood mare labouring under a very ſevere and uncommon eruption, was told by his groom and ſtable attendants, that the diſeaſe in queſtion was the Farcy, for which *no cure* could be expected.

Having conſulted every author in his library (and they were all there) who had written upon

upon the diſeaſes of horſes, he was pleaſed to ſay, ' he could diſcover no ſatisfactory inveſti-' gation or explanation of the origin, no ſyſte-' matic mode of treatment, or probability of ' cure, but in The Stable Directory; which had ' given him ſo perfect a repreſentation of FAR-' RIERS' practice in general, that he was de-' termined to entruſt no caſe of conſequence ' to their management, and enjoined me to ' undertake the ſuperintendance.' I found, upon inquiry, the mare had been bled in an early ſtage of the appearance; but, the owner being a long time abſent from home, the mare had been continued at full feed, and no medicinal ſtep taken to reſtrain or counteract the progreſs of diſeaſe.

That I might the better aſcertain the preſent ſtate of the blood, I ordered three pints to be taken away, which, almoſt immediately after its extravaſation, formed a rigid coagulum, producing upon the ſurface a coat of ſize more than two inches thick, ſo *very viſcid* that a pen-knife, exceedingly ſharp, barely effected its ſeparation, the craſſamentum uncommonly livid and adheſive, denoting a great degree of inflammation.

This

This was the exact state I had reason to believe I should find it in, from every external appearance and examination; for, upon taking off the pellicle from any particular pustule, I observed the discharge to be of glutinous consistence, putrid, and offensive, very different from what we sometimes find *an acrimonious ichor*. As a preparatory step to the introduction of medicine, I instantly altered the regimen to warm mashes three times a day, with hay in small quantities, and one ounce of nitre dissolved in both the morning and evening portions of water, making two ounces for every twenty-four hours: during this mode of commencement, I perceived the off leg behind to swell so rapidly, from the footlock joint to the stifle, and throw out such a general fulness, particularly on the inside the thigh, that I could not entertain a momentary doubt but a critical formation of matter would inevitably take place. To promote which, with all possible expedition, I encreased the support, by substituting plenty of corn for the mashes, and called in the additional aid of strong and frequent fomentations, hot as could be used without injury (with two large pieces of sponge

alternately)

alternately) for the threatened ſuppuration was too extenſive to admit the application of poultices by any bandage that could be invented. This criſis was evidently an effort of Nature in our favour, and a few days afforded great probability of ſucceſs; for two ſmall apertures appearing on the inſide of the thigh, at about three inches diſtance (from which flowed matter of the conſiſtency before deſcribed), and the probe paſſing directly through both, forming a complete ſinus, I made an entire ſeparation with a biſtory, and obtained a diſcharge almoſt incredible. I perſevered in my fomentation, and dreſſed with warm digeſtive; but at the ſecond dreſſing I diſcovered deep-ſeated ſinuſes forming in different directions, and ſurrounding the hough joints, where no ſharp-pointed inſtruments could be inſinuated without danger. In the next four-and-twenty hours another wound appeared on rather the fore part of the inſide of the joint, directly upon the *flexor tendon*, bearing all the marks of virulence and inveteracy, continuing to throw out ſuch ſucceſſions of fungus as not to be conceived by thoſe unacquainted with the practice.

In this predicament followed a ſecond ſtruggle for ſuperiority between the natural anxiety and impatience of the employer, and the judgment and reputation of the employed: the former repeatedly dooming the patient to the king's kennel at Aſcot, the latter as conſtantly imploring her reſpite; which having with much difficulty finally obtained, I immediately formed my medical arrangement, and proceeded without variation or interruption in the following way. Having two days before begun a courſe of my (advertiſed) alterative powders, in the morning and evening feeds of corn, (firſt ſprinkled with water to inſure their adheſion and conſumption), I now added an ounce of Peruvian bark in powder to be given twice every day, in three quarters of a pint of thin gruel, repeating the ounce of nitre in the water, night and morning, without intermiſſion.

I adopted this plan upon a perfect confidence that ſuch ſyſtem would effect all that could be expected from medicines *internally*; then directing my attention to the complicated wounds and ſinuſes (that in fact bore a deſperate aſpect), my great hope and expectation

conſiſted

confiſted in correcting the morbid matter, and ſupporting nature; as neither ſtrength or appetite ſeemed yet to fail, nor had conſtant pain viſibly diſtreſſed the patient, or reduced the frame.

The almoſt unprecedented growth of fungus bidding defiance to every conſiſtent *corroſive cauſtic,* or *eſcharotic,* I had no alternative to effect my purpoſe but by the edge of the knife; to this never-failing reſource I daily applied for extirpation, repeating the ſuperficial ſcarifications longitudinally and tranſverſely, ſo as not only to excite plentiful diſcharges of grumous inflammatory blood, but to diſunite and deſtroy the very foundation of this obſtruction to cure. After theſe ſcarifications the wounds were dreſſed with the precipitate ointment, and covered with warm digeſtive, a mode of treatment that ſoon gave the whole a very healthy appearance, and promiſed gradual improvement.

As I have before obſerved, the ſinuſes were ſo ſituated amidſt the muſcular and ligamentary parts, that inſtrumental ſeparation was not only dangerous but impoſſible; a cure could

could therefore only be obtained by a perseverance in the mode of treatment best adapted to the exigency of the disease. Availing myself of experimental observation, I continued to cleanse them thoroughly at every dressing with the injection of tincture of myrrh (by means of a long-necked ivory syringe), the best *balsamic detergent* for foul wounds, inveterate ulcers, or deep-seated sinuses, I have been able to discover in the whole class of externals, during a long and attentive practice.

Proceeding regularly in this track, with a punctual administration of the internal medicines before recited, and the external applications so minutely described, the mare, in little more than six weeks, was completely cured, perfectly free from every appearance of *eruption*, *lameness*, or *disease*, and is now in foal by a celebrated Arabian of the Royal stud.

To those who may wish to have farther animadversion upon the distinct and acting properties of the medicines internally applied, I can only observe, such explanation would very far exceed the limits originally prescribed for the extent of this addition; it must therefore

suffice

ſuffice to ſay, if I had formed a hope of reducing *inflammation*, correcting *acrimony*, and reſcuing the whole maſs of blood from an inveterate and dangerous ſtate of *morbidity*, by the uſe of the *alterative powders*, *bark*, and *nitre*, I muſt conſider myſelf exceedingly fortunate, that they completed, in *conjunction*, what, perhaps, might *never* have been effected by *any part* of the whole.

A SUCCESSFUL CASE

OF

LIGAMENTARY LAMENESS.

THE former caſe was ſucceeded by a ſevere ligamentary lameneſs in the carriage-horſe of a gentleman, within three miles of my own reſidence, that had ſuſtained conſiderable injury in the articulation of the *hip-joint*, by a violent fall, in ſuddenly ſlipping up when wantonly exerting himſelf (at liberty) with his companion

companion returning from paſture; the lameneſs was ſo very ſevere that it was with the greateſt difficulty he could draw the near hind leg after him, and felt great perceptible pain in being obliged to move it forward, which he did with palpable reluctance, not bearing the leaſt weight upon it, or hardly permitting it to touch the ground.

In four days after the accident, I was required to give my aſſiſtance, and found, by the external appearance, that the article called *opodeldoc* had been very plentifully uſed, till the ſoap it contained had ſo caked and accumulated upon the ſurface (cementing the hair into ſuch a ſolid maſs) as to render the penetration of any ſpirituous application abſolutely impoſſible. The fact I clearly demonſtrated to the owner, and was not at all ſurpriſed to hear he had reaped no advantage from his induſtrious application.

It was unavoidably neceſſary to adopt a very different mode of proceeding; I therefore recommended the immediate and frequent uſe (three times a day) of a ſtrong and hot fomentation with a ſponge, as before directed, not

only

only to thoroughly cleanſe the ſurrounding parts from the *ſaponacious obſtruction* of corroborants, but to take off the ſtricture from the part, and relax the porus ſyſtem, preparatory to the rubbing in of the following ſtimulants, that their penetrative properties might obtain the readier powers of action upon the internal parts affected.

After the uſe of the fomentation for full ten minutes, I ordered half a gill (two ounces) of *camphorated ſpirits* to be gradually rubbed over the whole, immediately following it up with the ſame quantity of my advertiſed "*embrocation for lameneſs or ſtrains,*" rubbing it in with ſuch a degree of perſeverance, as to leave no doubt of its penetration, and to let theſe be repeated after each time of uſing the fomentation.

Having ſuperintended this ceremony at the firſt operation, I was requeſted to give my opinion, "how long I imagined it might be before the horſe would be able to bear his (poſt chaiſe) part of a journey to Southampton, which the family was under promiſe to make?"—To which I undoubtedly replied,

the

the taſk of deciſion was too arduous to undertake, but in leſs than a month or ſix weeks was not to be expected.—On the fourth day, however, the ſervant was diſpatched for a ſupply of camphorated ſpirits, and another bottle of the embrocation, with information from his maſter, that "the horſe was mending ſurpriſingly." In a few days after, having a profeſſional journey to the ſame neighbourhood, I made enquiry a matter of convenience, and found at the houſe that the horſe had ſet out upon his journey with the family, in about *ten days* after my being called in, from whence he returned as perfectly ſound as before the accident.

From the circumſtances of this caſe (amidſt many others), I am induced to bring forward an obſervation I have repeatedly made upon the uſe of *opodeldoc* on animals, where its moſt eſſential parts cannot come into immediate contact with the ſkin, as is evidently the ſtate of the caſe with horſes, cattle, dogs, &c. where the hair, in greater or leſs quantities, upon the integument, ſo entirely abſorb the ſoap in the firſt operation of rubbing, as to form an adheſive obſtruction to porous admiſſion, and a

conſequent rejection of the more penetrative ingredients in every future application. And I cannot indulge the ſhadow of doubt, but thoſe who have tried the experiment, or made the obſervation, will eaſily recollect the *ſaponaceous maſs and obſtruction* upon the ſurface I have endeavoured to explain. Under this conviction (and the beſt of conviction, incontrovertible experience) I will venture to affirm, however applicable and uſeful it may be univerſally acknowledged for various complaints of the human frame, I ſhall never ſubſcribe to any pre-eminence of efficacy in its application to quadrupeds.

CASE

CASE

OF A

PUNCTURED OR LACERATED TENDON.

In the month of November 1789, I received a letter of solicitation from a gentleman very high in a certain royal establishment, requesting my immediate attendance in London to give my opinion upon a horse that, from a mere superficial defect, and *complicated experiments*, was rendered a perfect cripple, without hope or expectation of cure. In such predicament, it became a determined decision with the proprietor, that my personal investigation should conclude the scene of anxiety, by dooming the subject to *immediate death*, or producing a plausible ray of hope for his recovery.

Upon my arrival in town, and introduction to the owner, I received information, that about three months before, a kind of flatulent

 or

or fluctuating tumour appeared upon the inside of the near hough, displaying great tenderness upon pressure, and considerable pain in action; notwithstanding which, it was observed to vary so much in effect, as to be productive of lameness at one time and not at another. These circumstances were communicated by the groom to his master, and by him in casual conversation to one of the faculty, a surgeon of no small eminence, who kindly offering his assistance, a chirurgical inspection took place, which terminated in the daily application of different poultices to promote suppuration; these were continued till the joint opinion of surgeon and groom pronounced the matter "perfectly ripe" for expulsion. Under such consultation, in the absence of the owner, the incision was unluckily made, and still *more unluckily*, immediately upon the *flexor tendon*, and directly upon the part where it lay nearest the surface. To the disappointment in this operation, succeeded distrusts, discontent, and cavillings, between the projectors; for no *matter*, no *sanies*, digested or indigested, following the instrument of separation, mutual consternation ensued, and language, little short of reproach prevailed with either party. This con-

contrariety of opinion (ſomething ſimilar to the frequent oppoſition between doctor and nurſe) ſoon effected the entire abdication of the ſuperior, and left the groom to an uninterrupted exertion of his own judgment and medical abilities. To prove the extent of which he prepared an artificial probe, and continued its conſtant introduction, for two inches or more, directly upon *the tendon,* thereby abrading and rendering more irritable a part already injured. and conſequently ſuſceptible of additional pain upon every erroneous application. His maſter was ſtill abſent (in a diſtant part of the kingdom) and the caſe became every day more alarming, not only in its conſtantly increaſing enlargement of the joint, but perpetual and inceſſant pain, from which he had no relief. Nature had, in oppoſition to the interpoſitions of art, cloſed the orifice and healed the wound; notwithſtanding which, the lameneſs was greater than before. This was matter of additional perplexity to the *ſcientific* ſuperintendent, who was now convinced nothing but a practice *entirely new* could ſucceed.

The better to eſtabliſh which (upon a vulgar and generally received opinion, that *mercury* is a

ſpecific for every ill, he procured a pot of *ſtrong mercurial ointment*, and perſevered in its conſtant uſe by friction, till finding every effort to ſucceed abortive, he *obliquely* courted the examination and advice of a *popular* farrier, ſtanding very high in public eſtimation, whoſe ſublimity of explanation certainly entitles him to general confidence.

He moſt ſagaciouſly *diſcovered* and *obſerved*, 'a vein was *loſt*, which could only be *recovered* by the application of a *ſtrong bliſter*.' However ſtrange or ridiculous a propoſed remedy, ſo violent and extraordinary, may appear to the judicious or experienced reader, it met no oppoſition from the party concerned; for, coming from the high-ſounding authority of ſo much eminence, it was *haſtily* procured, and as *raſhly* applied. I doubt not its effects may be much better conceived than deſcribed; external fire upon internal contraction could but add to the excruciating pain, or rather wanton perſecution, of a ſubject ſuffering under ſuch a ſucceſſion of cruel and inconſiderate experiments.

This

This account having been given me in recital, as well as the present state of the horse, I could not entertain a doubt of the flexor tendon's being punctured by the original operator, or lacerated by his successor, in the *daily probings* that were to effect so expeditious a cure. Proceeding, however, to the stables, I found the patient upon *three legs*, in a stall barely five feet wide, in a state of the greatest agony; his leg in an almost constant contractive motion, absolutely groaning with the extremity of pain, the whole limb perceptibly wasted, the frame emaciated, the joint much enlarged, the cicatrix exceedingly tender, bearing no pressure upon the tendon, and an uncommon stricture upon the surrounding parts, wherever the blister had taken effect; and, to render the business of inquiry complete, I found circumstances had varied very little for near two months, but that symptoms had continued nearly in the same state.

Every action, every predominant trait tending to corroborate my first opinion upon the case, I could not hesitate a moment to pronounce, that whatever had been the origin of the simple tumour (*perhaps a blow* that had,

however,

however, never been afcertained), the caufe of the prefent diftreffing fcene was abfolutely and beyond all poffibility of doubt or contradiction, a puncture or laceration of the tendon.

Obfcured as the cafe was, by what is too much the practice, *complicated opinions* and *various experiments*, in addition to the length of time fince the injury had been fuftained, great or fanguine hope of fuccefs was not to be entertained. I neverthelefs obferved, if the owner wifhed to adopt fuch fyftem as alone feemed calculated to alleviate fymptoms and afford relief, giving the whole a fair and perfevering trial of three weeks or a month, without any perceptible advantage, I fhould then (however difagreeable the office muft be) certainly not hefitate to advife the propriety of paffing the only fentence that could extricate the fubject from a life of extreme pain and perpetual mifery.

My propofal having been inftantly and moft cheerfully acquiefced in by the great humanity and anxious wifh for prefervation in the owner, I ordered, *without delay*, a coach-houfe, or *open ftable*, to be procured (which was very luckily

luckily obtained in the ſame yard) and covered with litter, for his immediate reception, a parcel of hay being ſuſpended at each end, to excite his alternate motion from one end to the other, when either bundle was conſumed.

Ingredients were directly procured for the following decoction:

> TAKE roſemary leaves, Roman wormwood, lavender flowers, marſhmallow leaves, and camomile flowers, of each four ounces; boil in ten quarts of water till educed to eight, then ſtrain.

The whole limb was then fomented (with two large pieces of ſponge alternately, as hot as the decoction could be brought into uſe without danger) from the very ſtifle to the footlock joint, continuing it for a quarter of an hour *at leaſt*, each time of uſing the fomentation, and repeating it three times a day at equal diſtances of time, rubbing in after every operation, upon the hough joint and neighbouring parts, a two ounce phial full of the following anodyne ſolution:

TAKE

TAKE ſpirits of wine	-	one pint,
camphor	- -	an ounce and a half,
opium	- - -	two drachms.

The camphor and opium were reduced to ſmall pieces, then frequently ſhaken in the ſpirits till diſſolved, and cloſe ſtopped for uſe.

That no part of my plan might be omitted, tending in the leaſt to promote a poſſibility of ſucceſs, I continued in town a day extraordinary, to ſuperintend the commencement and regulate the proceeding; was preſent during the firſt operation, leaving him at full liberty in the looſe ſtable I had recommended (as the firſt probable ſtep to improvement), not without ſome degree of hope, upon ſeeing him enjoy a ſeeming temporary ſuſpenſion from pain, during the warmth of the fomentation, which he abſolutely leaned to, and courted the application of, in a very particular manner.

From theſe applications (however well adapted to predominant ſymptoms and the exigency of the caſe) *infallible expectations* could not be formed; nevertheleſs I had experimental reaſon and conviction to believe, the properly regulated

regulated heat, and frequency of the fomentation, might not only gradually reduce the rigid callosity of the integument and stricture upon the part where the blister had been applied, but also relax the porous system, giving admission to the anodyne for the reduction of irritability, and the corroborants to excite a degree of warmth and stimulus upon the internal parts.

However well founded any doubts of cure might have been, from the combined severities of the case, I was most agreeably deceived in the suspicious opinion I had formed; for little more than a fortnight brought me a letter of information, that every distressing symptom was alleviated; the horse fed well, and seemed almost free from pain; the stricture upon the joint was greatly subdued, and the local enlargement promised gradual reduction. A *second* account followed the *first* in a few days, from which it appeared, the horse lay down and got up with little difficulty, put his foot to the ground, bore a great part of the proportional weight upon it in motion, and even walked several steps in succession without halting. These encouraging appearances powerfully

fully dictated an unremitting perseverance in the mode of treatment already described, without the most trifling variation, which has succeeded so well, that a letter now lies before me from the owner, wherein he says, 'The 'horse has been walked out twice, when he 'did not appear *the least lame*, and I hope he 'will be soon enabled to take his journey to 'Wokingham, there to profit by the winter's 'run you have kindly provided for him. I 'am very glad to hear of the Supplement you 'mention, and hope soon to see it published. 'I think the *cure* of my own horse *an uncom- 'mon one.*'

As the introduction and illustration of cases may not be perfectly applicable to the expectation of those who wish to meet little more than a dictatorial arrangement of prescriptive matter, it will be perfectly in point, not only to explain their utility, but the cause of communication for general inspection.

The public having so extensively honoured the Stable Directory with such decided approbation, even in the infancy of its appearance, and before its *theory* could have been universally reduced

reduced to *practice*, it must afford the highest gratification in return, to receive corroborating and well authenticated proofs of the consistency of its reformation, and that the confidence so generously placed in the medical instructions, has suffered no prostitution or disgrace, amidst their numerous trials and critical investigations. However liberal the candid and impartial part of the world may have been in their encomiums upon the original work (or congratulations to the author), its contents could only appear to the public as mere matter of conjecture, (upon the propriety of which every reader had a substantial reason to entertain doubts), till such doubts were removed by a repetition of success, and a palpable confirmation of the acknowledged utility of improvement in practice.

Naturally reverting to one or other of the cases already recited, it must be perfectly apposite to repeat the absurdity, the wonderful inconsistency, of submitting the management of valuable (or indeed any) horses, to the strange and inconsiderate experiments of those who have no one qualification but their unbounded confidence

confidence (or rather impudence) to recommend them, or juſtify the dreadful havock they conſtantly make among this moſt uſeful part of the creation, if we may be fairly allowed to decide, by the great numbers annually doomed to death, in the penury and credulity of one claſs, or the invincible obſtinacy and ignorance of the other.

The penury and credulity I allude to (and which cannot be too often or emphatically repeated), is that kind of ſaving knowledge in the employer, inevitably productive of a *double deception;* for (without beſtowing even a remote thought upon the defective abilities of the *employed*) his imagination outſtripping reflection, rapidly reaches an *ideal cure* at the *leaſt expence,* totally forgetting that ſelf-preſervation is a concomitant to low cunning, and conſequently more is laviſhed upon the ignorant, obſtinate, confident, or neceſſitous, for the promotion of miſchief and danger, than would amply compenſate the enlightened practitioner for his aſſiſtance in all caſes of emergency. Numerous facts might be adduced to demonſtrate the truth of theſe aſſertions (notwithſtanding the

the cautions ſo repeatedly advanced in different parts of the Directory,) ſome of which may perhaps appear hereafter.

It becomes, however, immediately applicable to obſerve (*even here*) how very much depends, in all caſes of difficulty and danger, upon drawing that nice and critical line of diſtinction in the mode of treatment conſtituting *right* or *wrong*, conſequently, deſtruction or cure. Notwithſtanding the palpable neceſſity for ſuch accurate inveſtigation, time and obſervation daily demonſtrate, in a variety of caſes, the number of deaths that frequently happen, where it is abſolutely natural to ſuppoſe the parties called in to *relieve*, had come with a fixed determination to *deſtroy*; juſtifying this idea by the many, who, not paying the leaſt attention to Nature, or her indications, the origin, cauſe, or ſymptoms of diſeaſe, proceed to their *predetermined* applications (whether internals or externals) with no emulation to *inſpire*, no reputation to *loſe*, no refined ſenſations to *ſoften*, conſequently no *anxious deſire* to prompt a ſpeedy alleviation of pain, or mitigation of ſufferings in the animal, unluckily deſtined

deſtined to undergo a repetition of raſh, cruel, and inconſiderate experiments.

To corroborate the juſtice of this remark, is it at all neceſſary to go farther in retroſpection than the laſt caſe recited?—Can any rational practitioner, whoſe conduct is regulated by integrity, and a proper attention to the indications of Nature, come forward and explain, what could be expected from the repeated applications of *ſtrong mercurial ointment* by one operator, or the meaning of ‘ a loſt vein, and ‘ its intentional recovery by the uſe of a ſtrong ‘ bliſter,’ in the other?’

Whatever may have been the intent or expectation of *either*, the event has fully proved the facts ſo repeatedly urged beyond the power of contradiction; ſuch unmeaning efforts of ſterility, can only be the combined effects of vanity and preſumptuous impudence in the firſt; profeſſional ignorance, or the moſt unlimited confidence and deception, in the latter.

Out of theſe conſiderations will ariſe conviction to ſuch as do me the honour of attentive peruſal,

perufal, that the major part of fuch pretenders to patronage merely poffefs abilities fufficient to proceed in their invariable fyftem of impofition, with views very little beyond a conftant and fuccefsful depredation upon the property of thofe who unfortunately require their affiftance.

During the fuperintendance of the cafes before recited, many of inferior confequence, but equally fuccefsful, intervened.—A gentleman of the firft *popular eminence* in Surry, communicated a complete cure of the *greafe* in one of his carriage horfes by the ftrong diuretic balls, and a fubfequent courfe of alteratives, after paying a tedious and implicit obedience to the dictates of a neighbouring farrier, without the *leaft profpect of fuccefs.*—Five inftances have occurred in my own neighbourhood (exclufive of diftant communications) where horfes have been almoft inftantaneoufly relieved from the excruciating pain of cholic and fret, by the prefcribed balls, after failure of the different farriers' *potations*, moft powerfully impregnated with their favourite fpecific, *gin and pepper*; to which miftaken remedy, and obftinate attachment, I have known many fall victims, where the

the inflammation has been *by these means* promoted, and Nature too much exhausted to admit the least relief.

THORN-WOUNDS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general explanation of the different kinds of wounds, and their distinct modes of treatment, so fully enlarged on, under proper heads in the Stable Directory, there is a certain class not particularly noticed, that from their severity, bear so great an affinity to cases of punctured tendors, as to become (at the request of many respectable correspondents) the immediate subject of animadversion.

The inflammation, tension, pain, suppuration, and wounds, frequently arising from injuries sustained by thorns, nails, stubs, or other pointed substances equally prejudicial, are universally known to become not only exceed-

exceedingly troublesome, but often productive of great danger. The penetration of such can very seldom take place without the probability of disagreeable or alarming consequences; if in the fore part of either leg, the periosteum, ligamentary parts, or articulation of the knee and footlock joints, may be severely affected; if the back part of *either*, the tendon, by being punctured or lacerated, may receive irreparable injury. From these various chances, it is not at all surprising that lameness, originating in causes so trifling in their early appearance, should frequently prove so truly distressing in the event; for it is well known but few of these accidents occur without terminating in suppuration and its tedious effects: and there can be no doubt but very many of those happen from want of proper attention to circumstances, immediately after discovery of the injury sustained.

Punctures from thorns, in general, are considered merely as a temporary or superficial inconvenience, upon supposition that the integument is alone affected, without the least reference to parts more immediately and materially concerned. From such misconception and

error in judgment arife the difappointments that fo frequently enfue in unexpected *formations of matter*, *ligamentary lamenefs*, or *tendinous contractions*.

Although the general mode of treatment has been in a great degree particularly explained in different parts of the original work, and will be ftill more enlarged on, it is abfolutely impoffible to defcend to every minutiæ, without becoming too tedious and defultory; fome unforefeen fymptoms will occur *in all cafes* (after every poffible defcription) to juftify difcretional variations, and render fuch alterations unavoidable, as the predominant appearances may require.

Few perforations are made by fubftances of the above defcription but what conftitute lamenefs in a *greater* or *lefs* degree, either of *long* or *fhort* duration: the examination cannot be made too foon, or the caufe (if retained) too expeditioufly extracted.

If the injury fuftained be merely fuperficial, not penetrating enough to indicate confequences of the kinds before mentioned, the readieft

mild

mild aſtringents become immediately applicable, to cloſe the mouths of the lacerated veſſels, and harden the ſurface. Of this claſs none can be better adapted than two tea-ſpoonfuls of Goulard's Extract of Saturn, with a large table-ſpoonful of brandy; or, in want of the former, equal parts of vinegar and brandy will become an uſeful ſubſtitute. Two or three gentle bathings with *either* compoſition will in all ſlight caſes generally effect the purpoſe, and prevent farther inconvenience.

On the contrary, ſhould appearances not ſubmit to theſe applications, but by ſwelling, conſtantly increaſing pain, tenſion, and inflammation, threaten maturation, it will not admit of a doubt but the tendon has been in ſome degree punctured or lacerated; the ligamentary parts forming the union at the articulation of the joints injured, or a retention of extraneous matter has taken place from the orifice of the original wound.

In all, or either of theſe, the great hope of expeditious relief muſt depend ſolely upon the *proper and conſiſtent* mode of treatment that is immediately adopted to promote ſuppuration;

 the

the general error has been productive of inconceivable mischief. It has been the established custom to form a combination of the strongest stimulants human invention could devise, without a single reflection upon (or one moment reverting to) the TIME inevitably necessary for the extravasated contents to become *mature* for their discharge by a critical effort of nature.

It has been the universal and long-standing practice, in all tumours or inflammatory swellings threatening a formation of matter, to rely *entirely* upon the effect of poultices (composed of the most powerful ingredients), calculated to stimulate the parts and excite early digestion. However judicious and approved this practice may have been, it will admit of some improvement, and even that justified by *reason* and *experience*; constantly observing (from the quantity of hair upon many horses, in addition to the thickness of the skin) how difficult it must be for the penetrative power of the poultice to come into immediate contact with the offending and indigested matter, as well as the long time necessary to obtain a discharge by *such means alone*; I, in almost every case of tumours, or inflam-

inflammatory ſwellings, adopt the uſe of very *warm* fomentations for a conſiderable length of time preceding the application of each poultice (which ſhould be renewed night and morning), and am perfectly convinced of the advantages gained by the practice. No profeſſional animadverſion is required to elucidate or juſtify this aſſertion; the deſcribed ſtate of the parts, and correſponding property of the application, ſufficiently demonſtrate the certainty of ſucceſs dependent upon the execution; for the good effect of ſuch mode of treatment is not only evident in an early relaxation of the integument and porous ſyſtem, but in a gradual communication to the ſeat of inflammation, being indubitably calculated to promote, *moſt powerfully*, a ſpeedy and plentiful evacuation.

During a perſeverance in this practice, it will be found no uncommon circumſtance in ſuch formations (more particularly in large inflammatory tumours), for Nature to make her efforts in two or three diſtinct places at the ſame time, where oozings may be perceived from the different apertures; it will now be proper that every attention is paid to the nature

ture of the diſcharge, to aſcertain the ſtate of maturation, whether it is *partial* or *univerſal*: if the ſuppuration is perfect, and evidently ready for evacuation, let a ſuperficial inciſion be made, in length adapted to the ſize of the tumour, and that at the loweſt or moſt depending orifice (or ſituation of the part) that the diſcharge may become the more ſpontaneous, and impeded by no obſtruction. But ſuch operation ſhould by no means, (as is very frequently the caſe) be attempted till the part is properly prepared, and in need of aſſiſtance: over officiouſneſs and eager impatience in counteracting or anticipating the indications of Nature, are often productive of thoſe very diſquietudes it is our intereſt to prevent.

Should the diſcharge conſiſt of a bloody ichor, or a kind of watery indigeſted ſanies, the maturation may be deemed *partial*, and exceedingly unfavourable. The ſwelling in ſuch caſe is generally hard in one place and pliable in another, the wound (or different apertures, as it may be) diſplaying a fiſtulous appearance that threatens more conſequence and inconvenience than a caſe of *univerſal* ſuppuration.

These

Theſe appearances will require an increaſed perſeverance in the repeated uſe of fomentation and poultice, adding more heat to the former, and emollients to the latter, continuing each twice a day without remiſſion. Increaſe the circulation and invigorate the ſyſtem by *an ounce of bark* in powder (given in gruel), or *a pectoral cordial ball* every morning, and correct the acrimony in the blood and juices by one of *the alterative powders* in the feed of corn every evening: theſe attentions will generally effect a ſalutary change in the conſtitution, and produce a promiſing diſcharge of healthy matter.

Too much caution cannot be introduced to prevent the opening of tumours or ſwellings of any kind, before the contents are ſufficiently ſoftened (or ripe) for diſcharge. Such premature operation never fails to give a rigid calloſity to the edges of the wound; and they cannot unite ſo favourably as when the caſe is more judiciouſly conducted.

Where *ſinuſes* are ſuperficial (as for inſtance, from one aperture to another of thoſe before deſcribed), and the integument is becoming putrid by the corroſive quality of the matter, an

an immediate ſeparation with the biſtory, or *diſſecting knife and director*, is the beſt practice, as the divided parts ſoon ſlough off with the dreſſings, and make way for ſucceeding incarnation.

Should *ſinuſes* lead to remote parts, or ſo ſurround the joints as to forbid (or render dangerous) the uſe of an inſtrument, let them be daily ſyringed with tincture of myrrh, ſo long as the wound continues foul and unfavourable; when it is thoroughly cleanſed, and aſſumes a promiſing aſpect, let the injection be altered to half tincture and half warm water, continuing its uſe at each dreſſing, which ſhould be regularly perſevered in night and morning.

In wounds of this deſcription, the rapid growth of *fungus* (commonly called proud fleſh) is almoſt incredible: this ſhould be carefully attended to in the infancy of its appearance, and, if at all luxuriant, muſt be repeatedly touched *in various directions*, with the edge of a lancet, biſtory, pen-knife, or any other applicable inſtrument exceedingly ſharp; then dreſſed with a ſubſtantial pledget of the following

ing precipitate ointment, covered with the warm ſtable digeſtive, and a bandage beſt adapted to the part affected:

TAKE red precipitate, finely powdered, half an ounce; yellow baſilicon two ounces; and let them be well incorporated upon a marble ſlab for uſe.

When the fungus is entirely ſubdued, and the cure nearly completed, this ointment may be omitted: but I believe it can be very rarely laid aſide with propriety; for I find in my general practice, it is almoſt impoſſible to relinquiſh it *totally*, the excreſcence continuing to ſhoot, in many caſes, till the wound is *perfectly healed.*

This mode of treatment will alſo be found moſt ſtrictly applicable to broken knees of any conſiderable conſequence, without diſtinction, ſome very remarkable caſes of which have fallen under my inſpection, that have had their different terminations: of the moſt ſingular was the *very horſe* whoſe "ligamentary lameneſs" in the hip-joint is deſcribed in the *third caſe*, that has a very ſhort time ſince loſt his life,

life, after being totally ruined by a broken knee, received upon a projecting flint in the road between Henley and Wargrave, that, separating the ligamentary union of articulation at the joint, not only produced an immediate hourly increasing inflammatory and incredible enlargement of the *whole limb*, but a fixed contraction (without the power of even resting the foot on the ground), in opposition to every attempt to relieve, by three of the most eminent practitioners in the centre of the royal studs, when, after the fairest exertions for some weeks, he was unavoidably doomed to the death it was impossible to prevent.

A second, much more severe in external appearance than the foregoing, was a bred mare (got by an Arabian, late in possession of Sir T. Rumbold, now of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), the property of the owner of the farcy mare (described in case the second), and was attended with equal success; for although the integument and soft parts of the knee were entirely destroyed, as if taken off with an instrument (by a violent fall on a very hard gravel road in Windsor Forest) so as almost to destroy every expectation of cure;

yet

yet by a daily reduction of the *fungûs*, and strict attention to the conformation of the edges of the wounds, a cicatrix was formed, and cure completed, bidding defiance to the eye or touch of the most judicious investigator; which is the more extraordinary, as the colour of the mare is a delicate grey. This case is only quoted to prove the possibility of preventing these accidents from becoming so perpetually prejudicial, when properly attended to; while, on the contrary, they become irreparable injuries, in being left to the course of nature; for, suffered to cicatrize with a prominence constituting an *eschar*, they prove an irretrievable blemish, that a very few days proper attention (in most cases) would probably prevent.

Having gone through every necessary instruction that can possibly be advanced for the treatment and cure of the different kinds of lameness proceeding from various causes, one additional remark cannot be too forcibly inculcated, nor too strictly observed. It is the great advantage to be gained in the progress and confirmation of every cure, from the use of an *open stable, bay of a barn*, or such other proper receptacle,

receptacle, in preference to a very abſurd cuſtom, exceedingly common (but more particularly in the metropolis, perhaps from the general want of room) of confining a horſe by the head, labouring under a ſevere and tedious lameneſs, in a ſtall ſo very narrow, that it is *abſolutely impoſſible* for him to enjoy one ſingle extended motion in a ſtate of nature; his ſituation is in fact ſo contracted that he is rendered incapable of exerting his powers, or knowing his own ſtrength. He has no room for the moſt trifling action, but in a compulſive poſition, and can move from *ſide to ſide only*, under every reſtraint and diſadvantage.

To eſtabliſh and render complete the cure of infirmities proceeding from relaxed, punctured, or lacerated tendons, ligamentary lameneſs, thorn-wounds, or indeed almoſt any other cauſe, liberty, under certain limits, (as before deſcribed) ſhould have equal weight with every other conſideration; and this can be effected in no one way ſo well as the line of mediocrity already pointed out; for in ſuch moderate receptacle they not only acquire a perfect knowledge of their own ſtate and ability, but by gentle efforts, voluntary mo-

tion,

tion, and gradual ufe, the relaxed or defective parts recover their former tone and elafticity; while, on the contrary, by turning *invalids* out too foon to open pafture (or with other horfes), after fevere injuries of this kind, they often, forgetting (or not confcious of) their late deficiencies, become full of action and play, upon obtaining their liberty, and are not unfrequently returned to the ftable in a *worfe ftate* than at the origin of complaint.

Previous to the conclufion of fuch complicated remarks as have been introduced for the purport of general information (calculated in refpect to *minute particulars,* much more for the totally *uninformed* than the very many fportfmen who, poffeffing a portion of experience, ftand in need of no inftruction), it becomes a matter of indifpenfible neceffity to add a few words upon the great danger (in fact cruelty) of adhering clofely to fome parts of ancient practice, that have no one plea but their antiquity, and the invincible obftinacy of their advocates, to recommend them.

Of this clafs none ftand in a more confpicuous or ridiculous point of view than thofe who,

who, I have obſerved in the body of the work, perſiſt 'in a maxim, never to be obliterated, that *old laws, old times,* and *old books,* are beſt.' Among theſe, none are more deſtructive in their perſeverance than thoſe who, in oppoſition to every judicious opinion, every enlightened refinement, and experimental conviction of the certain danger (and often fatal conſequence), continue to give COLD WATER, during the proceſs of PURGING MEDICINES, under the *contemptible aſſertion* and *pretended belief,* that it adds to the *eaſe* and *certainty* of the operation.

That this is a deceptive cuſtom, ſhamefully perſevered in by numbers of the illiterate and confident, without the knowledge, and againſt the decided opinion, of their employers, is a fact too notorious *with me* to admit of contradiction; and one of thoſe, upon the ill effects of which has been founded objections to *phyſic,* though in many inſtances the danger has been attributed to more remote cauſes, and *the truth* (from fatal conſequences) has never been aſcertained.

Caſes of this kind have occurred, within my own knowledge, where the *cauſe* has been confeſſed,

confeſſed, when the effect was unerringly perceptible; both the *pores* and the inteſtines (already preternaturally relaxed by the adminiſtration of medicine, additional cloathing, and ſurrounding warmth) ſuffer ſudden collapſion, by the *ſtyptic* power of the *frigid* element producing an almoſt inſtantaneous obſtruction to every ſecretion; the perſpirative matter thus obſtructed, is directly fixed in the extremities, conſtituting *rheumatic pains*, that frequently terminate in *palſy*; or its effects upon the ſtomach and inteſtines, then in the higheſt ſtate of irritability, are found to produce the moſt excruciating *cholic*, *ſpaſms*, *convulſions*, *inflammation* or *mortification*, that in either caſe generally ends in death; though lingering inſtances are frequently ſeen, where eight, ten, or twelve days of dreadful anxiety precede the termination.

Theſe remarks upon ſo critical a ſubject are introduced to point out the certain danger, and to ſuppreſs, if poſſible, ſo abſurd, ſo inconſiderate, and contemptible a practice, that, it is natural to conclude, can be continued but from a motive of inherent obſtinacy, determined *not to be convinced*, amidſt all its dreadful con-

ſequence.

ſequence. I am, however, moſt earneſtly induced to hope, from an anxious and unalterable deſire to improve the ſubject and reform the practice, that the ancient adage of ‘ Better ‘ late than never,’ and due reflection, will be productive of a gradual reformation, particularly when it is now univerſally known, and acknowledged by every impartial obſerver, that the inſtructions in the former part of the Directory, for management in PHYSIC, have undergone the ordeal of public inveſtigation, and been honoured with general approbation.

THE

THE

DISEASE IN THE CANINE SPECIES,

CALLED

THE DISTEMPER.

THERE can be no doubt but the inferiority of this ſubject, to the magnitude of the former will prove matter of obſervation to thoſe whoſe principal inquiries are directed more to the diſcovery of defects, than the applauſe of perfections. Theſe *few* will, however, bear no proportion to the large body of liberal-minded *ſportſmen* to whom it is principally addreſſed, and for whoſe uſe it is almoſt ſolely communicated. Nor would it *even now* have been obtruded upon public opinion, but at the particular requeſt of gentlemen who, having profited by the inſtructions, were anxious for the promotion of general utility.

It may, with the ſtricteſt juſtice, be permitted to boaſt ſome degree of affinity to the ſubject ſo largely treated on, when it is conſidered how very common an appendage one animal is to the other; ſo much ſo, that in field ſports their ſafety and perfections ſeem not only to go *hand* in *hand*, but it is difficult (out of the metropolis) to find the poſſeſſor of a horſe, or horſes, that thinks himſelf at all equipped without hounds, greyhounds, pointers, ſpaniels, or terriers, in his train alſo.

Under the influence of this obſervation, I can poſſeſs no fear of its favourable reception among thoſe who fairly inveſtigate the rationality of medical innovation, or condeſcend to court and patroniſe experimental improvement; preſuming upon the numerous and flattering plaudits beſtowed upon my former publications, I can heſitate but little in ſubmitting to inſpection the obſervations I have made upon a diſeaſe, whoſe annual deſtruction is generally known, in every part of the kingdom, with no other deſcription or definition in origin, cauſe, or effect, than "THE DISTEMPER;" of which having endeavoured for ſome years to form an opinion with ſuch accuracy

accuracy as predominant ſymptoms and appearances would permit, I ſhall tranſmit them with the mode of treatment that has hitherto (particularly under my own execution) proved ſucceſsful, without a *ſingle loſs*, to juſtify a doubt of the practice, when properly perſevered in.

It is now near twenty years ſince I commenced my obſervations upon the nature and indications of the diſeaſe in queſtion, and found, by my inquiries from others, and my own occaſional remarks, the remedies generally adopted and eſteemed *infallible ſpecifics* were calculated ſo little to counteract or remove the predominant ſymptoms of diſtreſs in the animal, that it produced no ſurpriſe, not more than *one in twenty* ſhould recover when attacked with the uſual ſeverity.

In my endeavours to form ſome rational idea of the origin or cauſe of complaint, I could furniſh *from others* not the leaſt aſſiſtance; from all the information I could collect, (even from the moſt confident and ſelf-ſufficient) was, that 'the diſorder was in *the* '*head*, and a green (or ſeton) in the poll, in

'the manner of an iſſue, was the only remedy 'to be relied on.'—Of this general conciſe explanation and cure I ſo far availed myſelf, as not to omit the inſpection of a ſingle ſubject in my own neighbourhood, where the *received opinion* might be juſtified or diſproved by the event. And I muſt candidly declare, after months of the ſtricteſt attention, I never could perceive a greater proportion than *one in ten* recover from the ſuppoſed effect of this *infallible green or ſeton*; and therefore we may very fairly infer, thoſe who recover under this practice, derive their cure much more from the aſſiſtance and efforts of Nature, than the effect of ſo uncertain and inapplicable a remedy.

Finding ſo little ſatisfaction or truth in this part of the general opinion, I became more anxious to diſcover how far '*the head*,' as before mentioned, was the ſeat of diſeaſe; but, after every minute attention, and inceſſant obſervation (even with my own pointers and ſpaniels in ſucceſſion), I could diſcover no one trait of conſequence, to juſtify the idea, nearer than a tumefaction of the glandular parts on each ſide the throat, which, in a greater

greater or leſs degree, affected the different ſubjects, according to the mildneſs or malignity of diſeaſe.

Previous to the more particular deſcription of prevalent ſymptoms in the animals labouring under the complaint, a few general obſervations may be introduced without the leaſt digreſſion. I plainly perceived the diſeaſe to be much more *epidemic* than *infectious*, and that the time of attack varied in the different kinds; but that the ratios of nineteen in twenty were affected before they were *twelve-months old*. I obſerved hounds, greyhounds, pointers, and the larger dogs, were uſually attacked between eight months old and twelve; while ſpaniels, terriers, and the ſmaller kinds, ſuffered between four months and nine. I alſo remarked the females were in general much leſs afflicted than the males, many eſcaping entirely, and thoſe that did not, were neither ſo ſeverely affected, nor for ſo great a duration.

Having, about the exact time of forming my predetermined chain of obſervations, young pointers and ſpaniels in my poſſeſſion, upon whoſe

whofe breed I had every reafon to fix confiderable eftimation, they not only foon gave me opportunity to become exceedingly accurate in my remarks, but to adopt fuch remedies as I fhould find moft applicable (in my opinion) to the fymptoms of difeafe.

Of thefe, a pointer, of nearly eight months old, was the firft attacked. The earlieft fymptoms of difeafe were dulnefs, loathing of food, frequent ficknefs, and conftant vomiting: thefe producing in a few days great depreffion and laffitude, were foon followed by perpetual hufkinefs in the throat, and difficulty of refpiration; the nofe remarkably dry, and mouth exceedingly hot, with occafional ftrainings to evacuate by ftool without difcharge.

Not having been able to reconcile to myfelf the leaft profpect of fuccefs, from the ufual operation of 'burning a green in the poll 'with a *red hot iron*,' under an idea of the complaints being in the head, and having from hourly attention, as well as the moft accurate obfervation, every reafon to believe the difeafe particularly affected the *throat*, *ftomach*, and *inteftines*, it was natural I fhould

advert to ſuch remedies as were more immediately adapted to thoſe parts. My firſt intent was to promote evacuation, under a perfect conviction there muſt be a very violent obſtruction in the ſtomach or ſome part of the inteſtines; to remove which, I prepared a ſmall ball with a ſcruple of *jalap*, four grains of *calomel*, and two of *ginger*; forming it into a proper conſiſtence with *conſerve of hips*, then covering it with a ſmall portion of *freſh butter* to facilitate its paſſage, gave it in that form; where it remained no longer than during its ſolution in the ſtomach, almoſt inſtantly returning in a ſtate of liquefaction, entirely unaccompanied by any other ſubſtance whatever: this I repeated five or ſix times in leſs than three days, with no better ſucceſs.

As the diſeaſe advanced in reſpect to *time*, the general ſymptoms became more violent; the animal, from the firſt attack, having never taken any food but warm milk (and that in the moſt trifling quantities), was incredibly emaciated: there was a very great contraction and hollowneſs of the flank, occaſioned by a perceptible ſtricture of the muſcles, that, producing an hourly increaſing weakneſs of

the

the loins, ſeemed to indicate the approach of inevitable diſſolution; the *hinder parts* had abſolutely declined, and could *no longer* perform their office; when lifted up he could not ſtand without ſupport, his hind legs ſinking under him; and, by the frequent twitchings and convulſive ſpaſms, he ſeemed encountering the agonies of *immediate* death.

No refinement of thought, no ſublimity of expreſſion, is neceſſary to convey a deſcription of the preſent dilemma. Every ſportſman, whoſe mind is embelliſhed by the nicer ſenſations, and whoſe heart is inſtinctively open to alleviate the ſufferings of theſe partners of, and contributors to, our pleaſures, theſe nocturnal protectors of our property, as well as the many (*though no ſportſmen*) who have their favourites of the different ſpecies, and are no ſtrangers to their *attachments*, *fidelity*, and *gratitude*, have, no doubt, *ſome time or other*, ſtood in a ſimilar predicament.

Convinced, by the ſtate of the extended ſubject, nothing could be expected but *death*, any rational experiment, that could be put into immediate practice, was perfectly juſtifiable,

fiable, to promote a further inveſtigation of the cauſe, or very ſlender and improbable *chance* of the mitigation or cure of diſeaſe. Almoſt hopeleſs of even time ſufficient to adminiſter the medicine; I prepared a ball, containing three grains of *emetic* tartar, and ten of *jalap*, forming the maſs, and paſſing it as before. I alſo incorporated one ounce of the ſpirit of hartſhorn (by frequent ſhaking) with a quarter of a pint of olive oil, and bathed all the affected parts of the throat, ſo as to leave the hair underneath the neck plentifully charged with the compoſition.

For rather more than half an hour, during the ſolution of the ball, and its conſequent effect upon the ſtomach, the ſubject ſeemed to undergo the moſt painful ſenſations; agitating vibrations (or tremblings) of the whole frame were very frequent; his eyes, *nearly cloſed*, ſeemed totally fixed, and the foam iſſuing from both ſides of his mouth (as he lay extended at his utmoſt length,) left not the leaſt expectation of ever ſeeing him *even once more* upon his legs; when ſuddenly riſing (after repeated efforts) a perfect frame or ſkeleton, and reeling three or four feet from the

the carpet he was laid on, threw up (with very little exertion or ſtraining) near half a pint of viſcid limpid coagulum, ſo tenacious and adheſive that there was not the leaſt poſſibility of partial ſeparation. After this emotion, he could not return to the ſpot he had ariſen from without aſſiſtance; to which, being carried and laid down, he appeared ſomewhat more at eaſe.

Still convinced no ſatisfactory termination could be obtained, or even expected, without farther exertions; and not entertaining the leaſt doubt, by ſymptoms before deſcribed, but the inteſtines were equally the ſeat of diſeaſe, and principally concerned in the origin of complaint, without the power of reaching *that cauſe* by any other means, I was determined to perſevere in my experiments, and proceeded accordingly in the following preparation:

Strong decoction of rue, half a pint;
Lenitive electuary, and common ſalt, of each a quarter of an ounce;
Olive oil, two table-ſpoonfuls.

These

Thefe being properly mixed were adminiftered as a glyfter, of warmth fufficient to ftimulate the internal parts to action.

This was however expelled almoft inftantly upon its injection, with great rapidity, as having met fome obftacle in its courfe through the inteftine, which ferved only to excite an unremitting perfeverance to obtain relief; particularly as I had fufficient reafon to believe, by every look and *endeavouring action* of the animal, that he had already found fome degree of mitigation by the evacuation from his ftomach and the relaxation of the inteftine. The glyfter was repeated in two hours, with an almoft immediate ejection, producing no other advantage than additional alleviation of predominant fymptoms; the fubject became evidently more at eafe, difplaying in his looks certain marks of relief; the ftricture upon the abdominal mufcles was confiderably reduced, and I had little doubt but the ftate of the ftomach and inteftines was in fome degree altered by the falutary difcharge from the former, as well as the good effect and warmth of the internal fomentation upon the other.

Appear-

Appearances ſo highly gratifying (and thoſe produced in a few hours by experiments new and uncertain) afforded me the beſt encouragement to exert every endeavour that could tend to crown the event with ſucceſs. In about an hour after the laſt operation, a plate of bread and milk was offered, boiled well together; ſupporting the head and fore parts from the ground as he lay, in hopes he might be able to take a ſmall portion of nutriment, that would aſſiſt exhauſted Nature and ſupport the frame; he however, after giving proof of his inclination ſo to do, failed in the attempt from *abſolute weakneſs*, and was compelled to decline it.

Notwithſtanding this failure, every other circumſtance tended to convince me the dog was in ſome degree mending: confirmed, beyond a doubt, where the obſtacle lay, and firmly perſuaded the *foundation of relief* was already communicated, I, for the firſt time, became enlivened with a ray of expectation it might be totally removed. To accompliſh this very deſirable point, I was determined no time, no trouble, on my part, ſhould be omitted, and therefore dedicated the *following night* to a verification

verification of that excellent motto and excitement to induſtry, " *Perſevere and conquer.*" The ſubject continued to become much leſs diſquiet, not a ſymptom but appeared leſs violent, and he even doſed without extreme pain. In the middle of the night I repeated the glyſter, which was then retained a conſiderable time, and again diſcharged, as thrown up, without the leaſt appearance of, or mixture with, excrement.

After this retention and evacuation of the injection, he tottered, unſupported, to his bed, and lay down evidently better. In leſs than an hour after this effort and emotion, he took, with ſome degree of eagerneſs, the bread and milk that had been prepared (previouſly warmed); about eight in the morning I renewed my injection, which, after being retained for at leaſt ten minutes, came away with a large portion of *diſcoloured crudities*, as if brought from the interſtices of the inteſtines by the repeated waſhings of the injection.—This produced additional and very ſtriking advantages: he was ſeemingly relieved in all reſpects, the ſtricture of the muſcles upon the inteſtines, and the contraction of the loins

were

were both evidently better, and the violence of every former ſymptom promiſed gradually to ſubſide; he ſoon took, and continued to take, occaſional ſupplies of the bread and milk well boiled, of thin conſiſtence, for the purpoſe.

The glyſters were repeated every four or five hours, without remiſſion, with little variation in advantage and appearance, till ten or eleven had been given, their good effects being plainly perceptible in every repetition; when, after a ſucceſſion of ſevere trials and repeated ſtrainings for many minutes, one entire maſs was voided, compoſed of every kind of extraneous ſubſtance ſuch an animal could have been ſuppoſed to ſwallow with food during its puppyiſm. It clearly conſiſted of graſs or hay, wonderfully matted or interwoven with hair, and particles of ſand or gravel cemented together ſo *exceedingly hard*, that it might be fairly ſuppoſed to have been prepared by art, and paſſed through a mould by ſome inſtrument or powerful preſſure.

This extraordinary expulſion occaſioned no ſurpriſe; on the contrary, it removed every ſuſpenſe

ſuſpenſe—confirmed every ſuſpicion—and left no one doubt of the *cauſe* of complaint or *certainty of cure.* The animal, almoſt from this moment, became a new ſubject, demonſtrating in every action, his change of ſituation; notwithſtanding which, the operation, in a few hours, was *once more repeated,* and in its effect brought away ſome looſe remains exactly correſponding with the ſubſtances before deſcribed. From this time he ſuffered no farther inconvenience but what was the reſult of previous pain, want of nutriment, and bodily debilitation: he continued daily to improve not only in his renewed eſtabliſhments of health, but, the enſuing ſeaſon, in his expected qualifications; after which I parted with him, for a very valuable conſideration, to a gentleman going to Scotland, who purchaſed him with an avowed intent to improve the breed, he being perhaps as fine a figure, with *ſize, bone, ſpeed,* and *perfection,* as ever entered the field.

To this ſucceeded, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, the caſe of a young ſpaniel, in *every reſpect the ſame,* but with much leſs ſeverity; the ſymptoms, in fact, were not violent to alarm,

alarm, and being exceedingly ſlight, were immediately counteracted by the ſame means, with a very ſlender portion of perſeverance.

Perfectly ſucceſsful in theſe attempts, and gratified in the effect of experiments planned only upon my own private opinion and obſervations, with an intent to enſure (if poſſible) the certainty of cauſe and probability of cure, it will not be thought extraordinary, I wiſhed for, and even courted, opportunities to juſtify, or render nugatory, the diſcovery I was ſo anxious to aſcertain.

I ſoon found it impoſſible to ſucced in my inveſtigation and purſuit with ſubjects the property of others; there I could only adviſe or recommend (without the power of abſolute dictation), where, probably, various circumſtances—the pride, indolence, or peculiarities, of the parties, might prevent the performance of either one or the other.

During my increaſed deſire to proceed in ſuch ſpeculative inquiry, a brace of pointer puppies were brought me by a gentleman from Banbury in Oxfordſhire, of ſo good a breed,

and ſo high in eſtimation, that the *ſire* was ſent for from *Newport Pagnel* in *Buckinghamſhire*, to the dam at Banbury, merely for this ſingle act of procreation. Theſe were both attacked in their *ſeventh month*, and within a few days of each other; one being in figure —ſhape—marks, and promiſing appearance—very much like the dog before deſcribed, had already (and perhaps from that very reaſon), become a great favourite; and to *this* every attention, every ceremony and operation hitherto explained was rigidly performed (as no two caſes could ever be more ſtrictly alike), with no alteration in form, no variation in effect, but exactly correſponding in every particular with the caſe firſt recited: the ſymptoms were all equally violent, the danger as great, the cure as improbable, and the recovery as perfectly complete.

This caſe occurred in the ſummer of 1781, and the dog is now in poſſeſſion of a gentleman at Binfield in Windſor Foreſt, who has repeatedly declared he ſhould *never change his maſter*: and it may not be inapplicable to add, he even *now* poſſeſſes all the perfections of a young dog: and when he was my property,

 a neigh-

a neighbouring friend repeatedly offered to hunt him in the field, and oppose his good qualities against any *single* pointer in the county for a hundred guineas. Thus were two of the finest dogs in the kingdom preserved by the effect of experiments, that had they not been brought into trial could never have proved successful.

Whatever might have been my predominant wish respecting the other subject of disease, professional engagements totally precluded every possibility of bestowing the same personal attendance upon *both*, had they been equally high in my estimation: this very want of opportunity had nevertheless its convenience, so far as it contributed to establish the practice I had adopted with so much promised success. The usual symptoms continued to increase with the violence so particularly described in the first case, till the fourteenth day, when the slight spasms and twitchings produced convulsions of some duration; from these he sometimes continued perfectly free for four or five hours, when they returned with increasing severity, but frequent intermission; on the eighteenth day they became incessant,

inceſſant, rendering the ſight truly diſtreſſing, and cloſing the ſcene, after a convulſive fit of near four hours, without the leaſt deviation or relief.

From the event of this *unaſſiſted* caſe, (as well as many others among my ſporting friends), in direct contraſt to thoſe already recited, I had a very fair and undoubted plea to gratulate myſelf upon a diſcovery that had hitherto promiſed every hope of ſucceſs upon repetition, and juſtly laid claim to the teſt of *farther trial*, when *time* ſhould afford opportunity for additional demonſtration.

Such proofs have ſince occurred as leave no room to doubt the propriety of the practice, firſt in a pointer, ſon of the dog whoſe recovery is before-mentioned, and now in a gentleman's poſſeſſion at Binfield, who was attacked when about nine months old; and, though not affected with the ſeverity of the two pointers whoſe caſes have gone before, (perhaps in conſequence of the remedies being brought *very early* into uſe), yet he ſuffered ſo much from the diſeaſe, as to render his recovery for ſome days a matter of great uncertainty. The

mode of treatment ſo particularly explained was punctually adhered to, in both the emetic ball and repetition of the glyſters; the effect proved equally favourable; and although the evacuations were not critically the ſame, they were nearly ſimilar to thoſe in the caſes of recovery before deſcribed. This dog proved equally valuable in field qualifications with his ſire; and was diſpoſed of at the requeſt of a gentleman of fortune in the neighbourhood, to whoſe generoſity I ſtood indebted for innumerable inſtances of his partiality.

If I had the leaſt reaſon to entertain doubts of the ſucceſs of my endeavours, and earneſtly wiſhed another caſe to eſtabliſh the point beyond all cauſe of controverſy, ſuch additional proof ſoon occurred, leaving every inſtance in favour of the attempt and practice, without a ſingle counteraction to juſtify a doubt of its conſiſtency.

The conſtantly increaſing claims upon profeſſional attention to objects of greater importance, having induced a *ſuſpenſion of the gun*, with the diſpoſal of my pointers, an inviolable (or rather *invincible*) attachment to the ſpecies ſoon

ſoon procured me an epitome of the faſhion, in a brace of terriers; and ſuch being obtained in preference from *a palace* (rather than the cottage), were equally remarkable for their breed and beauty, ſoon becoming, as *pointers had been*, objects of adequate attention. Of theſe the male was attacked under ſix months old, in every reſpect as all the others that had been ſubjects of my obſervation, and with ſo much continued ſeverity, and increaſing violence of ſymptoms, that I did not entertain either expectation or idea of its recovery. The ſame plan of operation was purſued as with all the reſt, varying the proportions only to age, ſize, and ſtrength (by reducing the compoſition of the ball to two grains of emetic tartar, and eight of jalap, and the glyſters to half the quantity given to larger dogs), till his recovery was aſcertained to a certainty, and he is now in my poſſeſſion, with the female, that has never been at all attacked, at leaſt to become perceptible. This was the *fifth* ſucceſsful trial upon animals under my own inſpection, and not to be controverted by the pique or prejudice of thoſe who may conceive the matter too trifling for the preſs, or the ſpecies too inſignificant for the proceſs.

Having,

Having, however (ſpeaking from experimental ſenſations), every reaſon to believe there are of all claſſes great numbers who would moſt readily encounter not only fatigue, but difficulty and expence, to extricate from diſeaſe and threatening death favourites of this ſpecies, it is from the flattering hope of their plaudits, that I have gone entirely out of the line of *literary ambition*, and deſcended to the deſcriptive minutiæ of a ſubject that may, from the more SUBLIME and DIGNIFIED practitioner, undergo every poſſible accuſation of profeſſional degradation, from which I court *no exculpation*, ſolicit *no acquittal*, make *no appeal*, but to the more deciſive and honourable opinion of the *ſporting world in general*, to whoſe encouraging partiality it is ſolely addreſſed, and to whoſe conſideration and particular uſe it is moſt reſpectfully ſubmitted.

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